

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Annual Report 2003-04



CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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

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

The teaching programmes of the Centre include an M. Phil Programme in Applied Economics affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), a Ph.D Programme affiliated to JNU and the Kerala University, and a Diploma Programme on Universalising Socio-Economic Security for the Poor.

The M.Phil Programme is designed to theory and Indian economic problems, research in applied economics. Methods cum-institutional analysis are

The Diploma Programme on the Poor' is a collaborative effort of the Hague and the Self Employed Women's is offered to mid-career professionals provision and protection in developing researchers and for those working on poverty alleviation, pro-poor growth and capabilities of the poor.



provide a broad understanding of economic as well as training in analytical skills for of qualitative, theoretical and historical-emphasised.

'Universalising Socio-Economic Security for Centre, Institute of Social Studies, The Association, Ahmedabad. The Programme and practitioners involved in social and transitional societies, for policy strategies for employment generation, strengthening the asset base and

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



The Centre for Development Studies gratefully acknowledges the support received from:

- Government of Kerala
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)
- University of Kerala
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- Planning Commission, Government of India
- Directorate General for International Co-operation (DGIS), Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands

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

This report does not contain the activities of the Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development (KRPLLD) sponsored by the Directorate General for International Co-operation, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands.

A separate report on KRPLLD and its activities has been published by the Programme Secretariat.

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OVERVIEW

I have great pleasure in presenting the Annual report of the Centre for the period 1st April 2003 to 31st March 2004. During this period, the Centre witnessed the initiation of a number of studies as well as the completion of several others which had been at various stages of progress. This report gives a detailed account of the research, teaching, conferences and other activities of the Centre for the reporting period. To begin with, I would like to highlight the following:

- Preparation of a draft vision document setting out the direction of research, teaching and other activities.
- Signing of a Memorandum of Association with the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands.
- Completion of the preparation of a new M.Phil syllabus for introduction in the next academic year.
- Organisation of the Third Development Convention
- Two public lectures by Professor Hans Opschoor and Professor Zoya Hasan.
- Introduction of on-line subscription from JSTOR for more than 250 journals.
- Receipt of seven prizes for the Centre's garden awarded by the organisers of Trivandrum Flower Show 2003.



RESEARCH

As suggested in the draft Vision Document, research studies at the Centre are categorised into the following six groups viz., (a) Globalisation and Development, (b) Industry, Technology and Development, (c) Population and Human Development, (d) Poverty, Vulnerability and Social Security, (e) Gender and Development, and (f) Comparative Studies. Section 2 gives a list of these studies (both completed and on-going) along with a brief summary of their objectives/findings. What follows is an overview of the studies completed during the reporting year.

Globalisation and Development

Studies under this theme are beginning to attract the increasing attention of scholars at the Centre. While one study examined the question of 'rules of origin' under the WTO agreement and its implications for South Asia, two others focused on the specific issues of agriculture and the status of the cashew industry with reference to Kerala.

In the wake of the decision of the Government of Kerala to go in for a structural adjustment loan from the Asian Development Bank, a vigorous public debate on the pros and cons of such an action took place. One of the researchers took up this issue for a detailed analysis and concluded that the loan would only accentuate the financial strain on the State leading it to a debt trap. The study has emphasised the need to enhance mobilisation of internal resources which could be used for expanding the productive base of the economy.

Industry, Technology and Development

Under conditions of economic liberalisation studies on market structure and competition have acquired a new importance. The Centre had initiated studies in this area some time ago. Continuing this trend, one of the studies completed during the reporting year examined the mobility of firms in major industry groups.

Performance of the power sector has been a major area of concern in the context of the economic liberalisation measures adopted by the country. A number of studies, including the one on the performance of the State Electricity Boards were carried out at the Centre in the earlier years. Two more studies have now been added to the list. One study relates to the method of time-of-use pricing of electricity by developing a model and giving an illustration by estimating marginal costs and peak-load prices using data on the Kerala power system. Another study has taken up the power crisis in Kerala in the context of the operational and financial inefficiency of the State Electricity Boards in India. A comprehensive internal reform has been advocated by the study to overcome the current power crisis.

Studies on efficiency continue to attract the scholars at the Centre. Both the studies cited on the power sector and industry-specific studies on productivity are expected to continue.

Population and Human Development

The Centre has a tradition of devoting a good part of its research efforts to issues relating to population and human development. One of the studies has examined the UNDP's Human Poverty Index in terms of its adequacy and representativeness of all the dimensions considered. A critical discussion of the power mean used in the HPI has led to the search for an alternative in terms of the inverse of the power mean that might be claimed to represent better all the dimensions considered.

Two papers have taken up the issues of participation and right to development in the light of the development experience of Kerala. One is a modest attempt at making conceptual and analytical contributions to participatory development interpreted in a broad context of organisation and mobilisation of people at specific junctures of the historical progress of society. Thus participatory development is participation in the progressive process of realisation of human rights and thus in development. The other paper sets its objectives as two-fold: first, an interpretation of the conception of poverty in all its



multidimensional aspects; and second, an explanation in the light of this conception of the development experiences of Kerala. By examining the links among human rights, freedom and development, the paper advocates a rights-based approach for removal of poverty in all its multiple dimensions.

The population-development dynamics are examined in two papers. One on the linkage between demographic change and economic growth in Kerala and the other on demographic and health status of the population in Kerala. The former finds that demographic change in Kerala seems to have played to begin with a significant role in enhancing human development and subsequently influenced economic growth and poverty reduction. The latter reports that despite considerable progress already made, Kerala continues to register further improvements in a number of demographic and health indicators. This has been examined by constructing an improvement index that incorporates the idea that it is more difficult to improve from a higher level than from a lower level of achievement.

Poverty, Vulnerability and Social Security

Given the context of economic liberalisation, issues under this group are expected to gain increasing research attention. During the reporting year, some of the conceptual and analytical aspects of social security were subjected to re-examination with a view to developing an argument that will enlarge its scope to include socio-economic security and cover all poor sections in developing countries. Such a conceptualisation is intended to contribute to the ongoing global campaign to extend the coverage of social security. Another study examines the impact of price rise on the poverty status of agricultural labourers. There exists some evidence to show that rural poverty at the all-India level and across several States may have increased during the first eighteen months of the reform period. An estimation of the rural poverty-line wage rates shows that only three States viz., Kerala, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, had an adequate real income, that is, nominal wage higher than the rural poverty-line wage.

Gender and Development

Two types of studies on gender issues were undertaken at the Centre. One set belongs to the economic dimensions of gender issues. The other was on a class of gender issues examined in a large socio-cultural context.

Under the first type, studies reported here deal with women and work and women's work and property. The first study presents pieces of evidence at different levels of women's mobility in terms of different categories of work, including domestic work. The second study examines women's participation in farming in Kerala in the context of the strong male occupational mobility and out-migration at work in the State. It is argued in this study that women's presence in farm work is implicated in a patriarchal-conjugal framework of property relations which places significant restrictions on women's property rights.

Three studies explore women's status in the socio-cultural setting of Kerala. The first study is on the way the female body figured in the project of social reform in the early twentieth century. The focus is on the dress reform elaborating on the way the female body was perceived by reformers. The second study focuses on the reform within the *Nambutiri* community in which men were seen as agents of reform and women to be largely its objects. The third study argues that literacy can only be a necessary but not a sufficient condition to explain the widespread popularity of artificial birth control in the State. At the level of culture, other factors including the means of managing human sexual activity were found to play a crucial role in this matter.

Comparative Studies

During the reporting year, a number of comparative studies have been initiated and are at various stages of progress. One major study relates to the issue of social protection in rural India and China. This is a collaborative project with the Rural Development Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Another, which is at an advanced stage, is on the economic consequences of Gulf migration in South Asia. The study will be a comparison between Kerala and



Sri Lanka. A third study looks at the regional pattern in the trends in agricultural production in India since 1970.

Studies on Kerala

A number of studies reported above take Kerala as the empirical context. However, mention may be made of the following studies in which the primary objective was to take a Kerala perspective on the subjects selected. One of the studies which critically examines the terms of reference of the Twelfth Finance Commission. It advocates the need to interpret fiscal consolidation by focusing on quality instead of quantity. Several other issues have also been raised from a Kerala point of view.

The Centre started work on the preparation of a Human Development Report during June 2003 sponsored by the Indian Planning Commission and the United Nations Development Programme Office, New Delhi and supported by the Kerala State Planning Board. The work is at an advanced stage and the report is expected to be ready by end 2004.

The Centre also agreed to prepare a State Development Report for Kerala at the suggestion of the Indian Planning Commission and the Kerala State Planning Board. The work being carried out with contributions from two other institutions in Kerala is scheduled to start during the reporting year 2004-05.

We realise that a number of research studies are in the pipeline. In addition, we also realise the need to take up developmental issues that are of vital concern in the context of economic liberalisation and globalisation. Concerted efforts are required to attract new faculty. A number of faculty members are on long leave or on assignments in India and abroad. Some of them are due to return in the next academic year.

ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Under this category, the Centre conducts three programmes viz., PhD in Economics, MPhil in Applied Economics and an International Diploma in Universalising Social Security in collaboration with the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague,

The Netherlands and the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad.

PhD: During the reporting period, two candidates from the Centre were awarded PhD degrees by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. One of them, C. Veeramani, was awarded the EXIM Bank Prize for the best thesis in the area of international trade. Five candidates submitted their doctoral dissertations and six candidates were given admission to the programme during the year.

The PhD programme is being streamlined to enable students to complete their dissertations during the fellowship period. Six-monthly seminars have now been regular and the progress made by each student is regularly monitored. Some of the doctoral scholars contributed papers in seminars and conferences in and outside the Centre.

MPhil: The work related to the revision of M.Phil curriculum was completed and sent to the Jawaharlal Nehru University for approval. The JNU gave its approval to the revised curriculum on April 1, 2004 at the meeting of its Academic Council. I take this opportunity to record my thanks to the JNU and its Vice Chancellor Professor G.K.Chadha for their understanding, advice and unfailing support. The new curriculum will be implemented from the academic year 2004-05. All the candidates of the 2002-2004 batch submitted their dissertations by the last date prescribed, namely June 30, 2004.

Diploma: Since 2002-03, the Centre has been collaborating with the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands and the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad in conducting a three-month Diploma on Universalising Social Security. The participants are mostly from developing countries and working in government departments/agencies, non-government organisations and academic institutions. The second batch of training was completed successfully. This has given an opportunity for closer interaction between the faculty of CDS and ISS as well as with the activist trainers at the SEWA.



Visitors and Lectures

During the reporting year, the Centre revived its Visiting Fellows/Scholars Programme. Professor Ashwani Saith, Professor of Rural Economics at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague and Professor of Development Studies at the London School of Economics and Politics spent the month of October 2003 at the Centre. He gave lectures to the students and faculty on conceptual and measurement issues in poverty and deprivation and the state of social security in Rural China. Dr Rekha Wazir, Co-Director, International Child Development Initiatives, The Hague also spent the month of October 2003 and gave a seminar on NGO interventions in child development. The visit of these two scholars gave an opportunity for the students and the faculty to interact with them on subjects of mutual interest.

Professor Hans Opschoor, Rector of the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague visited the Centre during January, 2004 to sign the Memorandum of Understanding between the Centre and the ISS for academic collaboration. During his visit, Prof. Opschoor gave a public lecture on 2nd January, 2004 which has since been published by the Centre. Another public lecture was delivered by Professor Zoya Hasan of the JNU on the theme of Indian Political Parties, and was titled 'Indian Parties, Changing Politics and the Perils of Majoritarianism.'

Development Convention

The Centre organised the third Development Convention during January 29-30, 2004. The Convention, started in 2002, is a joint venture of five ICSSR research institutions located in Southern India. The Convention attracted a good number of young social scientists not only from the southern region but also from other parts of the country. The theme selected for the Convention was 'Social Security, Human Development and Growth: Linkages and Disparities.' The Convention witnessed active discussions and other forms of interaction among research scholars. Two eminent Social Scientists, Professor Arjun Sengupta, Chairman, Centre for Development in Human Rights, New Delhi and

Dr Gerry Rodgers, Director, Policy Integration Department, International Labour Organisation, Geneva addressed the Convention.

Publications

The Centre's faculty published a large number of research papers during the year. Two books edited by the Centre's faculty in collaboration with academics outside the Centre were published: *Towards a Food Secure India* (S. Mahendra Dev, K.P. Kannan and Nira Ramachandran) and the other on *An Ageing India: Perspectives, Prospects and Policies* (Phoebe S. Liebig and S. Irudaya Rajan). A detailed study on international migration from Kerala carried out under the leadership of Professor K.C. Zachariah (on which several papers have been published earlier) was also published as a book titled *Dynamics of Migration in Kerala: Determinants, Differentials and Consequences* (K.C. Zachariah, E.T. Mathew and S. Irudaya Rajan). Twenty three research papers were published in professional journals or as chapters in edited volumes. During the year, thirteen working papers were also published by the faculty. As advised by the Governing Body last year, efforts are being made to publish volumes containing research papers of the faculty edited around selected themes.

Support System

The Centre's support system consists of Administration, Library, and Computer Services. During the reporting year, a number of maintenance works have been initiated. Work on renovating one each of the men's and women's hostels has been completed. Preparatory work for the construction of an additional library block has also been completed. However, several items of maintenance and renovation work are pending and a plan of work is being drawn up.

The electronic library system is now growing in collection and services. The Ford Foundation selected the Centre to sponsor a subscription to the JSTOR online access to more than 250 journals (back volumes) which will be operational



from the next academic year (2004-05). Several data systems are now being received *on gratis* or procured in the form of compact discs. All students and faculty have access to library catalogue, data systems and online journals of JSTOR. However, the current internet bandwidth is too small (68 mbps) to quickly download the required information. The Centre intends to avail of the new facility of higher bandwidth being offered by BSNL.

Other matters

The Centre has been maintaining its garden to provide a pleasing ambience to its inmates and visitors. It is a matter of pride to report that the Centre's garden bagged seven prizes in the Trivandrum Flower Show 2003 including the second prize for the best upkeep of campus gardens.

August 31, 2004
Thiruvananthapuram

A word on Vision Statement and its implementation

Last year, the Governing Body discussed a draft of a vision statement along with a medium-term agenda for the Centre. The revised draft is expected to be finalised at the next meeting. As suggested by the Governing Body, a separate document taking stock of the Centre's activities for the past three decades is also ready for publication. Several of the suggestions are already being implemented. One of the main challenges that the Centre encounters is that of attracting suitable faculty members to take up research on the emerging issues outlined in the medium-term agenda. As part of a strategy to attract scholars, the Visiting Scholars programmes will be vigorously pursued. At the same time, the Centre also needs to attract young and promising scholars on a regular employment basis.

K.P. Kannan
Fellow and Director

This section gives the abstracts of research carried out by the faculty. Both completed and on-going studies are reported. The completed studies will be published as CDS working papers and/ or articles in journals or as books/ monographs.

(a) GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Completed Studies

The WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin: Implications for South Asia

K.N. Harilal and P.L.Beena

From neutral trade policy devices employed to identify country of origin of commodities, the rules of origin have been emerging as tools of protection. It is such protectionist adaptation of the rules of origin that prompted the WTO to evolve common rules of origin for all countries. The present study is a critique of the Harmonisation Work Programme (HWP). The central objective of the HWP is to ensure that the rules of origin are employed without/ or with least trade-distorting effects. But, as this study shows, it would be too optimistic to expect such an outcome from the HWP. On the contrary, even if it is successfully completed, the HWP is likely to leave considerable scope for misuse of rules of origin. Further, the new multilateral regime, even if it succeeds in establishing semblance of an order in the arena of rules of origin, is likely to have unequal effects on members. The moot question is whether the adopted harmonised rules match the trading interests of the developing nations. The picture emerging from our analysis of outstanding disputes is not very encouraging for the developing countries.



Reforming Agriculture in a Globalising World : The Road ahead for Kerala.

K.Narayanan Nair and Vineetha Menon

A gross divide is observed in existing literature on the impact of trade liberalisation, stemming mostly from inattention to the implications of trade and agricultural policies on the regional development of agriculture. The present paper tries to address this limitation with specific reference to Kerala. The major plantation crops grown in Kerala cater to both domestic and international markets and face intense competition from other producing countries, especially with trade liberalisation while the State has to increasingly import foodgrains and other essential commodities from other States for its domestic requirement. In this paper, enquiring into the performance of Kerala's agriculture and the factors shaping it, the researchers have undertaken a region-specific analysis, embedding within it a crop-specific enquiry. The role of the State in relation to the structural constraints in shaping the performance of agriculture is also discussed, highlighting the need for State-level reforms.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loan for Kerala: Adverse Implications and Search for Alternatives

K. Ravi Raman

Privileging of internal resources over external finance is not only the most democratic but also the politically correct option. And the possibilities for internal resource mobilisation in the State are many. Yet, the class bias of the State blinds it to such encrypted sources of funds which in Kerala help foster social structures of accumulation constituted by groups of large business traders, owners of luxury hotels, big planters, gold merchants, liquor barons, forest contractors and so on. They form multiple nodes in the power-chain, which ultimately winds its way to the State apparatus. As the State is inherently biased in favour of such power relations, huge amounts of accumulated funds remain frozen, their flow to the State Exchequer arrested, leading to what could be called a 'state-augmented/patronised' fiscal crisis. Had the State been able to find economic and democratic ways of mobilising internal

resources, it could have substantially expanded the productive base of its economy with sustainable fiscal balances that also without borrowing wild from the ADB. Further, debt sustainability in Kerala had become a non-viable proposition by the late 1990s precipitating what is called a debt overhang. It is also our contention that the ADB loan would only work to accentuate the financial strain on the State leading it blindfolded into an internal debt trap. Further, as the Government of India itself is prepaying ADB loans, the State is warned against going for the second tranche of ADB loan; the State is also expected to renounce the neo-liberal reforms.

Kerala in the Cashew Value-Chain: A Preliminary Analysis

K.N. Harilal and Mridul Eapen

The history of the industry in the region, especially of the recent past, in its various dimensions, including changes in capital-labour relations and State intervention, is better understood in the background of the dynamics of the global commodity (cashew) chain. Producers of the region, hardly enjoy any control over the downstream markets. Their plight has been to try and adapt to the requirements of the downstream nodes. The strategy of producers/exporters, when confronted with downward trend in prices, has generally been to transfer the burden either to the cashew cultivators or to the workers. The strategy of shifting the burden, however, had encountered stiff resistance from the workers. In the past, the cashew trade unions, known for their militant struggles, were also able to ensure State's intervention on almost all aspects of the industry, starting from cultivation, procurement and import of raw nuts, processing and exports. Capital on the other hand, has been evolving novel strategies to short-circuit trade union power on the one hand and State intervention on the other. Inside the boundaries of the State, their strategy has generally been that of informalisation of production (eg., *kudivaruppu*, commission *varuppu*, etc.) so that they can weaken trade union power and escape labour welfare legislations. Whenever such strategies were effectively resisted by labour, of course, with the help of the State,



capital used the threat of migration to the nearby States, where welfare legislations are absent or poorly implemented. The neo-liberal policy environment and the consequent withdrawal of the State from the scene, have extended the capital the full freedom to use its burden-shifting strategies.

Ongoing Studies

Liberalisation of the Capital Account in India: Some Issues

Indrani Chakraborty

The decade of the nineties witnessed high mobility of capital across countries mostly in the developing world. Several studies have identified both the push and the pull factors as determinants of such capital inflows. In most of these developing countries several economic liberalisation measures were introduced simultaneously which included reforms in the domestic financial sector as well as trade reforms. Initially such reform measures instilled the hope that economic growth would be faster as hypothesised by MacKinnon and Shaw. However, the two currency crises following the liberalisation of capital mobility - one in Mexico in 1994 and the other in East Asia in 1997-98 - have attracted the attention of policy analysts. In the light of these currency crises, several issues have come up which should be the cause of concern for any economy moving towards liberalisation. These issues include: (a) volatility of foreign capital inflows. (b) the kind of exchange rate policy followed. (c) causal relationship, if any, between capital inflows and exchange rate and (d) whether the capital account liberalisation was preceded by the trade liberalisation. The objective of this paper is to analyse the relevance of each of these issues in the light of the decade-long experience of economic reforms in India.

Politics of Reform: The ADB in the Indian State of Kerala

K. Ravi Raman

A critical examination of the likely implications of the Asian Development Bank loan for the Indian State of Kerala

underscores the fact that the privileging of internal resources over external finance is not only the most democratic but also the politically correct option. Yet, the class bias of the State blinds it to encrypted sources of internal resources, which in Kerala help foster social structures of accumulation with a resultant (state-augmented/patronised) liquidity crisis. As the economy has already entered into the phase of debt overhang, the internal debt trap has all but closed on the State due to fresh borrowing from the ADB. In addition to social de-spending which might even reverse the Kerala model of social development, the ADB loan is likely to strike at the very roots of democracy in the State. The Modernising Government Programme (MGP) and Fiscal Reforms, which promise to be a 'paradigm shift in the way Government transacts its business' would in reality, translate into an enforcement of the ADB diktat. The new-found kinship between the Kerala Government and the ADB has been challenged at various levels. Yet, the Government has decided to pursue its dream of a 'modernised' self and a 'structurally adjusted' State by undermining the fact that mis-governance in democracy asks only for correction rather than rejection.

(b) INDUSTRY, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

Completed Studies

Concentration and Market Structure: A Case Study of Dominant Firms with Fringe Competition in Indian Industry

K. Pushpangadan and N. Shanta

This study examines the mobility of firms in the major seventeen Industry groups using data available with CMIE. The mobility will be related to the market structure of the various industries. The dynamic aspects of concentration will also be examined so that concentration and market structure can be related. The study will also focus on the dynamic behaviour of market structure and concentration before and after the economic reforms.



Revisiting the Cashew Industry in India

Mridul Eapen, KN Harilal, Padmini Swaminathan (Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai), A Jeyaranjan, (Institute for Development Alternatives, Chennai) and Nazneen Kanji (International Institute for Environment and Development, London)

In this study, the researchers have attempted to map a chain - combining cultivation, collection of nuts, storage and redistribution of nuts to processors, collection of processed nuts, aspects related to packaging and shipment of processed nuts, and thereafter tracing it to its final destination, namely, the supermarkets of the developed countries. It is a very preliminary exercise given the considerable paucity of information for several nodes in the chain. India is indeed a big player in the international market being the largest producer as well as the importer of raw nuts, and the largest exporter of processed nuts. The purpose of the study is to understand how gains (not necessarily only monetary) from the industry have been/are being distributed along the chain within India.

Time-of-Day Pricing of Electricity: A Model and Application

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The study attempts at a contribution to time-of-use pricing of electricity. The general result from the traditional theory charges the off-peak consumers marginal operating costs only and the peak users marginal operating plus marginal capacity costs. Theoretical attempts at modification have proved that the traditional conclusion holds only for homogeneous plant capacity (e.g., in one plant case), and in economic loading of two or more plants, the off-peak price also includes a part of capacity costs. This paper, however, shows that if the off-peak period output is explicitly expressed in terms of capacity utilisation of that period, the result will be an off-peak price including a fraction of the capacity cost in proportion to its significance relative to total utilisation. This would appear as a general case, irrespective of the nature of the generation technology, that is, even when there is only one plant. An illustration has

also been given by estimating marginal costs and peak-load prices using time series data on the Kerala power system.

The Power Crisis in Kerala

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The power sector in India is undergoing radical restructuring. What was once in the realm of a vertically integrated public sector monopoly undertaking has now become functionally unbundled and independent corporations/companies in some of the States and the move is on in some other States in India. There has been unanimity of views in cognising and recognising the operational and financial inefficiency of the Indian power sector as the causative and promotional factors underlying (power sector) reforms. The study discusses the grave power crisis in Kerala that calls for an all-out internal reform.

Infrastructure Development in Kerala

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Kerala holds a high status in infrastructure development among the States in India and her position with regard to social infrastructure development gives her a pride of place among developing countries. This study seeks to analyse the development experiences of Kerala, and to examine the factors which worked behind these experiences. A proposition of a 'chain interaction' between human development and economic growth is suggested in which human development that Kerala had achieved by means of infrastructure development propelled economic growth (in terms of consumption expenditure) which in turn has led to further human development. Another proposition on an 'invisible hand' *a la* Adam Smith that translates disparate, individual self-interests into coherent social interest also is advanced in explaining the development experiences of Kerala. Both these propositions are statistically verified using some innovations in the interpretations of the results and in the methodology of Markov chain. An attempt is also made to correlate quality and freedom in the context of infrastructure development. Defining development in its truest sense in terms of a duality of availability (including accessibility) and



quality, we argue that Kerala has in the field of infrastructure achieved only what we call *apparent capability* (or *a-capability*) *enhancement*, and that she is yet to strive for the true development or the *freedom of freedom*.

Ongoing Studies

Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As) in the Indian Corporate Sector: Trends, Motives and Implications

P.L. Beena

The study suggests that the acceleration of the merger movement in the early 1990s was accompanied by the dominance of mergers between firms belonging to the same business groups or houses with similar product lines. But, there are signs that mergers between unrelated firms, though numerically less significant, have been gaining ground. This is especially true of mergers involving foreign-owned firms. However it is evident that mergers contributed significantly to asset-growth in only one-fifth of the sample firms studied. Financial motives seem to have been the key underlying factor in most cases in the sample. The mergers of firms belonging to similar management were aimed at enhancing the size of the controlling bloc in order to stave off the threat of loss of control resulting from greater liberalisation. In contrast to the trend during the first half of the nineties, the latter part of the nineties experienced relatively large share of foreign firms-related acquisitions. Further, it has been observed that roughly two-fifth of the total Foreign Direct Investment inflow into the country came in the form of M&As during the latter part of the nineties. Therefore, the study aims at analysing cross-border M&As in relation to FDI inflows, and their motives and implications.

Production Efficiency of Un-registered Manufacturing in Kerala

K.Pushpangadan and N. Shanta

An analysis of Kerala's manufacturing sector reveals the following changes in its growth and structure during the period, 1980-2000. Firstly the growth rate of the un-registered sector more than doubled from 3.0 % in the

eighties to 7.4 % in the nineties. Secondly, for the same period, the share of the un-registered sector in the gross value added of the manufacturing sector increased from 43.7 % to 46.9%. These changes are also in sharp contrast to the all-India pattern. The contrasting growth of un-registered manufacturing in Kerala, in the nineties *vis-a-vis* the registered manufacturing sector (and un-registered manufacturing in India) is explained in terms of production/technical efficiency. Using data envelopment analysis and the input-orientation model technical efficiency is estimated for the un-registered and the registered manufacturing sectors separately.

Productivity Analysis across Regions

K. Pushpangadan and Athira Prasad

The study aims at analysing the technical efficiency, one of the major determinants of productivity, in Indian manufacturing using the methodology of Data Envelopment Analysis. This method deviates from the already existing approaches on a few grounds. Productivity being one of the most researched topics in the Indian manufacturing scenario, we attempt to look at one of its major components, technical efficiency, in order to get an insight into changes that have occurred sans any impact of the market. A comprehensive analysis at the level of the state and the industry is taken up using a relatively less used methodology, in the Indian context, of Data Envelopment Analysis. Such a study could be looked at using the different parametric and non-parametric approaches. But since the other methods are quite well explored in the Indian context, we proceed with the non parametric Data Envelopment Analysis. The scale factor is not examined in detail in Indian industry, but we attempt to fill this gap by estimating the scale efficiency component

Maximum Likelihood Estimation of the Outage Rate of a Power System

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Reliability of a power-generating unit is often measured in terms of its outage rate (OR), computed as a percentage of



the unit's outage (down) time relative to the total service plus down time. The present study is an attempt at modelling the maximum likelihood estimation of outage rate, especially in terms of an analysis of the distributional properties of the ML estimators.

Steady State Probability of Markov Chain: A New Estimator and Application

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The present paper proposes a method, both conceptually simple and computationally easy, for estimating the steady state probabilities of a Markov chain from sample micro-unit data when the number of states considered is very large. The results are considered for the past three decades separately and also together for the monthly general price level (WPI – all commodities) and 23 constituent groups/items, as well as for the three consumer price index (CPI) numbers.

Causality and Error Correction in Markov Chain

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The present paper proposes certain statistical tests, both conceptually simple and computationally easy, for analysing state-specific *prima facie* probabilistic causality and error correction mechanism in the context of a Markov chain of time series data arranged in a contingency table of present versus previous states. It thus shows that error correction necessarily follows causality (that is temporal dependence) or *vice versa*, *apparently* suggesting that the two represent the *same* aspect! The study makes use of an earlier result on a simple estimate of steady state probabilities of a Markov chain from such time-series data, useful when the number of states considered is very large. The result is applied to an analysis of inflation in India during the past three decades separately and also together based on the monthly general price level (WPI – all commodities) and 23 constituent groups/items, as well as on the three consumer price index (CPI) numbers.

(c) POPULATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Completed Studies

What's Wrong with the UNDP Human Poverty Index? In quest of a Second-Best Average

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The Sennian capability approach has facilitated to capture poverty in its multi-dimensional incidence and thus to raise a new aggregate poverty index – the UNDP's Human Poverty Index (HPI), a power mean (PM) of order 3 of the indicators of the most basic dimensions of deprivation. However, power mean, in effect, reduces the index to a representative of that dimension with maximum deprivation and thus fails as a good average, typical of *all* the dimensions considered. In our quest for a good average, we find that the means we commonly use, the AM, the GM and the HM, along with the PM, are special cases of the CES function. We acknowledge the possibility of an inverse CES function, and hence, that of an inverse power mean (IPM) also. A discussion of the properties of these means reveals that only the AM, the PM and the IPM satisfy the basic additivity condition, namely, that a mean exists even if one or more, but not all, components are zero. Among these three, the AM is an average, typical of *all* the components, but its infinite elasticity of substitution renders it less desirable. To the extent that we need an average typical of the components, we seek one that is closer to the AM, so that this second best choice will have the minimum deviations next to the AM. And we find this basic criterion satisfied by the IPM only. Moreover, it has only a limited substitution elasticity (2 with an order of 2) comparable to that of the PM (1 with an order of 2). The IPM also has, like the PM, additional weights that help the larger components contribute more to the index. Since the IPM is much close to the AM, it is typical of all the components in a second-best sense.



Public Action as Participatory Development: Kerala Experience Reinterpreted

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai and K.P. Kannan

The study is a modest attempt at some conceptual and analytical contributions in participatory development in the context of Kerala. We interpret participatory development in a broad context of organisation and mobilisation of people at specific junctures of historical progress of a society. Unlike its static reference to conceptual variants of local level self-government and the still more micro self-help groups, this contextualisation identifies the initiatives in the initial integration of nationalist feelings, that is, popular mobilisation for the first generation (civil and political) rights itself. Securing these rights primarily represents the basis of participatory development, taken in a dynamic chain of progressive realisation, local self-government being a later (if not final) manifestation. Thus participatory development in our view is participation in the progressive process of realisation of human rights and thus in development. It is in this light of highlighting participation in state building as self-realisation that we broaden the concept of participatory development as an element of human rights approach to development.

Development as a Right to Freedom: An Interpretation of the 'Kerala Model'

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai and K.P. Kannan

The objectives of the study are two-fold: an interpretation of the conception of poverty in its multi-dimensional existence and an explanation in the light of the development experiences of the State of Kerala in India. We discuss the various implications of the links and linkages among human rights, freedom and development to develop a theoretical framework. Within this, we start from the original conception of poverty in terms of *minimum rights* to resources, by which people are seen as entitled, as citizens, to a minimum income. We extend it to the comprehensive conception of development as freedom, *a la* AK Sen, approaching poverty in terms of right to freedom. We argue that political freedom has substantial linkages towards social and economic

freedom, all together constituting development, seen as 'removal of major sources of unfreedom' of both income and non-income dimensions. In the hard core constitution of development/poverty, seen in terms of the most basic human right to life, the former (income dimension) specifies the right to resources, and thus to employment guarantee, while the latter signifies the right to building up human capital by means especially of health and education. Here we delineate the dynamic sequence of development as entitlement → access → freedom. This highlights the significance of the role of the state in opening up opportunities, that is, creating capabilities. Here individual freedom is taken up as a social commitment. We argue that community participation in development process through decentralisation of state power and functionings constitutes an autonomous and hence ideal means of targeting and tackling development issues through co-operatives. This in turn implies that the degree of decentralisation of power of a state is an indicator of its concern for and commitment to human development. This all the more becomes pertinent in the context of liberalisation drives by a state in its teleological transformation of role reduction.

Demographic Change-Human Development-Economic Growth Nexus: Evidence from Kerala

K.Navaneetham

Recently, studies about the role of age structure on economic growth have received greater attention among researchers due to advent of 'miracle economies' in East and Southeast Asia. However, the pathways through which demographic change affects economic development seem to vary among countries due to differences in institutional structures. The study addresses the process of age-structural transition invoked by demographic transition and its linkages with human development and economic growth in the context of Kerala, India. The study concludes that the demographic change in Kerala seems to have played a significant role in enhancing human development and subsequently influenced economic growth and poverty reduction in Kerala.



Demographic and Health Status of the Population in Kerala

K.Navaneetham

The study reviews the demographic and health achievements in Kerala. Attempt is also made to construct an improvement index for life expectancy at birth and for infant mortality rate to find out how these indicators have improved in Kerala *vis-à-vis* other states in the past few decades. As regards life expectancy, Kerala's achievement in terms of absolute difference does not appear outstanding. There are eight other states that have made higher absolute improvements than Kerala. However, the improvement index, which incorporates the idea that it is more difficult to improve from a higher level than from a lower level, places Kerala in the first position. Also, the analysis indicates that Kerala's IMR has declined much faster than in the rest of the states in India. Consequently, the gap between Kerala and rest of the states has increased over time. Further, the study highlighted the fact that the prevalence rates of some of the acute illness like asthma and tuberculosis seem to be higher in Kerala than in many other states in India. Though Kerala reported a higher tuberculosis morbidity rate, the case fatality rate is lower. This could be due to egalitarian distribution and liberal use of health care services in the state. In the case of nutrition, the average intake of nutrients is not only below the normal requirement but also lower than in many states in India. However, Kerala's nutritional outcome in terms of anthropometric indicators is better than in most of the states suggesting a paradox of low nutritional intake and better nutritional outcome.

Beyond Philanthropy: The Rockefeller Foundation's Public Health Intervention in Kerala, 1929-1939.

M. Kabir

The study examines the public health intervention of the Rockefeller Foundation, one of the major 'philanthropic' organisations in the world during the twentieth century, in the erstwhile princely state of Travancore, which currently constitutes a part of Kerala state in India. It discusses the

specific historical context of the intervention and their outcomes. It is argued that the Foundation's interests in Travancore went beyond its avowed objective of philanthropy. Travancore provided a fertile ground to the Foundation to be used a 'tropical observatory' for research on diseases on which it had already been preoccupied. It is also pointed out that the activities of the Foundation became critical in the institutionalisation of public health in Travancore and in helping the region in controlling and finally eradicating some of the diseases at a later date.

Continuity and Change in a Tamil Sambavar Village

K.Narayanan Nair and Vineetha Menon

This paper results from a re-study of a scheduled caste village with high levels of literacy. Progress in education has contributed to the lateral mobility of labour to the non-agricultural sector; but not to the extent required to enable the entrants into the non-farm sector gain upward mobility. In the non-farm sector high levels of unemployment coupled with favourable terms and conditions in the lease market have made tenancy more attractive to the agricultural labour households. The more educated among them were able to move to adjoining areas for both farm and non-farm employment. The differential access to education, income and asset levels has made the village more heterogeneous in terms of access to appropriate higher education and thereby, to upward mobility. For the poor, to break away from this vicious circle, external help, especially from the state, is essential, particularly with the increasing privatisation of education.

Ongoing Studies

Educated Labour Force Structure in Kerala: Results from a Survey of Three Districts

K. Navaneetham

To uncover the various dimensions of employment and unemployment among the educated labour force in Kerala,



a primary survey has been conducted in the three districts namely Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kannur. The survey intended to capture, among other things, the nature and extent of the prevailing educated employment and unemployment situation in Kerala and the mismatch between education and the types of work undertaken by the educated.

Inequalities in Health and Health Care Utilisation in India: Evidence from NFHS-I and NFHS-II Surveys.

K. Navaneetham and M. Kabir

Recently, studies on health inequalities have received a great deal of attention in the developing world. In India, recent estimate shows that the IMR among the poorest fifth of the population was 2.8 times higher than that among the richest fifth. However, little is known on how large are the inequalities among the States of India and how large these difference across the States are. Also, little is known about the impact of liberalisation policies in socio-economic inequality in health in India. In this study an attempt has been made to systematically study the inequality in health status and health care utilisation across States in India. Attempt will also be made to identify the determinants of health inequalities. The National Family Health Survey conducted in the States of India during 1992-93 and 1998-99 will be analysed to study health inequalities.

Burden of Treatment in India, Evidence from the N.S.S Surveys, 42nd 52nd Rounds

M. Kabir K. Navaneetham

The study examines changes in the burden of treatment in India as reflected in the 42nd 52nd Rounds of the N.S.S. The thrust of the study is the burden of treatment among the different social and economic groups across the states of India and the intensity of utilisation of health care services.

Access to Health Care and Basic Minimum Service in Kerala, India: Action-Research Initiative (Reports under preparation)

D. Narayana, Slim Haddad, Katia Mohindra (University of Montreal) Smitha Aravind and T.D. Simon.

i) *General Profile*. This report provides an overview of a selected Panchayat, (Kottathara Panchayat – Wayanad District) including its geopolitical and climatic features, as well as demographic, and socio-economic characteristics of its population.

ii) *Poverty Profile*. It analyses poverty and inequality in the Panchayat, adopting a multi-dimensional approach to poverty measurement that emphasises processes, and not merely resources or outcomes. The specificities of the Kerala context are considered.

iii) *Health Profile*. It examines health from a population perspective that assesses health needs, health inputs, and access to health care. Social inequalities in health are also examined.

iv) *Access to Basic Services*. It examines access to basic services in the Panchayat, such as water and sanitation, electricity, health care, and social security. Barriers to these services are also considered.

v) *Gender Profile*. The report explores gender differences in the Panchayat, comparing indicators of welfare according to gender at both the individual level (i.e. men and women, boys and girls), and at the household level (i.e. male versus female-headed households). Also profiles of key vulnerable groups, such as widows, are highlighted.

vi) *Tribal Profile*. It focuses on the welfare of tribal groups in the Panchayat, including their living conditions, basic needs, and access to resources and services. Data are provided to highlight both differences between tribals and non-tribals, and differences among tribal groups.

vii) *Financial Protection* : Paying for Health Care : This report assesses the economic burden of health care, including health care costs, household coping strategies, inequalities



in accessing care, and documents preferences for a community-based health insurance scheme.

(d) POVERTY, VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Completed Studies

Social Security, Poverty Reduction and Development: Arguments for Enlarging the Concept and the Coverage of Social Security in a Globalising World

K.P. Kannan

The research is a 'think piece' to strengthen the ILO's campaign to promote the extension of the coverage of social security. In doing so, the study has attempted to put forward a number of arguments for enlarging both the concept and the coverage of social security especially in developing countries. It argues that social security should address the twin problems of deficiency and adversity. Accordingly, the concept of social security has been enlarged to include, what may be called, Basic Social Security (BSS) to take care of deficiency and Contingent Social Security (CSS) to meet adversity. Without addressing BSS, it is unlikely to meet with success in the case of extending CSS. To strengthen the arguments the lessons from the historical experience of Western countries have been highlighted. The historical experience also shows that issues of social security have received the attention of the state much before industrialisation and graduation into rich countries. There is also evidence to show that extension of social security has been possible mainly by state intervention of one kind or another.

Liberalisation of Poverty in India

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

A price rise signifies a fall in purchasing power, if it is not accompanied by a commensurate increase in income. Thus the pertinent question to ask in the face of the phenomenal

rise during the 1990s in the prices of the food articles, which account for a major chunk of the total expenditure of the poor, is whether there has been a corresponding increase in the incomes of the poor. The study is a modest attempt at analysing the answer to this question. Our focus is on the agricultural workers, for whom wages constitute the principal source of income and the important channel affecting poverty. There is evidence to show that rural poverty at the all-India level and across several States increased significantly especially during the first 18 months of the reform period. We also estimate State-specific *rural poverty line wage rates* for the 1990s and find that by 1998-99, only three States in India, Kerala, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, had a *sufficient real income*, that is, a nominal wage rate higher than the rural poverty line wage rate; the agricultural wage rates in all the other 13 States could not catch up with even the minimum possible poverty line wage rate.

Ongoing Studies

Belonging and Deprivation: Situating the Indigenous People in Kerala Model of Development

K. Ravi Raman

The present study on the indigenous people of Kerala is prepared at a time when two major developments are taking place at the international and national levels. First, there are widespread reports of a similar state of affairs in terms of economic, social and cultural oppression and deprivation with respect to the indigenous communities the world over. This is despite the fact that the much awaited United Nations International Decade of the World's Indigenous People draws to a close (1995-2004). This is also notwithstanding the functioning of various international instruments exclusively aimed at the protection and promotion of the rights and development of the indigenous people such as the ILO Convention 107 of 1957 and ILO convention 169 of 1989. Secondly, for the first time in 47 years of Independence, the Government of India passed a Tribal National Draft Policy (2004) with the objective of improving



the quality of life and social status of its indigenous people. Despite constitutional protection, the government has itself admitted that the indigenous people still remain on the margins. An independent inquiry on the material and social status of the *adivasis* in India is thus of immediate relevance. The present study, however, confines itself to Kerala - a state otherwise known for its high social development with some comparative evidence with rest of India. We propose to present the contrasting picture of a historically oppressed and disadvantaged minority within the model state and to explore the extent to which they have been excluded/ included in the larger development process of the state. We would also engage with the collective strategies of assertion and resistance waged by the *adivasis* in the varying phases of development with a focus on the post-colonial times.

Muthanga: A Spark of Hope

K. Ravi Raman

Kerala is one historical example of the transformation from a modernist state structure into a postmodern state, and further complicated by the new global imperial order dominated by the United States of America and the neo-liberal governance driven by the multilateral financial institutions like the Asian Development Bank. Changes in Kerala and to some extent new violence of the state towards impoverished and excluded minorities are shaped by the inclusion of Kerala within this new order which increasingly articulates a Human Rights discourse. Paradoxically this discourse is in new ways supporting local oligarchical interests which result in the engagement of the state apparatus in violent acts against its own citizens and particularly resistant groups within depressed classes. This situation, of course, is not unique to Kerala. It is being repeated in many other parts of the globe. Muthanga symbolises a resistance to state violence that is likely to gain momentum; such resistance would gain critical meaning when it permeates beyond nation-states and engages with parallel movements in other peripheries of the world.

Muthanga: The Real Story: Adivasi Movement to Recover Land

K. Ravi Raman and Bijoy, C.R. (PUCL)

Ethnic minorities the world over are first discriminated against and then terrorised into submission. Kerala has proved itself no exception to the rule. For the *adivasis* in the state, history is an unbroken chain of atrocities and servitude. The formation of the Kerala State in 1956 did little to break that chain. When tenancy and landlordism were abolished in 1970, the tenants were granted occupancy rights; but in the *adivasi* belts, it was the settler farmers who came to be considered 'tenants' with the *adivasis* losing lands from their position as 'landlords.' Instead of respecting the basic human rights of the indigenous people, the state, unable to provide access to land and work, violently crush their resistance as has happened in Muthanga.

(e) GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Completed Studies

Women and Work Mobility: Some Disquieting Evidences from the Indian Data

Mridul Eapen

In this study, the issue of sex segregation of jobs and its perpetuation over time to the disadvantage of women workers has been examined. More importantly, we emphasise the need to include women's domestic work as a category of work in such an economic analysis, arguing that a growing proportion of women (or 'working' days of women) moving into the activity 'not in the labour force' whether voluntary or involuntary, tends to enhance women's dependence, making them economically vulnerable and hence weakens their 'bargaining position' within the household and outside it. A recent micro study, for rural and urban Trivandrum district in the state, highlights the criticality of women's access to and control over economic



resources, particularly immovable assets, in the prevention of domestic violence. In the study, we present evidences at different levels, macro and micro (based on specific studies) to examine (or draw inferences regarding) women's mobility in terms of different categories of work, including domestic work as a category.

'Tied up on Family Land:' Women's work, Property Rights and Responsibility for Farming in Kerala

Praveena Kodoth

There have been indications in recent years that women are assuming increasing responsibility over farming and more generally family land/property in Kerala in the context of greater male occupational mobility and out-migration and the diversification of household incomes. However, the growing presence of women in farm work is also marked by two other factors: the decline of farming as a favoured occupation and extremely low enumerated female work participation rates. The argument here is that women's presence in farm work is implicated in a patriarchal-conjugal framework of property relations which places significant restrictions on women's property rights. Of significance, here is the unmistakable evidence of the decline of women's inheritance rights, particularly over parental/natal family property and the growing resort to marriage payments, women's control over which is at best uncertain. Kerala's experience with land reform and the record of development associated with it are drawn into the discussion in order to initiate critical engagement with two sets of academic positions on development that invoke gender equality, property and work in widely different ways. One position apparent in the substantial literature on social development in Kerala is that gender equality is among its crucial features. The second position articulated from within the gender and development discourse posits property rights as the source possibly of the most unassailable form of security for women.

Liberalisation, Gender, and Livelihoods: the Cashewnut Case

K.N.Harilal, Mridul Eapen, J.Jayaranjan, (Institute of Development Alternatives, Chennai), Padmini Swaminathan, (Madras Institute for Development Studies, Chennai) and Nazneen Kanji, (International Institute for Environment and Development., London).

The project is responding to a policy concern that more empirical work is needed to understand the effects of trade liberalisation on poverty and gender equality. Our research framework, combining value chain analysis with exploring the social aspects of economic activity, has proved useful in understanding why potential benefits fail to reach the poor, less powerful groups and why particular enterprises are excluded. A key challenge for our future work is to assess whether there are policies and interventions in different parts of the chain, which can help the Indian cashew industry, meet international requirements while simultaneously helping to improve livelihoods, wages and working conditions within the industry.

The Aesthetic Woman: Re-forming Female Bodies and Minds in Early 20th Century Keralam

J. Devika

This study examines the way in which the female body figured in the project of social reform in early twentieth century Keralam. While reformers constantly reminded their followers of the importance of culturing the minds of women through such practices as modern education, the body too was too receive considerable, if less noticed, attention. Here we focus on the issue of female nakedness and the discourse of dress reform in early 20th century Keralam to elaborate on the way in which the female body, widely perceived by reformers as a 'naturally' sexualised object, was to be turned into a non-threatening aesthetic object. Dress reform illustrates well the ambiguities of this effort, for what was at issue was not a simple suppression of the sexual possibilities that the female body seemed to hold through a prudish style of dressing. Rather, turning the female body into an



attractive aesthetic object that would hold men within monogamous conjugal unions was also at stake. This points to the emergence of a politics of visibility in which the ideal of womanhood that was fore-grounded by Malayalee modernity conformed not just to the ideal Reproducer, but was also, veritably, the 'Vessel of Culture.'

Nambutiri, Antarjanam, Man, Woman: Re-forming Malayala Brahmins in early 20th Century Keralam

J. Devika

The study focuses on Nambutiri reformism of the early twentieth century as a 'vehicle of gendering.' Existing accounts of social reformisms have tended to regard them as vehicles of individualisation; however, they often miss the point that modern gender mediated this process. Thus, reformism often meant very different things to men and women, who were offered distinctly different options. What is interesting is that all the different strands of opinion that surfaced within Nambutiri reformism were more or less agreed – if in their different ways – that men were to be the major agents of reform and women to be largely its objects. The victim status of the 'Antarjanams' is so deeply enmeshed with a certain sense of political passivity such that their reform, it was widely argued, must most definitely be mediated by the Nambutiri-Reformer. Thus the visions of sexual complementarity evoked were always postponed to a future time when women would be 'made ready' to engage in 'modern' life; until then, a non-reciprocal relation of power between Reformer – men and women as objects of reform seemed justified.

The Malayalee Sexual Revolution: Sex, Liberation and Family Planning in Kerala

J. Devika

The study argues that literacy can only be a necessary but not sufficient condition in explaining the widespread popularity of artificial birth control. At the level of culture, significant transformation of a whole range of ideas regarding the function of marriage, the power-balances within it, the necessity and the means of managing human sexual activity

as a resource for rationalising reproduction in the interest of the nation and development etc. are found crucial in making artificial birth control appear widely as a desirable and viable instrument for growth in the 1960s. This 'sexual revolution' generated a new 'openness' – that is, a certain acceptance of sexual pleasure as a (rationally controllable) need, a certain sanitised space of concerns of health in which to articulate this need, and a sanitised, scientific vocabulary to express these concerns – which proved crucial in facilitating public propaganda of what was earlier a totally taboo subject. It however, tied sexual activity even more tightly to the interests of the productivist Nation and to a bourgeois moral discourse so much so that the acceptance of sex as crucial to human existence rather paradoxically meant a much higher degree of control.

Ongoing Studies

Gender-based Discrimination in Kerala

Mridul Eapen and Praveena Kodoth

Kerala is known for reasonably impressive levels of human development, conventionally measured, across genders. Yet it is significant that on more direct measures of autonomy, including household decision-making, mobility and access to/control over money, Kerala trailed Gujarat, which had much lower levels of literacy. The second National Family Health Survey, 1998-99, which incorporated similar measures of autonomy for ever-married women for the first time for 25 states, also revealed that Kerala trailed Gujarat and a number of other states (including Tamil Nadu, Goa and the North-eastern states). This suggests that we need to raise new questions about the conventional indicators of well-being — education, health and employment – particularly about their orientations towards dominant gendered priorities. In this study we examine the gendered trade off among education, employment and domesticity. We go on to examine the decline in women's property rights and the rising trends in crime against women, particularly crime at home.



Not Bargaining for Marriage? Women, Marriage Payments and Inheritance Rights in Kerala

Praveena Kodoth

The restrictions posed by marriage, in the modern sense of the term, on women's inheritance rights over parental property or more generally for gender relations have not been readily perceived in Kerala. Women have been disinherited not through outright denials but gradually through the processes that produce male claims to natal family property as superior, more pressing or simply more convenient. Families are usually under acute pressure to get girls married and may be willing to stake disproportionate levels of property to achieve a marriage. On the other hand, when a daughter's marriage is conceived of as a strategy to advance the fortunes of a family higher dowries may be on offer, as an important component in the packaging of girls for the marriage market. These findings call for a more direct engagement with marriage as underpinning shifts in women's property rights and gender relations. Indications that the latter motivates a gendered allocation of resources within families are clearly significant. Clearly the conditions that shape 'exchange' on the marriage market tie property questions to those more generally of feminine and masculine endowments. This study draws on field work in a village in north Kerala.

Dalit Women, White Capital and Accumulation: The Work-World of Plantation Labour in colonised Southern India, c 1797-1947

K. Ravi Raman

The *Dalit* woman has ever been subject to subordination and exploitation at multiple levels, those of class, caste and gender as is evident from this study on coffee and tea plantations in colonised southern India. Her status is thus no different from that of the 'subaltern' in the Subaltern Studies (SS). In this study, an attempt is made to place *dalit* women/the 'subaltern' female gender in the context of the capitalist world system; but unlike the world system

theorists, this author would prefer to lay emphasis on the specificities of local society and on multiple identities such as caste and gender in defining the nature of plantation work-world and the logic of plantation-based global accumulation. The idea is to develop an empirically informed theoretical case wherein the labouring women (and men too) were hegemonised by the patriarchs of class, caste and race. (World) accumulation thus is not merely economic but encompasses a racial-cum-caste hegemonic (or *Brahmanical*) and patriarchal dimension as well.

Her-Self: Early Writings on Gender by Malayalee Women

J. Devika

A collection of 29 translated essays from various early twentieth century journals and newspapers focused upon the emergence of modern gender, and its socio-political implications. The authors are mostly women. The essays are extensively annotated with bibliographic references to recent work, and biographical notes about the authors have been added as far as possible. There is, further, an editor's introduction which elaborates on the intellectual, social and political context of these writings.

Political Decentralisation in Kerala: Women in Governance or Governing Women?

J. Devika

This is an effort to understand the increased entry of women into local politics in Kerala in the 1990s via political decentralisation. From the various secondary sources what emerges is a picture of tension at best, and complete co-optation by male politicians, at the worst. The skills which women in the political process have earned often make it possible for them to mount challenges; however, they are often defeated for many reasons of which the most important one is certainly the absence of strong civil society initiatives for gender justice. This study tries not only to capture its more visible dimensions and tensions but also attempts to seek at least a tentative historical explanation for the peculiar



gender configuration we notice in the field of local politics in Kerala now. This, it is argued, lies in the peculiar way in which political society and civil society have been configured in Kerala since roughly around the mid-20th century.

Renewing Keralam: Development and anticipated Futures in the Discourse of *Aikya Keralam* and beyond

J.Devika

The study focuses on the *Aikya Kerala* movement of the 1950s to disentangle the various strands of thinking on Malayalee national identity that came to be discussed in its wake. There were mainly two strands, which may be roughly called the 'Culturalist' and the 'Developmentalist,' respectively. The study examines how these co-existed in tension. More importantly, this debate allows us to see how Malayalee nationalism was essentially different from, say the kind of nationalism of the Tamils, which was highly rooted in language-devotion and therefore far more unifying than the Malayalee variant. Language failed to be accepted as a necessary and adequate condition of national unity, though the case for *Aikya Keralam* was argued on the basis of linguistic similarity; there were powerful sections that regarded it as only a sort of 'first step' in building a sub-nationality through development.

Female Role in Conflict Resolution: Dilemmas in Feminist Moral Theory

J.Devika

The discourse of modern gender identifies caring and peaceable natures to be part of the ideal feminine. Thus while 'uncultured' women are often faulted for being quarrelsome, women who are 'cultured,' and thus are seen to have truly realised their essential femininity, it is claimed, as peacekeepers in the family and outside. Early feminism in the West and elsewhere sought to claim space for women

by highlighting this role as centrally important to the survival and reproduction of family and society itself. Second-wave feminism's questioning of moral theory also rested upon such assumptions, as is evident in the famous challenge to Lawrence Kohlberg's moral theory by Carol Gilligan, whose research sought to demonstrate that women abided by a different sort of ethics, that of 'care,' unlike men. This had the effect of shattering notions of universality in ethics. However, this leads also to a certain dilemma for feminists, for even as it shatters the myth of universal Man, it also essentialises the feminine in ways that often confirm to oppressive stereotypes. The study tries to raise some questions about how to read Gilligan: is her research to be read as making a descriptive point about the current way in which women conceive of ethics, or is she making a normative point about the desirability of the ethics of care?

En-Gendering Individuals – The Project of Reforming People in Early Twentieth Century Keralam

J.Devika

This is a preliminary foray into the history of gender in modern Keralam, the process by which people turn into gendered subjects and come to identify themselves with specific subjectivities that appear to flow from 'natural.' It takes up in five essays crucial aspects of the process of 'en-gendering' Individuals in Keralam (read as both the 'emergence' of the Individual as well as the crucial mediation of modern gender in that process) to make initial investigations. The rejection of the order of 'difference by birth,' which underlay the Jati-order of late 19th –early 20th century Keralam, it is claimed, almost inevitably meant the tacit acceptance of what is called the 'order of gender' – a vision of society to be realised, in which gender would be the sole unsurpassable social division. This appeared to be both 'natural' and 'civilised,' and it mediated projects of community reform which reworked *Jati*-identities into community identities.



(f) COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Ongoing Studies

The Challenge of Social Protection in India and China

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai, K.P. Kannan (India Coordinator) along with Dr. Zhang Xiaoshan, Director of RDI, Beijing (China Coordinator) and his team.

The main objective of the research programme is to develop an intellectual case for basic social security as an entitlement, more precisely, as a 'right,' to the poor, excluded and vulnerable social groups and pursue the possibility of its universal coverage in India and China. Since the target population is a heterogeneous, one with multiple constraints (social, economic and political), the proposed research will attempt to identify the different groups and the nature of their constraints and visualise the research findings into applicable and concrete measures. This will be done by keeping in mind the requirements of policy at different levels of government, public institutions and civil society organisations and institutions. In this sense, the proposed research is visualised as a demand-driven, impact-oriented and rights-based approach.

Economic Consequences of Gulf Migration in South Asia: Case Study of Kerala, India and Sri Lanka

K.C. Zachariah and S.Irudaya Rajan

This research is aimed at assessing the economic consequences of Gulf migration on Kerala (India) and Sri Lanka. An earlier study, conducted five years ago in Kerala, has shown that migration has provided the single-most dynamic factor in the otherwise dismal development scenario of Kerala in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

The study will make use of secondary as well as primary data. The secondary data will be collected from work permits

issued by respective Governments, non-resident Indian deposits received by commercial banks, airport embarkation and disembarkation data, among other things. Primary data on economic impact of migration will be collected from about 10000 households in Kerala and 2000 households in Sri Lanka selected at random from predominant emigration pockets. The survey will collect information on: remittances, housing and land development, household consumer durables, employment and unemployment, health-seeking behavior, education and skill development of children.

Care of the Aged: Gender, Institutional Provisions and Social Security in India, Netherlands and Sri Lanka

Praveena Kodoth, Irudaya Rajan, Carla Risseuw (The Netherlands) and Myrtle Periere (Sri Lanka)

Shifting inter-generational contracts, emerging institutional tensions and state policy could be key factors in understanding the implications of the process of population ageing for the social security and health care of aged people. However, the experience of ageing is highly gendered and could vary according to class, caste and religion. In this context we seek to capture the dimensions, characteristics and trends related to ageing among different social groups and economic categories and with an emphasis on the feminisation aspect. Do older people experience a process of disempowerment related to inadequate social security defined broadly in terms of health care, work, living arrangements and property rights? It would be necessary here to survey and map the health profile, needs and demands of the aged. Meaningful social security for the aged cannot move away from understanding the way aged people perceive their own interests, whether it be in relation to health, living arrangements, earned incomes/transfers or access to property. We propose a comparative study of the Netherlands, Sri Lanka and India so as to draw on multiple experiences of development to contextualise ageing.



Trends in Agricultural Production in India since 1970: A Look at the Regional Patterns

Chandan Mukherjee and K. Narayanan Nair

The objectives of the proposed study are : (i) to analyse the trends in agricultural growth and productivity across states and to isolate their sources; (ii) to examine the performance of individual crops; (iii) to analyse the instability in output and yields; (iv) to analyse the degree of crop diversification; and (v) to provide some tentative explanations on the performance of agriculture across the states. The secondary data in area, production and yield of crops by states have been collected and the data analysis is currently in progress.

Stagnation and Revival of Kerala Economy: An Open Economy Perspective

K.N. Harilal and K.J. Joseph

One debilitating feature of the existing literature on the development dynamics of Kerala economy is the undue emphasis on endogenous factors. The making of the 'Kerala model' as well as its crisis is sought to be understood in a closed economy framework. While the emphasis on endogenous factors, particularly on the redistributive policies, is eminently justifiable, what is conspicuously missing in the literature is an effort to unravel the mystery of the general backwardness of the goods-producing sectors. This is particularly true of the studies on the crisis of the regional economy since the mid-seventies. Given the closed economy perspective, neither migration nor remittances has figured in the analytics of development of the region. The mainstream approach has been one of treating the boom in remittance as a boon, with no bearing on the crisis except that it helped moderate the adverse impact of the same. Given the extreme dependence of the regional economy on rest of the world, the present study approaches the problem in an open economy perspective and bring the question of emigration and remittances to its rightful place within the structure of the regional economy. Drawing insights from the 'Dutch disease economics,' the study argues that the crisis of the commodity-producing sectors witnessed during

the period since the mid-seventies could be attributed to the resource movement and spending effect associated with the remittance boom. The study also highlights a revival in the growth of the regional economy since the mid-eighties and makes an attempt to account for the same in terms of different factors including the adaptation of the regional economy to the 'Dutch disease' environment.

(g) STUDIES ON KERALA

Completed Studies

India's Twelfth Finance Commission: A View from Kerala

K.P. Kannan and R. Mohan

The focus of the research is to review the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Twelfth Finance Commission with special reference to Kerala. The study also critically examines the emphasis on fiscal deficit reduction without paying attention to its quality and finds that this has led to the Centre and the States resorting to a softer option of cutting productive capital and necessary maintenance and social sector expenditure. This is likely to have adverse consequences on equitable growth and to impede the process of relieving the economy of structural constraints on growth. There is an urgent need for analysing the quality of fiscal consolidation instead of focusing merely on quantity of reduction of deficits as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The study hence suggests incorporating the concept of 'Quality of Fiscal Discipline.'

Ongoing Studies

Human Development Report for Kerala

At the suggestion of the Kerala State Planning Board, the Centre agreed to prepare a Human Development Report for Kerala. This project is being sponsored and assisted by the Indian Planning Commission and the United Nations



Development Programme, New Delhi. On the basis of background papers and draft chapters prepared by the Centre, two rounds of discussions have already been completed. The final report is expected to be ready by the middle of 2005.

State Development Report for Kerala

The Indian Planning Commission had asked the Kerala State Planning Board to prepare a State Development Report for Kerala. As suggested by the Planning Board and supported by the Planning Commission, the Centre has agreed to prepare this Report. The work will start from the next academic year.

Kerala's Turnaround in Growth: Role of Social Development, Remittances and Reform

K.P. Kannan

Given the poor growth performance of the Kerala economy between the mid-seventies and the late-eighties, Kerala's development experience has often been referred to as one of a paradox of high social development with economic backwardness. However, the growth performance of the Kerala economy has been an impressive one since the late-eighties. This is also accompanied by a structural transformation of the economy towards a non-agricultural one. However, this has not yet been adequately analysed or highlighted. The study is an attempt to understand and unravel the turnaround in Kerala's growth performance.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

*Completed Projects***Fish Trade for the People: Toward Understanding the Relationship Between International Fish Trade and Food Security**

John Kurien

Sponsor: Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations, Rome

Economics of Nature Based Tourism in South Asia

V. Santhakumar, Dr. A. K. Enamul Haque (North South University, Dhaka, Bangladesh) & Prof. Rabindra Nath Battacharya (University of Kalyani, West Bengal, India)

Sponsor : South Asian Network of Economic Research Institute. (SANEI)

Gender Markets and Livelihoods in the Context of Globalisation: A Study of the Cashew Sector in South India (Kerala and Tamil Nadu) (First Phase)

Mridul Eapen, K.N. Harilal, Padmini Swaminathan (Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai), A Jeyaranjan, (Institute for Development Alternatives, Chennai) and Nazneen Kanji (International Institute for Environment and Development, London).

Sponsor: Initiated by IIED and funded by Ford Foundation

Economies of Scale in Indian Manufacturing Industry

M. Suresh Babu

Sponsor: SANEI.



Does Decentralised Planning Improve the Quality of Local Public Expenditures? A Study of the People's Campaign for Decentralised Planning in the Indian State of Kerala

K.N. Harilal and Chandan Mukherjee

Sponsor: Ford Foundation.

Ongoing Projects

Coping Strategies in the Western Ghats: Threats and Opportunities of Economic Globalisation and State Decentralisation

K. Narayanan Nair along with Vineetha Menon and Antonyto Paul

Sponsor: Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR)

Gender, Markets and Livelihoods in the Context of Globalisation: A Study of the Cashew Sector in South India (Second Phase).

K.N. Harilal and Mridul Eapen

Sponsor: Ford Foundation.

Economic Reforms, Industrial Structure and Innovation

K.K. Subrahmanian and M. Suresh Babu

Sponsor: Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

Economic Consequences of Gulf Migration in South Asia: Case Study of Kerala, India and Sri Lanka

K.C. Zachariah and S.Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: SANEI

Promoting Healthy Aging through Community Development in India

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute

Health Status in Kerala: A Life Course Perspectives

K. Navaneetham and M. Kabir

Sponsor: IDPAD-ICSSR

A Cost Analysis of Medical Education in India

Chinnappan Gasper

Sponsor: SANEI

Access to Health Care and Basic Minimum Services in Kerala, India: Action-Research Initiative (Centre for Development Studies and Université de Montréal partnership)

D. Narayana

Sponsor: International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC)

The Challenge of Social Protection in India and China

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai, K.P. Kannan (India Coordinator) along with Dr. Zhang Xiaoshan, Director of RDI, Beijing (China Coordinator) and his team.

Sponsor : Ford Foundation.

Gender Analysis of Panchayat Budgets in Select Panchayats of Trivandrum District

Mridul Eapen

Sponsor: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAMMES

(a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The Doctoral Programme has scholars registered with the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and the University of Kerala. Thirty eight scholars have so far been awarded the PhD degree; Twenty nine of them by JNU and nine by the University of Kerala.

Theses under evaluation : 5; Nearing completion: 4; Work in progress: 21; New admissions: 6 (2003-05).

Two scholars, Pinaki Chakraborty (RBI Doctoral Fellowship,1996) and C. Veeramoni (UGC,1998) were awarded PhD Degree by the JNU during the reporting period.

Domestic Debt Accumulation in India: An Analysis of the Central Government Experience

Thesis by: Pinaki Chakraborty

Supervisors : Dr T.M.Thomas Isaac and (Late) Dr I. S. Gulati

In the context of recent fiscal and financial sector reforms, this study examined the issues related to the accumulation of domestic debt of the central government for the period between 1974-75 and 1998-99. The focus of the study was on the key questions of internal debt management and long-run sustainability of debt. The study examined the profile of debt, its structure, ownership pattern, maturity and term structure of interest rate. It also brought out the factors behind the growth of debt, examined the intensity of debt burden, analysed the rationale behind and the impact of interest rate policy reform on



government finance and empirically tested the long-run sustainability of debt. The profile of the central government debt as evolved showed that there had been a sharp increase in the debt-GDP ratio during the 1980s compared to the 1970s, and this increasing trend had been arrested during the 1990s. The structure of debt had also undergone a significant change over the years towards high cost debt. The preferential shift of investors towards shorter dated securities, at high interest rate, created greater pressure of the debt burden.

On the basis of the findings, it is be concluded that the sharp increase in debt servicing obligation in recent years has not only been contributed by the growing volume of debt, but also due to the sharp increase in the rates of interest on government securities across all maturities. As the increasing trend of debt-GDP ratio is arrested during the 1990s, attempt should also be made to create a macro-economic environment conducive for a low interest rate regime so that the future debt-servicing obligation reduces at least in medium term. Decline in the rates of interest in government securities would reduce the burden of debt servicing implying the release of resources for developmental expenditure. In the face of declining tax effort of the central government in recent years, attempts should also be made for higher revenue mobilisation so that the tax-GDP ratio increases. As revenue mobilisation is intimately linked with the rate of growth of the economy, effort should be made to alter the government expenditure pattern in such a way that promotes growth. As the sustainability of debt depends on the rate of growth of the economy and the rate of interest, a higher growth and a lower interest rate regime will bring in fiscal sustainability.

Intra-Industry Trade under Economic Liberalisation. An Analysis of India's Manufacturing Sector

Thesis by C. Veeramani

Supervisors: Dr. D.Narayana, & Dr. K.J. Joseph

The present study is concerned with an analysis of India's intra-industry trade (IIT). The analysis is important because

the question of India's IIT is a neglected area of research. The problem assumes an added importance in the context of India's move towards economic liberalisation during the 1990s. The specific concerns of the study are: (i) to verify the hypothesis that trade liberalisation biases trade expansion towards IIT; (ii) to examine the importance of exports *vis-à-vis* imports in bringing forth changes in the levels of IIT; (iii) to highlight the features which make India's IIT distinct from that of industrial countries; (iv) to examine, in the Indian context, the validity of the general observation that countries at a similar stage of development carry out more IIT with each other and (v) to test various country and industry-specific hypotheses to understand the pattern of India's IIT. The study, employing a harmonised and unique data set is confined to the manufacturing sector for the period 1987-88 to 1999-2000.

The intensity of IIT is measured at 4-digit levels of Indian Trade Classification (ITC) using the Grubel-Lloyd (GL) index. Changes in the levels of IIT in multilateral trade flows during 1987-88 to 1999-2000 are analysed - using the GL index as well as an index of marginal IIT - to understand the impact of liberalisation. In agreement with the evidence from other countries, the liberalised policy environment is found to be biasing trade expansion towards IIT. The analysis of marginal IIT confirms that the observed trend is truly dynamic in nature. The increase of IIT is largely export led - that is, caused by faster growth of exports than of imports. The increasing intensity of IIT is a manifestation of the process of product rationalisation taking place in the Indian industry in response to competitive pressure.

The econometric analysis of country-specific factors in bilateral IIT is carried out within the theoretical framework of vertical IIT. The analysis established a non-linear influence of national endowment difference (proxied by per capita income gap) on IIT in the majority of the industry groups - that is, a positive association is observed upto a threshold level and then the relationship turns negative. The econometric analysis of industry-specific factors is carried out in the multilateral context. Product differentiation, as



measured by marketing expenditure intensity, exerts a non-linear influence on IIT - that is, the relationship is positive upto a threshold level and then it turns negative. The finding is consistent with the hypothesis that some product differentiation is necessary for the occurrence of IIT, but production of goods, which requires heavy marketing expenditure, would take place on the same national territory where they are consumed. The result, however, is weak when advertising intensity is taken as the proxy for product differentiation. On the whole, the results support Wilfred Ethier's theoretical argument that IIT is an outcome of greater global dispersion of the distinct operations consisting of production process in an industry.

Theses Submitted

Ms Lekha S, Ms Umakrishnan K.U. (1997), Ms. Neetha N. (1994), Shaheena P. (1997) and Mr. Antonyto Paul (1996) submitted their theses in 2003.

During the reporting period, six candidates were granted admission; two of them with RBI Fellowship; three with ICSSR Institutional Fellowship and one with GOK Fellowship for SC/ST.

Ms. Darley Jose (ICSSR Fellowship with salary protection, 1996 & KRP Fellowship 1998), JNU discontinued from the Programme in December 2003.

Theses Under Evaluation

Lekha S, (RBI Endowment Fellowship, 1997), JNU
Macroeconomic Impacts of Fiscal Deficit in India

Supervisors: (Late) Dr. I. S. Gulati, Dr. T. M. Thomas Isaac and Dr. Chandan Mukherjee.

Umakrishnan K.U. (UGC Fellowship, 1997) JNU
Interim Source-country Differences in Foreign Direct Investment Behaviour: A Comparative Study of US and Japanese Firms in India

Supervisors: Dr. P. Mohanan Pillai and Dr. Sunil Mani

Neetha N. (RBI Fellowship, 1994)

Institutional Choice in Irrigation: A Case Study of Distribution in a Command Area in Kerala

Supervisors: Dr. K. Pushpangadan and Dr. V. Santhakumar

Shaheena P. (ICSSR Teacher Fellowship, 1997)

Fiscal Devolution and Revenue Mobilisation: A Study of Grama Panchayat Finances in Kerala

Supervisors: Dr. T. M. Thomas Isaac

Antonyto Paul (KRP Fellowship, 1996), JNU

Evolution and Performance of Institutions in Common-Pool Resource Management. A Study of Kerala's Marine Fishery

Supervisors: Dr. K. Narayanan Nair and Dr. John Kurien.

Theses Nearing Completion

Saikat Sinharoy (ICSSR Fellowship, 1992), JNU

The Macroeconomic Implications of Openness in a Developing Economy: The Case of Export Sector in India

Supervisors: Dr. K. Pushpangadan and Dr. P. Balakrishnan

R. Sanjith (ICSSR Fellowship, 1993), JNU

Government Intervention and Incentive Structure in Indian Agriculture : A Case of Rice, Wheat, Cotton and Sugar,

Supervisors: Dr. K. Narayanan Nair and Dr. D. Narayana

Meena Abraham (ICSSR Fellowship, 1993), JNU

Foreign Portfolio Investment in India: Its Determinants and Implications.

Supervisor: Dr. K. Pushpangadan

M. R. Anand (On leave from GOI, 1996), JNU

Changing Profile of the Financial Sector and the Saving - Investment Process

Supervisors: Dr. N. Shanta and Dr. P. Mohanan Pillai

Work in Progress

R. Albert Chrishtopher Dhas (ICSSR Fellowship, 1986) JNU

Commercialisation of Dairying and its Impact on the Rural Economy of Tamilnadu

Supervisors: Dr. K. Narayanan Nair and Dr. P. S. George.



Radha Uday (On leave from GOI, 1989), University of Kerala
Investment Decisions in Indian Railways,

Supervisors: Dr.Chandan Mukherjee and Dr. P.S. George

L. Sudhakara Reddy (ICSSR Fellowship, 1994), JNU

Rural Transformation in Andhra, c.1860-1990,

Supervisor: Dr. G. N. Rao

K.K. Hari Kurup (ICSSR Fellowship, 1995), JNU

Cost Efficiency in Hospitals and Pricing Strategy for Health Services in Kerala.

Supervisor: Dr. K. Pushpangadan

Babu.P. Remesh (UGC JRF, 1996), JNU

Dynamics of Labour Market in Kerala.

Supervisors: Dr. K. Narayanan Nair and Dr. G. Omkarnath

Murugan G (On leave from GOK, 1996 & ICSSR Fellowship with Salary Protection, 1999), JNU

Capabilities and Institutions in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

Supervisors: Dr. K. Pushpangadan and Dr. Achin Chakraborty

S.Venkatesan (RBI Endowment Fellowship, 1998), JNU

Deprivation of Social and Economic Opportunities: Poverty and Hunger among Dalits in Tamil Nadu

Supervisors: Dr. K. Pushpangadan and Dr. P. Sivanandan

Abdul Azeez E (UGC JRF, 1999), JNU

Liberalisation and Market Structure Price and Non-price Competition in Indian Industry.

Supervisor: Dr. K. Pushpangadan

Binoy John K.V (ICSSR Central Fellowship with Salary Protection, 1999), JNU

Economics of the Efficiency of State Transport Undertakings in India.

Supervisors: Dr. K. Pushpangadan and Dr. K. P. Kannan

Sunny Jose G (PKG Endowment Fellowship, 1999), JNU

Women, Work and Well-Being: A Comparative Study of Four Indian States.

Supervisors: Dr. K. P. Kannan and Dr. K. Navaneetham

Hari K. S. (UGC JRF, 1999), JNU

Growth and Structural Transformation: Comparing Regional Experiences in India.

Supervisors: Dr. K.P. Kannan and Dr. K. Pushpangadan

Parameswaran M. (UGC JRF, 1999), JNU

Analysing the Effect of Technology on Growth and Competitiveness: A Study of Indian Industry.

Supervisors: Dr. K. Pushpangadan and Dr. K.J. Joseph

Rajesh P. (RBI Endowment Fellowship, 2000), JNU

Multinationals, Relative Performance and Spillovers: A Study of Indian Manufacturing.

Supervisor: Dr. P. Mohanan Pillai

Venkata Narayana M. (Adiseshiah Fellowship 2000), JNU

Child Deprivation and Socio-Economic Transformation: A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh.

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

Nalini Netto (on leave from GOK, 2001), JNU

Tourism and Economic Development – Kerala's Potential in a Comparative Perspective.

Supervisors: Dr. K.P. Kannan and Dr. K. Pushpangadan

Prabhakaran Nair. V.R. (ICSSR Fellowship, 2001), JNU

Issues in Interest Rate Liberalisation in India.

Supervisor: Dr. N. Shanta

Rathi Kanta Kumbhar (RBI Endowment Fellowship, 2001), JNU

Political Economy of Hunger and Deprivation: A Case of Orissa, India.

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

Ranjan Kumar Dash (ICSSR Fellowship, 2001), JNU

Financial Liberalisation, Stock Market Development and its impact on Corporate Financing.

Supervisor: Dr. N. Shanta

Subrata Mukherjee (UGC JRF, 2001), JNU

Household Choice of Health Care Providers: A Study of Effects of Cost and Quality on Choice and Welfare.

Supervisors: Dr. D. Narayana and Dr. Achin Chakraborty



Indu K. (NCCR Fellowship) 2002 - 2006 JNU

Understanding 'Crisis' in a Traditional Industry: The Case of Coir in Kerala.

Supervisors: Dr. K. Narayanan Nair and Dr. Achin Chakraborty

Dhanya V (UGC JRF) 2002-2006, JNU

WTO and India's Trade in Tropical Products

Suspervisor: Dr. K. N. Harilal

Lekshmi R. Nair (RBI Endowment Fellowship, 2003-2007), JNU

International Capital Movements and Economic Growth in India

Supervisor: Dr. N. Shanta

Rajesh Kumar K. (GOK Fellowship, 2003-2007), JNU

Negotiating for Social Development: The Experience of Two North Malabar Communities: Late 19th - Late 20th Centuries.

Supervisors: Dr. K. Ravi Raman and Dr. J. Devika

Rakhe P.B (RBI Endowment Fellowship, 2003-2007), JNU

Social Security of Informal Sector Workers in India

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

Rudra Narayan Misra (ICSSR Fellowship, 2003-2007), JNU

Socio Economic Differences in Nutritional Status in India: Dimensions and Determinants

Suspervisors: Dr.D. Narayana and Dr. U.S. Mishra

Sajitha Beevi Karayil (ICSSR Fellowship, 2003-2007), JNU

GATS and India: A Study with reference to Mode 4

Supervisor: Dr.K.N.Harilal

Shyjan D. (ICSSR Fellowship, 2003-2007), JNU

Economic Growth and Structural Changes in the Indian Economy: A Regional Analysis

Supervisors: Dr.K.Pushapagadan and Dr.M. Kabir

PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/ WORKSHOPS AND PAPERS PUBLISHED BY DOCTORAL SCHOLARS

K.S. Hari

- Attended the 'Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics' of World Bank, held at Bangalore during May 21 - 23, 2003.
- Presented a paper 'Structural Transformation in an Agrarian Economy: A Study of India 1970-2000' at the Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics held at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, during December 14-15, 2003.
- Presented a paper 'Growth and Human Development: Empirical Evidence from an Indian State' at the Annual Development Convention of ICSSR Southern Funded Research Institutes held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, during January 29-30, 2004.
- Published a paper 'Structural Transformation in an Agrarian Economy: A Study of India 1970-2000,' *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Vol.46, No.4, October-December, 2004.
- Review of the book 'Local Democracy and Development: The Kerala People's Campaign for Decentralized Planning' by T.M. Thomas Issac and Richard W Franke, in *The Journal of Development Studies*, Vol. 40, No.1, October, 2003.

Lekshmi. R. Nair

- Attended a Refresher course on Advanced 'Macroeconomics with special reference to Indian Economic Systems' organised by ICSSR at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad during March 17-30, 2004.

Prabhakaran Nair V. R.

- Served as Rapporteur for the Fourth Development Convention organised by ICSSR-Funded Southern



Research Institutes, at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum during January 29-30, 2004.

- Attended a 'Refresher Course on Advanced Macro Economics with special reference to the Indian Economic Systems,' organised by ICSSR at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research Ahmedabad, March 17-30, 2004.
- Presented a paper titled 'Determinants of Fixed Investment in India: A Study of Indian Private Corporate Sector with special reference to Financial Liberalisation' at the VIth Annual Conference on Money and Finance in the Indian Economy, organised by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research Mumbai, during March 25-27, 2004.

P.B. Rakhe

- Published a paper titled 'Estimation of Tax Leakage and its Impact on Fiscal Health in Kerala, CDS Working Paper Series, No. 347, July, 2003.

Subrata Mukherjee

- Published a paper (jointly with Achin Chakraborty) 'Health Care in West Bengal: What is Happening?' in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 38, No. 48.
- Presented the paper 'Economic-status-related Inequalities in Health Care Utilisation in Indian States: Evidence from NSS 52nd Round; Data on Inpatient Care' at the Development Convention, of the ICSSR Southern Institutes held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum during January 29-30, 2004.
- Presented a paper titled 'Quality of Health Care and Household Choice: Evidence from NSS and NFHS data for the state of West Bengal' at the 40th Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society held at Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore during February 13-15, 2004.

Shyjan D.

- Attended a Refresher Course in 'Advanced Macroeconomics with special reference to the Indian Economic System' held at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, from 17th to 30th March, 2004.
- Presented a paper titled 'Public Hygiene and Health Status of a Community: The Impact of Municipal Solid Waste Management' (with co-authorship of R.Mohan and V.Surjit) at the Third Development Convention of ICSSR-funded Southern Research Institutes held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum during January 29-30, 2004.

Rajesh Kumar K.

- Participated in a Workshop for Ph.D. Scholars on Agrarian Studies in India, organised by the Foundation for Agrarian Studies, Bangalore from March 26th to 29, 2004.
- Participated and presented a paper titled 'The Living Cult of the Theyyam and Social Behavior: Certain Anthropological Observations' at the Regional Seminar on the Socio-economic Conditions of the Tribal Society in Malabar organised by Nirmalagiri College, Kuthuparamba under the auspices of Institute for Research In Social Sciences and Humanities in association with the Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata during March 11-12, 2004.
- Participated and presented a paper titled 'Inter-generational Occupational and Educational Mobility: Case of Village Social Structure of North Malabar, Kerala, at the Third Development Convention on 'Social Security, Human Development and Growth: Linkages and Disparities' by the ICSSR Funded Southern Research Institutes during January 29-30, 2004.



(b) MPhil PROGRAMME IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

The Programme, affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, was launched in 1975. The 29th batch (2003–05) commenced on July 28, 2003 with a Foundation Course.

Admission was offered to twelve candidates, 7 male and 5 female. (7 from Kerala, 2 from West Bengal and 1 each from Delhi, Karnataka and Orissa). However the candidates from West Bengal, Karnataka and Orissa did not join the Programme and the candidate from Government of Kerala could not join for want of clearance.

At present there are 8 candidates (including one disabled candidate) on the Admission Roll of 2003–05. Seven were offered CDS Fellowship and One JET fellowship. As no suitable candidates from the journalism fraternity were available for the fellowship scheme of the Journalism Education Trust, the fellowship was awarded to a student selected under the general category.

Teaching Assignments :

The following modules were taught by lecturers from outside CDS.

Module 303: Growth of Long Distance Trade, Transportation & Manufacturing in Pre-independent India (Dr.P.K.Michael Tharakan who voluntarily retired from the service of CDS)

Module 307: Issues in Indian Industrialisation (Dr.R.Nagaraj of the IGIDR, Mumbai & Dr.K.K. Subrahmanian, Honorary Fellow, CDS).

Special Lecture on Labour Market Policies in Economic Crisis : Evidence from South-East Asia for M Phil and PhD scholars by Dr. J.Krishnamutry, Professor of Economics, Delhi School of Economics.

A series of special lecture sessions were held by Dr.Haripriya, (Associate Professor, Madras School of Economics, Chennai) on Natural Resource Accounting in SNA as part of the Module 308: Natural Resource & Environmental Dimension of Indian Economic Development.

The field study under the research methodology module was on 'Decentralised Planning Programme in Kerala: A Case Study of Karakulam Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram.'

The topic for the Field Survey as part of the Course work of M.Phil Programme for the year 2003–05 was 'Evaluation of Decentralised Planning Programme in Kerala: A Case Study of Karakulam Panchayath.' The survey focussed on the aspects of the distribution of benefits, people's participation and perceptions about the programme. The students selected one of the representative wards in Karakulam and conducted a sample survey in the ward during December 2003. They have collected data from about 223 households. The major characteristics surveyed include the socio-economic characteristics of the households, participation in decentralised planning, benefits received and the general perceptions about the programme. The survey revealed that the programme had been largely successful in ensuring people's participation and that the deserved are getting benefits though there are leakages. The impact of the programme with respect to the public services and other public goods, has not been very significant. People perceive that there had been improvements in the local governance though there are biases on political grounds.

Out of the seven students of the 2002–04 Programme, Ms.Gowri Devi discontinued after coursework and the remaining six students have completed the course work and are in the final phase of their dissertation work. Their research covers a wide range of topics such as Issues in Food Security, Technical Efficiency of the Manufacturing Sector, Implications on Inter-firm relations in the software industry, Growth potential of Ayurvedic industry, Anti-dumping Law and Power sector reforms.

The evaluation of the 14 dissertations submitted in June 2003 has been almost completed. Twelve of them have been recommended for award of the Degree. Some details of the dissertations are given below:



MPhil Programme in Applied Economics 2000–02

List of Dissertations

Aparajita Bakshi

Environment and Well-being – Issues in Construction of State Level Indices

Supervisor: Dr. Achin Chakraborty

Gaurav Saroliya

Competition, Sunk costs and Financial Pressure – Implications for Firm Productivity: A Panel Study of Selected Manufacturing Industries.

Supervisors: Dr. K. Pushpangadan & Dr. N. Vijayamohan Pillai

Lakshmi Priya G

Changing Age Structure and its Economic Implications in India – An Inter-state Analysis.

Supervisors: Dr. S.Irudaya Rajan & Dr. U.S. Mishra

Lekshmi R.Nair

Household Sector Savings in India: An Analysis from 1970-71 to 1999-2000

Supervisors: Dr. N. Shanta & Dr. N.Vijayamohan Pillai

Mahendra Varman P.

Impact of Micro-Financing through SHGs on Formal Banking Habits.

Supervisors: Dr. Achin Chakraborty & Dr.D.Narayana

Mohan R.

Economic Growth Performance of India-Sources and Determinants: 1970-71 to 1999-2000.

Supervisors: Dr.K.P. Kannan & Dr.N.Vijayamohan Pillai

Rajesh Kumar K.

Social and Economic Mobility of a Traditional Social Group: Case Study of the Theyyam- Performing Community of North Kerala

Supervisors: Dr.P.K.M.Tharakan & Dr.K.Ravi Raman

Rakkee K.Thimothy

The Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS in Kerala: A Household Level Analysis

Supervisors: Dr. S.Irudaya Rajan & Dr.P.K.Panda

Rudra Narayan Mishra

Patterns and Determinants of Undernutrition among Women and Children in Orissa, Evidence from NFHS-2, 1998-99.

Supervisors: Dr.P.K.Panda & Dr.U.S.Mishra

Sajitha Beevi Karayil

India's Exports to the GCC and the Migration-Trade Link.

Supervisors: Dr.M.Suresh Babu & Dr.K.N. Harilal

Sandeep Sharma

Role of Economic Growth and State Intervention in Human Development: A Case of Infant Mortality across Major Indian States

Supervisors: Dr.K.Pushpangadan & Dr.M.Kabir

Shyjan D

Public Investment and Agricultural Productivity: The Case of Foodgrains in India

Supervisors: Dr.K.Pushpangadan & Dr. M. Kabir

Vaithegi B.

Labour Market Flexibility and Women's Time Allocation: A Study of Women Leather Workers in Pondicherry District.

Supervisors: Dr.Mridul Eapen & Dr.Praveena Kodoth

Varinder Jain

Performance of the Punjab State Electricity Board and Distribution of Electricity Subsidy to Agriculture.

Supervisors: Dr.K.P.Kannan & Dr.N.Vijayamohan Pillai

(c) SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The Centre collaborated with the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands, and the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Ahmedabad in conducting a Three-month Diploma Programme on *Universalising Socio-Economic Security for the Poor*.

The Programme commenced in The Hague in January 2004. The participants then travelled to SEWA in February and arrived at CDS in March 2004. The focus of the CDS component was on the Kerala development experience – the history, achievements and the limitations of universalising socio-economic security. There were 14 participants - a mix of social activists, officials and researchers - representing Belgium, China, Tanzania and Uganda and five States of India.

THIRD ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT CONVENTION

Third Development Convention

As eventful as expected, the third Annual Development Convention held at the Centre for Development Studies (January 29-30, 2004) has concluded with lively debates, discussions and critical remarks on the Convention theme, 'Social Security, Human Development and Growth-Linkages and Disparities'. Though most of the 29 odd participants were from the five ICSSR institutions of Southern India, the Convention also attracted scholars from moffusil colleges and academic institutions all over India. An inaugural address by Gerry Rodgers, Director of the Policy Integration Department of the International Labour Organisation, Geneva set the tune for the Convention while the technical sessions began with a key note address by Arjun Sen Gupta, independent Expert on the Right to Development, United Nations Human Rights Commission, Geneva and Chairman of the Centre for Development and Human Rights, New Delhi. Sharing dais with K.N.Raj, K.P. Kannan welcomed the participants and P.Sivanandan introduced the proceedings of the Convention.

Exploring the gross inadequacies in the social security provisions of the ongoing globalisation project and processes, Rodgers expressed concern over the poor status of the majority of the world population in matters of health, old age, working conditions, unemployment insurance etc. The prevailing ideology of market capitalism being contra social protection, he predicted an augmentation of the process of social exclusion, unless sufficient care is exercised by international and national agencies in the implementation of the globalisation project. As financial liberalisation gains momentum with its associated economic crises such as those in Asia, Argentina, Indonesia and Thailand, so the need for a strengthening of social security becomes ever more evident. Rodgers explored the multiple challenges that the developing countries face on account of globalisation in terms of discrimination in labour standards, informalisation of labour, increasing pressure on public resources as part of competition for investment, free mobility of capital as against labour and so on and highlighted



how important social security is in these times of world-wide economic restructuring. Closely echoing the same concerns, and making critical observations on the process of liberalisation in India, Arjun Sen Gupta elaborated the necessity to look beyond the otherwise impressive growth rates for a strengthening of democracy and the right to development which would require massive public investment with public accountability and beneficiary orientation. Financing public investment in health, education, food security etc. thus becomes a matter of concern and the resources for the same need to be met through flexibility in tax rates, improvement in tax administration, rationalisation of subsidies particularly in the context of fertilizer and power; improved delivery of social goods and a participatory/decentralised planning process with adequate institutional changes were identified as the other meaningful concerns in the pursuit of the right to development.

Technical sessions that followed were grouped into five broad themes: (i) Democracy and Right to Development, (ii) Liberalisation Livelihood and Employment, (iii) Human Development, Growth and Spatial Differentiation, (iv) Quality of Life and Social Security, and (v) Finance Development and Knowledge Building. Special Lectures followed in between the sessions.

(i) Democracy and Right to Development

The question of an integration of the right to development with the larger process of democracy has, of late, become a concern with socially concerned scholars. As neo-liberal reforms progress unabatedly, there is ample room for worry about slacking of the right to development, particularly in terms of human development status. Through her paper, *Linking Rights with Development*, Moushumi Basu explores evolution of two distinct yet closely related discourses, namely; the discourses on rights and development, with specific references to the Indian context particularly in terms of human development policies. The paper would have been more relevant had the author been able to evaluate a couple of development models - right-based/democracy-deepening – against the theoretical premises that she embarks upon

was broadly remarked by S.N.Sangita. By examining the NSSO 52nd Data on Inpatient Care (or the incidence of hospitalisation), Subrata Mukherjee presented his study, *Socio-Economic Inequalities in Health Care Utilisation in Indian States*. By employing the Concentration Curve and Index techniques, the author has measured the economic-status-related inequalities and found that the factors such as incidence of poverty, per capita availability of hospital bed and concentration of beds in the urban sector were responsible for the varying inequalities to a certain extent. While the conclusion he has drawn is crucial in assessing the role of various agencies including the state in reducing the health inequalities, the paper could have been strengthened through an inquiry into the reasons behind the health care inequality among states, and also by making methodological improvements such as inter-temporal comparisons, obviously within the limitations of the NSSO survey results; some of these points were raised by K.Mathiyazhakan as the discussant of the paper. N. Lalitha's study, *Providing Health Security through Rational Drug Approach: Evidence from Tamil Nadu* examined the success story of the Tamil Nadu Medical Service Corporation (TNMSC) in the provision of essential drugs at various levels of the health care system in the state. As the study has a large number of policy implications particularly with respect to other states in India, it was suggested that the author might look further at the pre and post TNMSC scenarios and also examine the outcomes of this programme at the grassroots level; concerns were also expressed on the sustainability of this programme and the implications of the new patent law to comply with WTO agreement.

(ii) Liberalisation Livelihood and Employment

Thaarcis Albin and Bharathi presented their paper, *Impact of Liberalisation in India: An Evaluation* arguing that liberalisation could hardly be credited with a positive economic impact in terms of sectoral contribution, number of factories, employment, capital formation and so on. Yet, the authors failed to adopt a focused approach on the question concerned and overlooked the conflicting positions



already taken by other scholars, a point raised by K.N. Harilal. Further, as pointed by K.K. Subrahmanian, all the results on which the authors make their judgements could not be attributed to the process of liberalisation alone. The paper by Somesh K. Mathur titled, *Trade Liberalisation and the Poor: A Framework for poverty reduction policy with special reference to some Asian Countries including India* was discussed in the absence of the author. The impact of liberalisation on the poor across fourteen countries is examined through its impact on prices and incomes it is also examined, at the policy level, in terms of the macro-economic and micro-economic stability, competitive exchange rate, flexible labour etc. Rajesh Kumar K. spoke on the inter-generational occupational educational mobility of the *theyyam* performing and non-performing communities in north Malabar with the help of his study, *Movement of Inter-generational Occupational and Educational Mobility: A case of Two villages in North Malabar*. The study made interesting observations about inter-generational occupational mobility which he reported was almost non-existent among the younger generation of women in the *theyyam*-performing community. Further, the traditional occupational skills are getting relatively devalued in the process of modernisation. The community was thus unable to capitalise on its cultural heritage and to exchange it for other capitals - a necessity for social advancement. In her paper, *Expansion of Markets and Women Workers - A Case Study of Indian Garment Manufacturing*, Deepita Chakravarty revealed that employment depends on education and skills to which women have unequal access and that discrimination against women could take place just as well outside the labour market as within it. While discussing the papers, Praveena Kodoth reflected on the structural rigidities rooted in traditional realms, in the case of both the *theyyam*-performing community as well as women in the garment industry, the former more with respect to caste and the latter with respect to gender.

Albert Christopher Dhas, Hellen Mary Jacqueline, and Mumtaj Beegum, while presenting the paper, *Social Security for working population in India* observed that the growth

rate of organised sector employment and the public sector employment have declined since the mid 70s and examined the need for strengthening social security measures in the country. Issues pertaining to an over-emphasis on the neo-classical paradigm which fails to capture the essence of social classes and their dynamics, irrelevance of wage rigidity assumptions as also the problems in dealing with the diverse labour markets to reach general conclusions by aggregating the diverse labour markets, were raised from the floor particularly by K Ravi Raman, Mridul Eapen and John Kurien. The paper, *Liberalisation of Rural Poverty: the Indian Experience* by N.Vijayamohanan Pillai, helped to explore the fact that it was the non-poor that benefited far more than the poor and suggested that subsidy cuts be accorded higher costs of compensation to keep the consumption level of the poor unchanged. D. Jayaraj expressed his reservation on this argument stating that for a given reduction in subsidy the rate of price level increase would be higher than the rate of withdrawal of subsidy; this creates a problem when one could demonstrate that the absolute amount of transfer in income required to compensate for subsidy withdrawal is exactly equal to the absolute amount of subsidy withdrawn. Ashutosh Kumar Tripathi in his paper, *Functioning of Labour Markets in Agriculture: A Study of the Indora block of district Kangara, Himachal Pradesh* helped reject the common notion of labour market segmentation in terms of wages alone but rather based his study on caste; perhaps the paper could have been improved with an incorporation of aspects such as gender, education, skill etc. Amarender Reddy and Praduman Kumar with their study, *Occupational Structure of Household in Rural Andhra Pradesh* revealed, with the help of multinomial regression based on 55th round of NSSO, that land size, income, and educational levels of households have a significant negative association with the occupation structure while the education level has a significant positive influence on occupational income; the authors, however, could have explored the changing pattern of the occupation structure by consulting the earlier rounds of the NSSO as well; qualitative arguments within the given quantitative model could also have been attempted.



(iii) Human Development, Growth and Spatial Differentiation

The second session on Human Development, Growth and Spatial Differentiation began on the second day of the Convention with introductory remarks by K.P Kannan on disparities in the achievement of income as well as in human development across the major Indian states. He explored in detail great disparities in India and contended that the existence of Southeast Asian type of situation in some parts of the country and that of a sub-Saharan African type of situation in others, left the rest falling in-between these two well-performing and ill-performing types. While Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the south and the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in the north belong to the five best-performing states, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal lag behind in many respects. The four papers that followed this broad thematic presentation also examined the relationship between economic growth and human development as also whether the disparities are actually increasing or decreasing in the economy. K.S.Hari's paper, *Economic Growth and Human Development: Empirical Evidence from Indian States* maintained that all the Indian states have performed well in the 80s as compared to the 70s, but that only nine states have shown increased growth rates in the nineties in comparison with the 80s; the growth rates for per capita income levels too registered an improvement in the 90s. By indicating that a divergence has occurred both in terms of the level of income and the growth rate of income over the years, he also highlighted the disparities in human development and reflected on the necessity for a higher public expenditure in general and social sector expenditure in particular as public expenditure and economic growth have always had a positive impact on human development. Jayant Kumar, who also looked at the same issues in his paper, *Disparities in Economic Growth and Human Development: A State-Wise Analysis* came to the conclusion that in terms of economic growth, the gap between developed and underdeveloped states and less developed states *vis-à-vis* the whole of India have increased over time.

Though there are disparities among states with respect to human development, the human development has increased with a trend towards convergence in the nineties, with south Indian states having a clear edge over the rest India and Kerala standing quite apart as revealed by Bindu Verghese. Her paper, *Human Development in India: Disparities and Distances* also highlighted positive influences of input variables such as health infrastructure, education and village level road-connectivity on human development. By looking at the per capita consumption expenditure rather than the per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), she offered a critique of the latter by pointing out that it would not take into account the income accruing to the normal residents of an economy either from abroad or through transfer payments. Kshamanidhi Adabar's study, *Are Levels of Living Converging Across Indian States?* debated further on the convergence of income across the states in the pre-liberalisation period, which turned out to be divergence in the post liberalisation era. While one has to be cautious with regard to the inequality adjustment in consumption expenditure, the paper could be further strengthened by applying Sal-i-Martin's framework as suggested by S.Subramaniam; discussions from the floor on all the papers suggested to the authors ways to enrich their papers with more economic theoretical support for exploring interaction between economic growth, human development and public intervention, a point also asserted by K.K.Subramanian.

(iv) Quality of Life and Social Security

Four papers were presented in this session. Focusing on the impact of the solid waste disposal plant in Thiruvananthapuram, D.Shyjan, R.Mohan and V.Surjit examined the negative externalities such as water contamination, respiratory diseases, insect vectors and other health-related problems in their paper, *Public Hygiene and Health Status of a Community: The Impact of Municipal Solid Waste Management*. Prior information asymmetry among the local people regarding the project implementation was identified as one of the major causes of resentment.



With 'certain publics' running the risk of neglect of governance, the necessity of situating such issues in the broader frame like the city dweller *versus* the marginalised was also important as pointed out by Achin Chakraborty; policy alternatives such as pay-as-you-throw would obviously streamline waste disposal. Rudra Narayan Mishra brought the attention of the participants to the child under-nutrition status in Orissa by looking at the anthropometric indicators such as stunting, underweight and wasting and also clinical indicators like anaemia (all based on NFHS 1998-99 data) through his study, *Patterns and Determinants of Child Under nutrition in Orissa: A Socio-Economic Approach*; he revealed that the level of education of the father, own occupation, maternal education, household economic status, social background of household, family size and child care practices are the major determinants of the nutritional status of children in Orissa. As is to be expected, given the larger socio-cultural stratification that exists in India, children from Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe households were more vulnerable than their counterparts in other castes and the incidence of vulnerability was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. As the number of variables used by the author was large, K. Mathiyazhakan suggested that the author use the order probit model; the necessity of using policy variables was highlighted by Achin Chakraborty. The necessity for comprehensive health insurance in a state like Kerala, which presents a paradox of a high health status alongside a high morbidity, was the subject matter of the paper, *Towards a Comprehensive Social Health Insurance Scheme for the State of Kerala* prepared by Sukumar Vellakkal and Binitha Thampi. However, the paper being itself situated in the policy context requires further elaboration particularly on issues related with institutional characteristics of the economy concerned, the economic criteria as also the role of the government in such schemes, as pointed out by K. Mathiyazhakan. In presenting the food security scenario and the working of the PDS in Andhra Pradesh, G.Sridevi's paper, *Food Security and Working of PDS in Andhra Pradesh* revealed that the benefits of the PDS do not reach the targeted groups; there being a bias in favour of developed districts rather than rural or semi-urban areas. As the findings

of the author differ drastically from those of earlier studies on PDS, the author would do well to examine methodological differences among the various studies; the question of improving food security, preventing of malnutrition etc. should also have been looked into, as the paper situates itself within the larger policy issue of shifting from universal to a targeted coverage as is being done all over India.

(v) Finance, Development and Knowledge Building

Micro-finance is a much discussed topic in international parlance, and its desirability in ameliorating rural poverty, as the lessons from developing countries like Bangladesh illustrate, remains debatable. Joining the band of researchers who criticise micro-finance as a promotional strategy, to raise income, credit and investment, K. Kalpana, based on her study, *The Shifting Trajectories in Micro-finance Discourse: Is it an Anti-Poverty Weapon?* suggested that it is a case of failure due to donor pressure on institutional viability. It is pointed out that protectional strategies work better for core poor sections by helping smoothening of income and consumption fluctuations and strengthening strategies in the evening out the life cycle. It has also been revealed that self-help-group-based (SHG) micro-finance in India has been quite successful and that it varies substantially from the global experience in terms of structure such as its links with formal lending institution and flexibility in lending and autonomy. However, the necessity for identifying the heterogeneity of SHGs, the reasons for the failure of DWCRA and the lessons to be drawn from the SGSY programme should be clearly brought out as pointed out by Mridul Eapen. The possible determinants of saving and credit behavior of SH Groups were examined in the paper, *Self-Help Groups and Financial Behaviour* by V. Balaji Nagendra Kumar who established that it is the level of education of the members that determines the savings of groups; other variables like economic status, housing, and family size do not actually affect savings. Apart from the biased nature of credit allocation, it has also been found that economically richer groups takes loans more frequently for consumption purposes as against the economically



weaker ones who borrow more for productivity purposes. The application of time series data rather than cross section data as used in the study, as also the absence of classification of the SH groups in relation to credit allocation and saving, are points that detract from the value of the study; the finding of the paper that education alone influences savings might have been due to such shortcomings, Mridul Eapen added. Focusing on the pros and cons of privatising higher education, P.S. Raghavendra in his paper, *Privatisation of Higher Education in India: Issues and Concerns* found that the system of higher education the world over as also in India has emerged as a result of private initiative with state support coming much later; given the state's inability to meet the increasing cost of higher education, the author argues for the promotion of private financing in higher education; the state should however, continue to play a pivotal role in providing and financing higher education in partnership with the market forces and voluntary organisations. Shortcomings in the paper, particularly on the pattern of higher education as something changing like in the cob-web model, the measurement of private investment in higher education, and also the general concerns in relation to the privatisation of education etc were conspicuous, as pointed out by Chinnapan Gasper. In his study on the *Developmental Impact of State's Non-Discriminatory Electricity Subsidy Policy: A Case Study of Punjab*, Varinder Jain observed that forward areas like Ludhiana rather than a backward area like Mansa had the maximum availability and gains from the electricity subsidy; even within the rural areas it was often the relatively large

farmers who cornered the electricity subsidy. The problem of tautology with the application of macro reforms in a micro context, though relevant, needs further qualification particularly since the reason why large farmers irrespective of the area were considered is not included, queried by M. Suresh Babu. Information Technology Gadgets could empower the Indian farmers, as revealed by a joint study by N.Anandaraja, K.Chandrakandan, H.Philip and C.Kartikeyan who argued that it could help bridge the gap between the information rich and the information poor and also could help address rural issues such as poverty and inequality. With the case study from three villages of Coimbatore giving empirical support to this, the paper, *Empowering Indian Farmers Through Information Technology Gadgets* also pointed out the need for popularisation of agricultural websites and the role of the media in this task, though the absorption power of the village community, in the initial years, could be a constraint.

A recurrent theme that came up in the two-day discussion of the Convention centred around the question how best one could incorporate questions related with human development, social security and growth-linkage disparities into policy making strategies. Such are the issues that complicate the approach to development in an era of globalisation which presents a mixed mosaic of positive and negative effects. The papers discussed in the Convention, though requiring more theoretical vigour and empirical investigation, reflected the capabilities of young researchers in exploring the developments in the post-Independent phase with a critical perspective, the main intention behind the organisation of the Convention.

RESEARCH AFFILIATION

Research affiliation was granted to the following researchers:

Vincent Somville, Fifth Year MA Student, Department of Economics, University of Namur, Belgium to undertake a study on *'The Effectiveness of Decentralised Approaches to Development'* supervised by Dr.K.N.Harilal, Associate Fellow. (4 months from September 16, 2003).

Baele Noelle, Fifth Year MA Student, Department of Economics, University of Namur, Belgium to undertake a study on, *The Determinants of Poverty Reduction in India* supervised by Dr.K.PKannan, Fellow and Director. (4 months from September 16, 2003).

Merwan Homi Engineer, Department of Economics, University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada to undertake a study on *Analysis of Age Structure* in consultation with Dr. Achin Chakraborty, Associate Fellow. (12 months from November 03, 2003).

Belinda Green, Ph.D Student, School of Humanities, University of Western Sydney, Australia to undertake a study on *Human and Social Development and Gender Studies* supervised by Dr.Mridul Eapen, Associate Fellow (12 months from November 19, 2003).

Andrew Brennan, Ph.D Student, Department of Economics at Curtin University of Technology, Western Australia to undertake a study on *A Comparative Macro and Micro Analysis of Socio-economic Well-being in the Developing and Developed World: India, Samoa, Ireland, and Australia* supervised by Dr. N.Vijayamohanan Pillai, Associate Fellow. (4 months from February 06, 2004).

Peter Heed, Law Student, University of Gothenburg, Sweden to finish his studies on *Shrimp Industry* and to write his master thesis supervised by Dr.John Kurien, Fellow along with Dr.V. Santhakumar, Associate Fellow (5 months from February 06, 2004).

ENDOWMENTS

(a) Planning Commission Unit in Development Economics

The Planning Commission Unit in Development Economics was set up at the Centre in 1998 on the basis of an endowment fund contributed by the Indian Planning Commission. K.P.Kannan, Fellow, holds the Chair in the Unit. During the reporting year, the Chair edited a book, *Towards a Food Secure India* jointly with two other scholars (S Mahendra Dev and Nira Ramachandran) published by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad and Institute for Human Development, New Delhi. The Chair also published two research papers (see Section 8). In addition, the Chair has taken up a research study on *Social Protection in Rural India and China* in collaboration with Professor Zhang Xiaoshan, Director, Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences funded by the Ford Foundation. The Chair is also giving leadership at the Centre for the preparation of a *Human Development Report for Kerala*. The Unit has also initiated studies on poverty, vulnerability and social security. The Chair in collaboration with N. Vijayamohanan Pillai prepared two papers on participatory development and right to development. The Unit gave research assistance to the preparation of two studies; one on *Central Finances in India: An Alternative Perspective for Achieving Fiscal Consolidation* by R. Mohan and the other on *Socio-Economic Condition of a Tribal Community in Kerala* by K. Ravi Raman. The Chair also participated in a number of conferences and seminars, the details of which are given in Section 10.

(b) Reserve Bank of India Endowment Unit on Economic Development

In April 2002, the Reserve Bank of India provided a one-time Corpus of Rs.150 lakhs for the RBI Endowment Unit on Economic Development replacing its annual funding Endowment



Scheme instituted in 1976. The Unit has provision for appointment of a Chair Professor, a faculty member at the level of Associate Fellow and post-doctoral fellows and to grant fellowships for doctoral scholars selected for doctoral studies at the Centre. The income earned from the Corpus is being used to support such activities undertaken by the Unit.

During the reporting period, Pinaki Chakraborty, recipient of RBI fellowship was awarded the Doctoral Degree by the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the dissertation titled *Domestic Debt Accumulation in India: An Analysis of the Central Government Experience*, guided by Thomas Isaac and I.S. Gulati. N. Neetha, another recipient of the fellowship submitted her dissertation on *Institutional Choice in Irrigation: A Case Study of Distribution in a Command Area in Kerala in July 2003* prepared under the guidance of K. Pushpangadan and V. Santhakumar. S. Venkitesan, who joined for Doctoral Studies in 1998, discontinued in October 2003 to join Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi as Research Associate. The doctoral work of the remaining four Scholars, Rajesh P, Rathi Kanta Kumbhar, Lekshmi R. Nair and Rakhe P.B. are under various stages of progress. Steps are being taken to fill in the post of Chair Professor which fell vacant on the retirement of Prof. P.S. George from the services of the Centre.

(c) Malcolm Adiseshiah Trust

Professor Malcolm Adiseshiah was one of the eminent persons who helped build up the Centre. He was a member of the Governing Body of the Centre from 1981 to 1992 and served as its Chairman from 1986 to 1992. In his memory, the Malcom & Elizabeth Adiseshiah Trust has provided grant-in-aid to the Centre to provide fellowship to a Doctoral Scholar and scholars to take special courses in Economics and deliver public lectures.

Venkata Narayana, Doctoral Scholar, the recipient of Malcolm Adiseshiah Fellowship is at the final stages of drafting his dissertation *Child Deprivation and Socio-Economic Transformation: A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh*. He is registered with the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

During the reporting period, Prof Ravi Srivastava of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr P.K Michael Tharakan (retired from CDS), Dr Haripriya, Madras School of Economics and Dr R. Nagaran, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai delivered special lectures to M.Phil students. Prof Zoya Hasan, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi delivered a public lecture on *Indian Parties, Changing Politics and Perils of Majoritarianism* on September 18, 2003. These guest and public lectures were organised with the grant-in-aid provided by the Trust.

(d) P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fund

The Endowment was instituted by the family of Shri P.K. Gopalakrishnan in his memory. Shri Gopalakrishnan was one of the founder members of the Centre and he served the Government of Kerala in different positions and as Secretary, Planning. He was associated in promoting several scientific and social sciences research institutions in the State. The objective of the endowment is to support doctoral studies and research on development issues at the Centre.

Sunny Jose, who joined the Doctoral Programme at the Centre in July 1999 has been the holder of the P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fellowship. He has finalised the draft of his dissertation titled as *Women, Work and Well Being: A Comparative Study of four Indian States* supervised by Professors K.P. Kannan and K.Navaneetham.

(e) B.G. Kumar Endowment Fund

The Endowment was set up by the family of Dr B.G. Kumar, a young economist who worked with the Centre as Associate Fellow during 1990-93. He passed away in early 1993 after a prolonged illness. The purpose of the endowment is to organise endowment lectures and support short term research. The Centre could not organise any activity under the Endowment during the reporting period.

(f) A.D. Neelakantan Endowment Fund

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



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

(g) 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 a corpus to support public lectures at the Centre. The Centre could not organise any activity under the endowment during the reporting period.

8

PUBLICATIONS

The Centre's Publications Programme regularly publishes books, monographs, and research reports of the faculty and students. Select M.Phil and Ph.D dissertations are also brought out as occasional papers / monographs.

The findings of the research work at the Centre are initially brought out in the form of Working Papers for limited circulation for the purpose of discussion among the faculty, administrators, planners and scholars from other institutions later they are published in professional journals. As of now, 41 books and 359 Working Papers have been published under the Publications Programme. During the reporting year fourteen working papers were brought out covering areas like finance, gender, health care, industry, power sector, literacy, fisheries, and environmental issues. Working Papers are sent to institutions all over the country and abroad and they can be accessed at the Centre's web site, (www.cds.edu).

During the reporting year, the Publications section geared up its efforts in a wider dissemination programme which helped promote the sales of books and working papers. Attractive discounts made available to booksellers/ publishers, institutions and students were able to help in improving the sales of books. Throughout the year, on a monthly basis, advertisements of CDS publications appeared in well-circulated weeklies like the *Economic and Political Weekly*, *Mathrubhumi*, *Malayala Varika*, *Chinta Malayalam Weekly* and *Bhashaposhini*. In addition, at the national level booksellers/distributors were contacted and efforts are on for possible distributorship on a regular basis.

The faculty research results are also published by well-known publishers such as Oxford University Press, Sage Publishers and Orient Longmans. More than 40 books of the faculty research have so far been published by these agencies.

Books, journal articles, chapters in books, working papers and other publications brought out by the faculty are listed below:



BOOKS

K.P. Kannan, S. Mahendra Dev and Nira Ramachandran (eds.) (2003) *Towards a Food Secure India*, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

Phoebe S. Liebig and S. Irudaya Rajan. (eds) (2003) *An Aging India: Perspectives, Prospects and Policies*. The Haworth Press Inc, New York, United States of America.

Zachariah, K.C, E.T Mathew and S.Irudaya Rajan (2003) *Dynamics of Migration in Kerala: Determinants, Differentials and Consequences*, Orient Longman Private Limited.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Devika, J (2003) 'Beyond Kulna and Kulata: The Critique of Gender Difference in the Writings of K. Saraswati Amma,' *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, June-July.

Eapen, Mridul (2003) 'Women's Work, its Changing Pattern and Policy Interventions,' *Productivity*, April-June.

Harilal, K.N, and K.J Joseph (2003) 'Stagnation and Revival of Kerala Economy: An Open Economy Perspective,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 7.

Nair, Narayanan, K and Vineetha Menon (2004) 'The Declining Rice-Fish Farming: A Study from North Kerala' *Sociological Bulletin* 53(2). May- August.

Nair, Narayanan, K (2003) 'Change and Transformation in Rural South India: Findings from Village Studies,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, No 2. August.

Pushpangadan, K and N. Shanta (2004) 'Concentration and Market Structure : A Case Study of Dominant Firms with Fringe Competition in Indian Industry' *ICFAI Journal of Industrial Economics* Vol.1, No.1, February.

Phoebe, S Liebig and S. Irudaya Rajan (2003) 'An Aging India: Perspectives, Prospects and Policies,' *Journal of Aging and Social Policy*, Volume 15, Nos. 2 and 3, pp.1-10

S. Irudaya Rajan, P.Sankara Sarma and U.S Mishra (2003) 'Demography of Indian Aging, 2001-2051' *Journal*

of Aging and Social Policy, Volume 15, Nos. 2 and 3, pp.11-30.

K.C. Zachariah, B.A. Prakash and S.Irudaya Rajan (2003) 'The Impact of Immigration Policy on Indian Contract Migrants: The Case of the United Arab Emirates' *International Migration*, Volume 41. No.4, pp.161-172.

Shanthi Jacob Johnson, S. Irudaya Rajan and William McLeod (2003) 'Importance of Osteoporosis for the Aging Society in India: Status Review and Recommendations', *Indian Journal of Gerontology*, Volume 17, Nos. 3 & 4, pp. 286-297.

Sudha, S and S.Irudaya Rajan (2003) 'Persistent Daughter Disadvantage: Do Estimated Sex Ratio At Birth And Sex Ratios Of Child Mortality Risk Reveal?' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Volume 38, No. 41, October 11-17, pp. 4351-4360

S. Irudaya Rajan and K.S. James (2004) 'Second National Family Health Survey: Emerging Issues' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Volume XXXIX, No.7, pp. 647-651.

Suresh Babu, M, (2003.) 'Growth and Distribution in Indian Industry in the Nineties,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, September 20.

James, K.S and S. Irudaya Rajan (2004) 'Respondents and Quality of Survey Data' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Volume XXXIX, No.7, pp. 659-663.

Usha Sambamoorthi, Rakkee Timothy, Wenhui and S.Irudaya Rajan (2004) 'Antenatal Care and Aids Knowledge Among Married Women' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Volume XXXIX, No.7, pp. 721-727.

Arunkumar, T.S, S.Irudaya Rajan and Rakkee Timothy (2004) 'HIV Patients: Knowledge and Sexual Behavior Patterns' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Volume XXXIX, No.12, March 20.

Raman Ravi, K and Binoy C.R. (2003) 'Muthanga The Real Story: Adivasi Movement to Recover Land,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, May 17.



CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

Kannan, K.P (2003) 'Social Dialogue in the Informal Sector: The Kerala Experience of Welfare Funds' in Sivananthiran, A. and C.S.Venkata Ratnam (eds.), *Best Practices in Social Dialogue*, Indian Industrial Relations Association and ILO Sub Regional office for South Asia, New Delhi.

Kannan, K.P (2003) 'Food Security in a Regional Perspective: A View from Food Deficit Kerala' in Mahendra Dev, et.al. (eds.), *Towards a Food Secure India*, IHD, New Delhi and CESS, Hyderabad.

Eapen, Mridul and Praveena Kodoth, (2003) 'Family Structure, Women's Education and Work: Re-examining the High Status of Women in Kerala' in Swapna Mukhopadhyaya and Ratna Sudarshan (eds.) *Tracking Gender Equity under Economic Reforms: Continuity and Change in South Asia*, New Delhi: IDRC and Kali for Women.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Eapen, Mridul, K.N.Harilal, J.Jayaranjan, Padmini Swaminathan, Nazneen Kanji, (2003) 'Liberalisation, Gender, and Livelihoods: the Cashewnut Case' Working Paper 3, IIED.

Eapen, Mridul (2003) 'Women and Education in Kerala' (Brief Paper)

Santhakumar, V. (2003), 'Resolving Conflicts in Indian Fisheries: A Property Rights Approach,' Policy Paper No. 8, Delhi: Julian L. Simon, Centre for Policy Research.

Kannan, K.P, Mario Rutten and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai (2003) 'Labour and Capitalist Transformation in Asia', Report on the International Conference held at CDS on December 13 – 15, 2001; *IDPAD Newsletter* Vol. 1, No. 1, January – June

Eapen, Mridul (2003) Thomas Fisher and M S Sriram, 'Beyond Micro-credit: Putting Development back into Micro-finance,' Vistaar Publications, in *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, April-June. (Book Review)

Shanta, N (2003) National Income and Data Systems (ed) B.S. Minhas in *Journal of the Indian School of Political Economy*, Vol.XIV . Issue 3, July –September. (Book Review)

Shanta, N (2003) 'Estimating District Income in India' by Rohini Nayyar, Meenakshi Rajeev and Vinod Vyasulu, in *Journal of the Indian School of Political Economy* Vol. XV, No.3 July- September. (Book Review)

WORKING PAPERS

Ramachandran, V.K, Madhura Swaminathan, Vikas Rawal (2003) 'Barriers to Expansion of Mass Literacy and Primary Schooling in West Bengal: Study Based on Primary Data from Selected Villages,' *Working Paper Series* 345, April.

Vijayamohanan Pillai N, (2003) 'A Contribution to Peak and Pricing Theory and Application,' *Working Paper Series* 346, April.

P.B.Rakhe (2003) 'Estimation of Tax Leakage and its Impact on Fiscal Health in Kerala,' *Working Paper Series* 347, July.

Eapen, Mridul (2003) 'Rural Industrialisation in Kerala: Re-Examining the Issue of Rural Growth Linkages,' *Working Paper Series* 348, July.

Kurien, John (2003) 'The Blessing of the Commons: Small-Scale Fisheries, Community Property Rights, and Coastal Natural Assets,' *Working Paper Series* 349, August.

Kabir, M (2003) 'Beyond Philanthropy: The Rockefeller Foundation's Public Health Intervention in Thiruvithamkoor,' 1929-1939. *Working Paper Series* 350, September.

Chakraborty, Indrani (2003) 'Liberalization of Capital Inflows and the Real Exchange Rate in India: A VAR Analysis,' *Working Paper Series* 351, September.

Pushpangadan, K (2003) 'Drinking Water and Well-being In India: Data Development Analysis,' *Working Paper Series* 352, October.

Harilal, K.N and P.L.Beena (2003) 'The WTO Agree-ment on Rules of Origin Implications for South Asia,' *Working Paper Series* 353, December.



Kannan, K.P and R.Mohan (2003) 'India's Twelfth Finance Commission: A View from Kerala,' *Working Paper Series* 354, December.

Beena, P.L (2004) 'Towards Understanding the Merger-Wage in the Indian Corporate Sector: A Comparative Perspective,' *Working Paper Series* 355, January.

Vijayamohanan Pillai N, (2004) 'Liberalisation of Rural Poverty: The Indian Experience,' *Working Paper Series* 356, March.

Raviraman, K. (2004) 'The Asian Development Bank Loan for Kerala (India): The Adverse Implications and Search for Alternatives,' *Working Paper Series* 357, March.

ORGANISATION OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

(a) OPEN SEMINARS

Dr. Srijit Mishra, Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai, *Secluded and Proximate Illiteracy across Social Groups: Analysis Through Triplots* (June, 2003)

Dr. Des Gasper, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands, *Human Well-Being: Concepts and Conceptualisations* (July 22, 2003)

Dr. Satya R Chakravarty, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, *Measuring Human Poverty: A Generalised Index and an Application Using Basic Dimensions of Life and Some Anthropometric Indicators* (October 03, 2003)

Dr. Johannes Jutting, OECD Centre, Paris, *Institutions and Development: A Critical Review* (October 14, 2003).

Nilanjana Roy, University of Victoria, Canada, *Another Look at the Income Elasticity of Non-point Source Air Pollutants: A Semiparametric Approach* (November 7, 2003)

Professor Ashwani Saith, Professor of Economics Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands & Professor of Development Studies, London School of Economics, London, *Welfare and Vulnerability in the Chinese Transition* (November 21, 2003).

Dr. Janine Roders, Formerly of the International Labour Office, Geneva, *Time for Equality at Work: First Global Report on Elimination of Discrimination in Employment* (February 03, 2004)

Dr.R.Nagaraj, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, *Industrial Growth in China and India: A Preliminary Comparison* (March 5, 2004).

Dr. J.Krishnamurti, Senior Economist, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, *Coping Strategies in the Context of Natural Disasters* (March 11, 2004).

Prof. Nirmal Sengupta, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, *Economic Studies of Traditional Knowledge* (March 29, 2004).



(b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY

Dr. P.L.Beena, *Towards Understanding the Latest Phase of the Merger-Wage in Indian Corporate Sector* (April 4, 2003).

Ms. Rakhi P.B. *Tax Collection Inefficiency and Fiscal Crisis: An Estimation of Tax Leakage in Kerala* (April 11, 2003).

Dr.Indrani Chakraborty, *Liberalisation of Capital Inflows and the Real Exchange Rate in India: A VAR Analysis* (April 25, 2003).

Dr.K.Pushpangadan, *Drinking Water and Well-being in India: Data Envelopment Analysis* (June 20, 2003).

K.N.Harilal & P.L.Beena, *The WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin: Implications for South Asia* (September 5, 2003).

(c) PUBLIC LECTURE

Professor Zoya Hasan, Professor of Political Science, Centre for Political Studies, and Director of the Women's Studies Programme, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Indian Parties, Changing Politics and the Perils of Majoritarianism* (September 18, 2003).

Professor J. (Hans) B. Opschoor, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Free University, Amsterdam, *Biodiversity, Economic Analysis and Ecological Economics* (January 2, 2004).

(d) INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS

Dr.Usha Sambamoorthi, Institute for Health, Rutgers University, USA, *Access, Services Utilisation and Cost of Care for Persons with AIDS on Medicaid in New Jersey, USA* (June 6, 2003)

Professor Salim Balakrishnan, University College, Thiruvananthapuram, *Iraq War: A Historical Perspective* (May 30, 2003).

Professor Ronald Herring, Cornell University, *The Place of GMO's in Development Strategy: Property, Poverty, Globalization* (August 7, 2003).

Dr.Judith Heyer, Oxford University, *Scheduled Castes in Coimbatore: Insurmountable Barriers Still?* (September 22, 2003).

Dr. Rekha Wazir, Co-Director, International Child Development Initiatives, Leiden, The Netherlands, *Child Labour and Education: Do NGO Interventions add up to a Strategy?* (November 13, 2003).

Dr.M.A.Kalam, Professor of Anthropology, University of Madras, *The Genesis of Fieldwork and Ethnography* (November 19, 2003).

Professor Merwan H. Engineer, University of Victoria, Canada, *Modeling Social Rules and History: The Impact of the Sepaade Tradition on Rendille of Northern Kenya* (November 24, 2003).

Dr. M.Kabir, Visiting Scholar, CDS, *Sex Ratios in Kerala: Some Preliminary Observations* (November 28, 2003),

Dr. D.Narayana, Fellow, CDS, *Adjustment and Health Sector Reforms: Can there be a Way Out of Low Public Spending on Health Care in India?*(January 23, 2004).

Dr. Frode Kjosavik, Associate Professor, Agricultural University of Norway, *Philosophical Reflections on Cost-Benefit Analysis and Preference-Utilitarianism* (January 8, 2004).

Professor Martin Doornbos, Hon. Professor, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands, *Globalisation and the State* (March 8, 2004).

(e) DISCUSSION CLUB

Mr. Rathi Kanta Kumbhar, Ph.D Student, Discussion of the book titled *Human Development in South Asia, 2001 (Globalisation and Human Development)* by Mahbub ul Haq, Human Development Centre (April 16, 2003).

Mr. S.Venkatesan, Ph.D Student, Book Review, *Human Development Profile of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Rural India – A Bench Mark Survey*, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 2000, pp.166, by Chakrabarty G. and P.K.Ghosh (July 30, 2003).

PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

P.L. Beena

- Participated in the **Workshop on Rethinking Development Economics**, Cambridge University, Trinity College, Cambridge, United Kingdom during July 3-18, 2003.

K.N. Harilal

- Participated in the **Seminar on South-Asian Agenda for the Cancun Ministerial** organised by SAWTEE and CUTS at Kathmandu, Nepal on July 24-25, 2003.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Participated in the **Seminar on Poverty and Vulnerability** in South Asia organised by the Word Bank, at Colombo, Sri Lanka during 1-3 April 2004.
- Attended the **International Conference on Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy** organised by the Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, United Kingdom, during 7-9th April 2003 and presented a paper on Old Age Allowance Programme in Nepal.
- Participated the **Fifth Annual Conference of the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes** (SANEI) and presented the plan of work of the proposal on Economic Consequences of Gulf Migration in South Asia: Case Study of Kerala, India and Sri Lanka funded by the SANEI at Colombo, Sri Lanka during August 15-17, 2003.



- Participated in the **Expert Group Meeting on Migration and Development** organised by the Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and Pacific held at Bangkok, Thailand and presented a paper on International Migration from India during 27-29 August 2003.
- Presented a paper on 'International Migration from India' at the **International Workshop on Population, Economy and the Environment in India** at Faculty of Economics, Osaka City University, Japan, during 5-6 December 2003.
- Attended the **International Conference on International Labor Migration from South Asia** organised by the South Asian Studies Department, National University of Singapore and Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organisation, held at Singapore, and presented a paper on New Trends of Labour Emigration from India to Gulf Countries and its Impact on the Kerala Economy during 26-27 March, 2004.

John Kurien

- Made presentations on **International Fish Trade and Food Security** at (1) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo, Norway (2) the Norwegian College of Fisheries, Tromsø, Norway and (3) at the FAO/UN, Rome in June 2003.

K.P. Kannan

- Participated as a Special Invitee in the brainstorming meeting to discuss the **future orientation of the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague**, The Netherlands during 16-17, February 2004.

Mridul Eapen

- Resource person for session on 'Poverty Reduction and Sustainability Issues in your Countries' at the seminar on **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Local Development Processes**,

organised by International Institute for Environment and Development, London, conducted at Canada House, London on 17th and 18th November, 2003.

K. Ravi Raman

- Presented a paper on 'Commodity Chain Trap: Struggling Lives in Kerala's Tea Plantations' at the **International Seminar on Commodity Chain**, organised by the School of Management, Cochin at CUSAT, Kochi in September 2003.
- Presented a Keynote paper on 'Social Conflicts in Kerala: Trajectories of Kerala's Developmental Experiences' at the **4th Annual Symposium on Poverty Research** in Sri Lanka, World Trade Centre, Colombo, organised by Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) Program to Improve Capacities for Poverty Research (IMCAP), Sri Lankan Association for the Advancement of Science (SLAAS), Colombo, Sri Lanka during 23 - 25 November 2003.
- Presented a paper 'Neo Liberal Policy Reforms and the Welfare State: Implications of the ADB Programme Loan in Kerala, India' at the **International Convention of Asia Scholars**, organised by National University of Singapore at Singapore during 19-22 August 2003.
- Presented a paper 'Commodity Chain Trap: Historical and Contemporary Lessons from Kerala's Tea Plantations' at the **International Labour History Conference** organised by Indian Labour History Association at V V Giri National Labour Institute, New Delhi during March 18-20, 2003.

V. Santhakumar

- Presented a paper 'Economics of Nature Based Tourism, A study from Kerala, India' at the **South Asian Network for Economic Research Institute, 6th Annual Conference**, organised by South Asian Network for Economic Research Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka during August 15- 17, 2003.



- Submitted a paper 'Impact on the Pace of Institutional Reform in Developing Countries of the Distribution of Costs of Reform' at the **5th Annual Conference of the Global Development Network**, organised by Global Development Network at Delhi, India during January 27-31, 2004.

M. Suresh Babu

- Attended the **Conference of South Asian Economists**, organised by South Asian Network for Economic Research Institute (SANEI), Colombo during August 17-20, 2003.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Presented in absentia a paper 'A Contribution to Peak Load Pricing – Theory and Application' at the **VII ERC/METU International Conference in Economics**, organised by Economics Research Centre of the Department of Economics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey during September 6 – 9, 2003.
- Presented in absentia a paper 'Steady State Probability of Markov Chain: A New Estimator and Application' at the **VII CEMAPRE Conference on Mathematical Modelling for Economics and Management**, organised by Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal during September 18 – 19, 2003.

NATIONAL SEMINARS

J. Devika

- Was resource person at the one-day **Workshop on Feminist Research Methodology** organised by the Kerala Council for Historical Research Helpdesk for Researchers, August 9, 2004.
- Was invited participant at the **Workshop on 'Body Politics'** organised by SAKHI, Thiruvananthapuram, at Animation Centre, Kovalam, September 6 -8, 2003.

- Presented paper titled 'A People United in Development: Developmentalism in Modern Malayalee Identity' at **Seminar - Rethinking Cultural Studies in India: Emerging Concerns in the New Millenium**, organised by the Centre for Excellence, IIM, Calicut, February 9, 2004.
- Presented paper titled 'Ecofeminism in Kerala: Notes for a Discussion', at the **Workshop on Women, Environment and Development: Canada and India**, organised by Centre for Canadian Studies, Institute for English and Foreign Languages, Kannur University, March 25-26, 2004.
- Was discussant of Dr. Caroline Osella's paper titled 'Reflections on Transmigration in the Light of Women's Migration from Kerala' at a seminar organised by **Kerala Council for Historical Research** on April 7, 2004.
- Was invited participant in brainstorming workshop jointly organised by University of Oslo and CSES, Kochi titled **Towards a Theory of Sustainable Development in Kerala**, Kochi April 16-17, 2004.

K.N. Harilal

- Attended a **Seminar on Appropriate Technology for Rural Housing**, organised by the Centre for Science and Technology for Rural Development, Ayyanthole, Thrissur during October 6-7, 2003.
- Attended the **All India Conference on Agriculture and Rural Society in Contemporary India** organised by the State Planning Board, Government of West Bengal, Bardhaman, West Bengal during December 17-20, 2003.
- Attended the **All India Seminar on Agrarian Situation in India and Alternative Policies**, organised by the All India Kisan Sabha, Thiruvananthapuram during December 26-27, 2003.
- Participated in the **Seminar on Kerala's Development: A Post-GIM Perspective**, organised



by the Institute for the Study of Developing Areas at Thiruvananthapuram during 12-13 June 2003.

M. Kabir

- Was invited participant at the **Seminar on Capacity Building of Panchayat Raj Institutions**, organised by the Government of India and UNDP at Cochin on 4th-5th March, 2004.

K.P. Kannan

- Participated as a member of the Panel Discussion on 'The Political Economy of Globalisation and Social Exclusion' organised by the Institute of Human Development at the **World Social Forum** in Mumbai on 19 January, 2004.
- Presented a paper on 'Welfare Fund for Informal Sector Workers in Kerala' at the **South Asian Sub-regional meeting on Showcasing Best Practices of Social Dialogue**, organised by the ILO Sub-regional Office in New Delhi in Puri, Orissa during 24-26, September 2003.
- Discussant in the Session on 'Changes in the World of Work' at the **45th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics** held during 15-17, December 2003 at the Jadavpur University, Kolkata.
- Gave a talk on the 'Impact of Liberalisation on Kerala Economy with special reference to Women's Employment' at the **ILO-AITUC Workshop on Problems of Working Women** during 28-29, November 2003 at the Sugathan Memorial Hall, Trivandrum.
- Presented a paper on 'Development as Right to Freedom: An Interpretation of the 'Kerala Model' at the **Seminar on Poverty and Human Rights** organised by the UNESCO, Paris during 19-20 June, 2003 at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

- Presented a paper on 'Public Action as Participatory Development: Kerala Experience Reinterpreted' at the **Workshop on Human Rights: Approach to Development** organised by the Centre for Development and Human Rights, New Delhi during August 2-3, 2003.

Mridul Eapen

- Gave a Talk on 'Rural Economic Diversification and Kerala's Experience' at the **Third Regional Workshop on Economic Diversification and Sustainability**, organised by the State Planning Board and Planning Department of West Bengal Government at Sandeshkhali Block II, West Bengal on July 4, 2003.
- Submitted a paper 'Economic Empowerment of Women with Special Reference to Kerala' at the **Seminar on National Policy for Empowerment of Women** organised by National Commission for Women and Kerala Women's Commission at Trivandrum during 12-13 January, 2004.
- Presented a paper 'Women and Education in Kerala' at the **Seminar on Globalisation: Its Impact on Indian Women**, organised by Women's Cell, Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Ernakulam on 14th & 15th February, 2004.
- Presented a paper 'Women and Work Mobility: Some Disquieting Evidences from the Indian Data' at the **National Seminar on Globalisation and Women's Work**, organised by the V.V.Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, UP on 25-26 March, 2004.

K. Navaneetham

- Invited Discussant for a session at the seminar on **Aspects of India's Demographic, Socio-economic and Environmental Future**, organised by Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai on 8 January, 2004.



Praveena Kodoth

- Resource person at a workshop on **Sex Determination and Female Foeticide** at Sirsi, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka, organised by Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi at Sirisi, Uttara Kannada Dist, Karnataka between 20th and 22nd June, 2004.
- Participated at a **Workshop on Gender Discrimination in Land Ownership** and submitted a paper 'Gender and Land Rights in Kerala: A Survey of Historical and Empirical Issues' organised and conducted at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie during 5-6 February, 2004.
- Participated in a **Workshop on Kerala's Development- A Feminist Perspective**, organised by Sakhi Resource Centre for Women, Trivandrum at Science and Technology Museum, Trivandrum and presented a paper (co-authored with Mridul Eapen): 'Gender Based Discrimination in Kerala: Engaging Conventional and Non conventional Indicators of Well-being' on March 23, 24 and 25, 2004.
- Discussed two papers at the **Development Convention on Social Security, Human Development and Growth- Linkages and Disparities** at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on January 26-28, 2004.

K. Pushpangadan

- Presented a paper titled 'Drinking Water and Well-being in India: Data Envelopment Analysis' at the **National Water Seminar** organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad during 30-31 July, 2003.

P. Sivanandan

- Coordinator of the **Third ICSSR Development Convention** organised by and held at the Centre for

Development Studies, Trivandrum on January 29 & 30, 2003.

M. Suresh Babu

- Attended the **Seminar on Growth and Distribution in Indian Industry in the Nineties**, at the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Kozhikode, July, 2003.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Attended a one-day meet to discuss the **Kerala Population Policy** organised by the Directorate of Health Services, Government of Kerala, at Government Guest House at Kovalam on 23rd April, 2003.
- Participated in the **Shastri Applied Research Project (SHARP) Inception Workshop** organised by the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, and discussed the proposal on Promoting Healthy Aging through Community Development in India during 1-5 September, 2003.
- Attended a **National Workshop on Emerging Demographic and Health Scenario in India: Exploration from NFHS-2** at Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad and presented a paper on 'Quality of Data in National Family Health Survey' on September 17-18, 2003.
- Presented a paper on 'Chronic Poverty among Indian Elderly' at the **Seminar on Chronic Poverty and Development Policy** organised by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, during 4-5 November, 2003.
- Presented a paper 'Emerging Trends in Sex Ratio' in the **National Workshop on Declining Sex Ratio in India** organised by the Commissioner, Women and Child Development, Government of Gujarat, during 16-18 December, 2003.
- Presented a paper on the Universal Flat Pension in Nepal at the **Seminar on Social Assistance for the Elderly** organised by the World Bank, India office,



held at Hotel Taj Palace, New Delhi during 19-20 January, 2004.

- Attended the first advisory group meeting of the **International Conference on Population and Development** (ICPD) 10+ organised by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) at New Delhi, on March 15, 2004.
- Organised a **Workshop on 'Emerging Demographic and Health Scenario in India: Exploration from NFHS-2'** along with K.S. James at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad on September 17-18, 2003.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Attended a **Seminar on Electricity Act 2003**, organised by the Kerala State Electricity Board

Engineers Association at the Institution of Engineers Hall, Thiruvananthapuram on 4 August, 2003.

- Presented a paper 'Liberalisation of Rural Poverty: The Indian Experience' at the **Third Development Convention** of ICSSR-Supported Southern Indian Research Institutes, organised by Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram during 29 – 30 January, 2004.
- Presented a paper 'Power Sector Reforms in India' at the **State Level Seminar on 'Service Sector Reforms – An Engine of Growth'**, organised by Post-Graduate and Research Department of Economics, CBM College, Coimbatore, under the auspices of Malcolm Elizabeth Adiseshiah Trust, Chennai on February 17, 2004.

REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ADVISORY BODIES

Chandan Mukherjee

- Member of the 'Expert Committee for Reforms of the Statistical System in Kerala' constituted by the Government of Kerala.

K.N. Harilal

- Member, General Council, IRTC, Palakkad.
- Member, The WTO Forum, Government of Kerala.

John Kurien

- Expert, Consultation on Eco-Labelling in Fisheries, FAO/UN, Rome, October, 2003.
- Chairperson, FAO/UN Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research's Working Party on Small-Scale Fisheries, Bangkok, November, 2003.
- Vice-Chairperson, FAO/UN Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research.

M. Kabir

- Member, Health Sub Committee, Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat.

K.P. Kannan

- Vice President, Indian Society of Labour Economics.
- Member, Editorial Board, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, New Delhi.



- Member, Editorial Board, *Labour and Development*, National Labour Institute, Noida, UP.
- Member, Executive Committee, Public Affairs Forum, Trivandrum.

Mridul Eapen

- Member, Committee set up by the National Institute for Rural Development, Hyderabad, to select papers for the Foundation Day Seminar: 'Rural Employment with Focus on Non-farm Sector' held on December 2003.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Convener, State Population Policy, Government of Kerala.
- Member, Task Force set up by the UNFPA to assess the ICPD 10+
- Member, High Level Multi-Disciplinary Working Group set up by the Employee's Provident Fund Organisation, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

K. Pushpangadan

- Member, Governing Body, Institute of Social Advance.

K. Ravi Raman

- Member, State Agricultural Prices Board, Government of Kerala.
- Member, Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD), Thrissur.

PARTICIPATION IN EXTERNAL TEACHING

Chandan Mukherjee

- Resource Person to the Workshop for Ph.D scholars on Agrarian Studies in India, organised by the Foundation for Agrarian Studies, Bangalore, March 26-29, 2004.

- Resource Person to the Workshop for University Teachers and Senior Researchers on 'Exploratory Data Analysis', organised by Research For Poverty Alleviation, Dar es Salaam, August 24 – September 6, 2003.

K.N. Harilal

- UGC Refresher Course, Academic Staff College, University of Kerala.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Delivered two Lectures on Quantitative Methods (Application of Mathematics in Economics) and held discussions with the Participants of the XV Refresher Course in Economics, organised by UGC – Academic Staff College, University of Kerala at the Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, Karyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram on 29 July, 2003.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

Chandan Mukherjee

- Member of the Faculty Selection Board of the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, December 2003.

Chinnappan Gasper

- Monitoring Agent for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the state of Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep during the academic year 2003-04.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Thesis examiner, Andhra University
- Referee, *Development and Change* and *Economic and Political Weekly*.
- Edited a Special issue on 'Aging Policy in India' for *Journal of Aging and Social Policy*.



- Edited a Special Issue (dedicated to the memory of late Professor Pravin Visaria) on the 'National Family Health Survey II' for *Economic and Political Weekly* along with K S James, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

K. Navaneetham

- Ph.D thesis examiner- Karnatak University, Dharwad.
- Member, Board of Studies, Kerala University (Demography).
- Reviewed project grants application, International Health Programmes, The Wellcome Trust, UK.

- Reviewed articles for the journals: Social Science and Medicine, Applied Population and Policy.

K. Pushpangadan

- External Member, Doctoral Committee, Sree Chithra Medical Centre and Research Institute, Trivandrum.

N.Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Delivered a special talk on 'Inflation and Price Index' in Malayalam at the All India Radio, Trivandrum on December 4, 2003.

(a) LIBRARY

The year 2003-04 was a spectacular year for the CDS Library in growth as well as provision of services to members. The Library procured 1421 choicest books in various subject areas relevant to the activities of CDS and received 738 working papers. The Library subscribed to 231 journals and received 160 journals as gift or on exchange. Subscription to 4 journals was newly started during this year. Several journals subscribed by the Library are now available on-line for our members. The Library is a member of the consortium for Union Catalogue of Periodicals maintained by 14 major Libraries in the country. The CDS library continues to be a depository of IMF publications and the Library received 486 publications from IMF during the reporting year.

During the reporting period, bibliographic records of 1771 books were added to the Library's database. They include books procured earlier. The Library continued to serve the members by providing reference service, down-loading bibliographies and reading lists from the data server and supporting other information services. Demand for the resources of the library was on the rise as reflected by 552 new reference memberships and 108 new memberships with borrowing facilities. People from the State and from all over the country and abroad perused the CDS Library Science library to meet their information requirements. The CDS Library provided Library Science students from the Kerala University facilities for practical training for a week. Some of the members of the Library and the Registrar visited the VSSC Library to evaluate the library package used by VSSC Library.



Electronic Database Unit

The Electronic Database Unit of the library continued to give excellent service to internal as well as external members. The Unit has 87 valuable databases in economics and related social sciences. Some of the prestigious databases are Indiatat.com, Prowess, Popline, India Trades, IMF Database, and National Sample Survey Unit Level Data. The Unit renders personalised services like online data search and retrieval and other internet information services.

(b) COMPUTER CENTRE

The Centre has a computing facility that provides the required computing services for teaching/research with proper end-user support. The campus is completely wired and the facilities are always synchronised with the latest technology. The computer centre provides a wide range of services to faculty, staff and students which include round-the-clock Net access and E-mail facility. The major functional units of the facility are the following:

Computer class-room:

This is the major service point in which more than 20 powerful PCs with printing facility are installed. These

machines are linked to the campus network and have access to all the available services. The faculty and students have free access to the facility.

Students' computing bay

This is a mini version of the classroom computer centre, which is completely managed by students. All students have round - the - clock access to the Bay.

Library Information System

Another major service is the Library Information System. Unix-based library server is housed in the main computer-room at the Computer Centre. Currently the system is run on the LIBSYS software. One shortcoming of this facility is that its interface is not yet web-enabled and it is planned to upgrade the system soon.

Apart from the above mentioned service locations, reasonably powerful PCs have been provided to all faculty members. Also, the various administrative and finance sections of the Centre have been equipped with good computing facility.

COMMITTEES**Committee of Direction**

Professor N.R.Madhava Menon (Chairman)
 Shri. S.M. Vijayanand (Member)
 Professor K. Narayanan Nair (Member)
 Professor C.P. Chandrasekhar (Member)
 Professor S. Mahendra Dev (Member)
 Professor K.P. Kannan (Director)

Faculty Committee

Professor K.P. Kannan (Chairman)
 Professor Chandan Mukherjee
 Professor K.K. Subrahmanian
 Professor John Kurien
 Professor P. Mohanan Pillai
 Professor D. Narayana
 Professor K. Narayanan Nair
 Professor K. Pushpangadan
 Professor K.N. Raj
 Professor P. Sivanandan

Finance Committee

Professor N.R.Madhava Menon (Chairman)
 Shri.S.M.Vijayanand
 Professor Dibankar Kundu
 Professor B. Ekbal
 Professor P. Mohanan Pillai
 Professor K.P. Kannan (Director)

Ph.D. Advisory Committee

Dr.K.Pushpangadan (Chairman)
 Dr.N.Shanta
 Dr.N.Vijayamohanan Pillai
 Dr.Achin Chakraborty

M.Phil Advisory Committee

Dr. N.Vijayamohanan Pillai (Chairman)
 Dr. D. Narayana
 Dr. Achin Chakraborty
 Dr. N. Shanta
 Dr. K. Navaneetham
 Dr. Indrani Chakraborty



Academic Programme Co-ordinators

Ph.D. Programme:

Dr. K. Pushpangadan (Co-ordinator)

M.Phil. Programme:

Dr.N.Vijayamohanan Pillai (Co-ordinator)

Library Committee

Dr. John Kurien (Chairman)

Shri.C.K.Sankaran (Convenor)

Publication Committee

Dr.K.P. Kannan (Chairman)

Shri.Tilak Baker (Convenor)

Academic Committee

Dr. P. Sivanandan (Convenor)

CDS Seminars and Invited Lectures

Dr. Suresh Babu (Chairperson)

Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development

Dr. K.Naryanan Nair (Co-ordinator)

Staff Welfare Fund

Dr. Mridul Eapen (Chairperson)

Shri. M. Krishnankutty (Convenor)

Computer Committee

Dr. K.P. Kannan (Ex-officio Chairman)

Shri. J. Muraleedharan Nair (Convenor)

Investment Committee

Dr. K.P. Kannan (Chairman)

Dr. D. Narayana

Shri.C.G.Pankajakshan (Partner,Varma & Varma)

Staff Council

Dr. K.P. Kannan (Ex-officio Chairman)

Shri. Soman Nair (Ex-officio Convenor)

Hostel Warden

Dr. Udaya Shankar Mishra



FACULTY

Fellow and Director

Kannan K.P.

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

Research Interest: Development Economics, Poverty and
Human Development and Labour and Development

Fellows

Chandan Mukherjee

Ph.D in Statistics
(ISI Calcutta)

Research Interest: Quantitative Methods in Development
Studies

Narayanan Nair K.

Ph.D in Economics
(Kerala)

Research Interest: Agriculture and Rural Development,
Decentralization and Local Level Development, Science
and Society, Economic Policy and Planning

Mohanan Pillai P.

Ph.D. in Economics
(Gujarat)
(On leave)

Research Interest: Industrial Economics, Regional
Economics

Pushpangadan K.

Ph.D in Economics
(Massachusetts, USA)

Research Interest: Industrial Economics, Econometrics,
Micro economics and Econometrics
.

John Kurien

Ph.D in Social Sciences
(TISS, Bombay)

Research Interest: Natural Resource Management
Development and Trade, Social Security Issues

Sivanandan P.

Ph.D in Economics
(Kerala)

Research Interest: Agrarian Change, Social and Economic
Inequality, Impact of Development Process, Survival Strategies of
Marginalised Groups and Subaltern Mobilisation.

Narayana D.

Ph.D in Economics
(ISI Calcutta)

Research Interest: Health, Decentralisation of Governance

Joseph K.J.

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

Research Interest: Economic Reforms, Economics of
Technological Change, Issues in Kerala's Economic
Development

**Honorary Fellows /Associate Fellows****Honorary Fellows**

Narayanan K.R	Former President of India.
Raj K.N.	Honorary Emeritus Fellow Former Chairman, CDS Governing Body.
Vaidyanathan A.	Emeritus Fellow, Madras Institute of Development Studies Chennai 600 020.
Ramachandran V.	Vice Chairman, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.
Krishnaji N.	Former Fellow, CDS
Zachariah K.C.	Former Senior Demographer, The World Bank, Washington.
Gopinathan Nair P. R.	Former Head and Professor, Department of Economics, University of Kerala.
Amit Bhaduri	Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
Subrahmanian K.K.	Former Fellow, CDS.
Mathew E.T.	Former Professor and Head, Department of Economics, University of Kerala.
Appu P. S.	Former Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar, India.
Jayachandran T.N.	Former Vice Chancellor, Calicut University, Kerala.
P.S.George	Former Director & Fellow, CDS.
G.N. Rao	Former Fellow, CDS.
T.M.Thomas Isaac	Former Fellow, CDS.



Honorary Associate Fellows

Baker L.W.	Chairman, Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD), Thiruvananthapuram.
Reddy A.K.N.	President, International Energy Initiative, Bangalore.
Soman C.R.	Chairman, Health Action by People, Thiruvananthapuram.
Oommen M.A.	Former Professor and Head, Department of Economics, University of Calicut, Kerala.
Damodaran A.D.	Former Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram.

Associate Fellows

Michael Tharakan P.K. Ph.D in History (MGU, Kottayam) (Retired on 31.12.03)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Social and Economic History, Literacy and Education, Decentralisation
Mridul Eapen Ph.D in Economics (Erasmus)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Rural Transformation, Gender and Employment
Irudaya Rajan S. Ph.D.in Demography (Bombay)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Aging, Migration and Kerala Studies
Navaneetham K. Ph.D in Demography (Bombay)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Population, Health and Development
Shanta N. Ph.D in Economics (Kerala)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Industrial Economics
Achin Chakraborty Ph.D in Economics (California at Riverside,USA)	<i>Research Interest:</i> Welfare Economics, Health Economics, Environmental Economics, Methodology of Economics.

**Indrani Chakraborty**

Ph.D in Economics
(Calcutta University)

Research Interest: Applied Econometrics, Technological Change and Development, International Economics.

Udaya Shankar Mishra

Ph.D in Population Studies
(IIPS, Mumbai)

Research Interest: Population Policies and Programme Evaluation, Analytical and Measurement Issues in Health

Pradeep Kumar Panda

Ph.D in Population Studies
(IIPS, Mumbai)
(On leave from 10.12.03)

Research Interest: Gender, Population and Development; Human Development

Santhakumar V.

Ph.D in Economics
(IIT, Chennai)

Research Interest: Environment and Development Governance & Development

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.

Ph.D in
Econometrics-Economics
(Madras University)

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

Harilal, K.N.

Ph.D in Economics (JNU)

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

Ravi Raman, K

Ph.D.in Social Science
(University of Kerala)

Research Interest: Political Economy of Minority Studies, Labour/Development, Social History/Movements/Globalisation

Research Associates**Chinnappan Gasper**

Ph.D in Education
Economics
(Pune)

Research Interest: Economics of Education

Beena, P.L

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

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

Suresh Babu,M

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

Research Interest: Applied Macroeconomics, Industrial Organisation

Praveena Kodoth

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Hyderabad)

Research Interest: Gender and Development, History of Institutions

**Devika, J**

Ph.D in History
(MG University, Kottayam)

Research Interest: History of Malayalee Modernity,
Feminist Theory, Development Theory, Social-Science Methodology.

Visiting Scholar**M. Kabir**

Ph.D in Economics
(Kerala)

Research Interest: Social and Economic History,
Economics of Health and Kerala Studies



ADMINISTRATION

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

Academic Programme Office

K.B.Sreekumari	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
T.S.Geetha Devi	<i>Programme Assistant</i>
M.Mohanani	<i>Guest House Attendant</i>

Population and Sustainable Development Office

K.Muraleedharan	<i>Sr. Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
D.Girija	<i>Programme Assistant</i>
M.Krishnankutty	<i>Receptionist- Cum- Office Assistant</i>

Publications

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

V.Ramesh Kumar	<i>Finance Officer</i>
K.Reghuvara Panicker	<i>Asst. Finance Officer</i>
A.Chandra	<i>Seconded to KRPLD as Accounts Officer</i>
E.N.Sathy	<i>Accountant</i>
T.N.Anirudhan	<i>Accountant</i>

Director's Office

S.Rajalekshmi	<i>P.A. to Director</i>
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Personnel

N.Suresh Chandran	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
V.Chitra (Retired on 18.3.04)	<i>Jr. Stenographer</i>
K.Radhamoni	<i>Office Assistant</i>
K.Lekha	<i>Receptionist</i>

Campus Maintenance

R.K.Rajasekharan Nair	<i>Sr. Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
T.Velappan Nair	<i>Campus Supervisor</i>
B.Sambasivan	<i>Campus Attendant</i>
G.Vijayan	<i>Campus Attendant</i>
N.Muraleedharan	<i>Gardener</i>
P. Sivadasan	<i>Messenger</i>

Despatch

K.Joseph Geevarghese	<i>Technical Assistant</i>
G.Chandran	<i>Liaison Assistant</i>

Transport

M.Mohammed Hussain	<i>Driver Grade I</i>
V.Surendran	<i>Driver Grade I</i>
E.N.Thankappan	<i>Cleaner</i>

Security

Kadak Bahadur	<i>Watchman</i>
P.R.Gopidas	<i>Watchman</i>
K.Sadasivan	<i>Watchman</i>

COMPUTER CENTRE

J.Muraleedharan Nair	<i>Systems Manager</i>
E.Sujana Bai	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i>
C.Chandrika Amma	<i>Sr. Office Assistant</i>
(Retired on 18.3.04)	

LIBRARY

V. Ramakrishnan	<i>Librarian</i>
(Retired on 30.6.03)	
P. Southamini	<i>Confidential Assistant</i>
R. Krishnankutty	<i>Messenger</i>

**Acquisition**

Joseph Kurien Pulikuthiel	<i>Librarian Grade I</i> (<i>Librarian-in-charge from</i> <i>1.7.2003</i>)
V.Ushadevi	<i>Librarian Grade I</i>
G.P.Anitha	<i>Librarian Grade III</i>
K.Vijayamma	<i>Programme Assistant</i>
K.Ramachandran	<i>Messenger</i>

Periodicals

M. Chidambaram Pillai	<i>Librarian Grade I</i>
Sunil Kesavadeth (On Leave)	<i>Librarian Grade III</i>

Technical Section

P. Sathi	<i>Librarian Grade II</i>
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Sosamma Mathew	<i>Librarian Grade II</i>
Ansamma Joseph	<i>Librarian Grade III</i>
Ameer Ali	<i>Librarian Grade III</i>
R.Sobhana	<i>Office Assistant</i>

Maintenance, Preservation, Binding

C.K.Sankaran	<i>Librarian Grade II</i>
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Circulation

Shobhana Kannan	<i>Librarian Grade III</i>
S.Gopakumar	<i>Librarian Grade III</i>

Electronic Library Section

V.K.Anil Kumar	<i>Librarian Grade II</i>
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STAFF WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Staff Welfare Fund continued to provide financial support in the form of loans and grants to employees out of the Staff Welfare Fund which was formally set up in 1999. During the reporting period, twenty-two loan applications of staff members were processed and sanctioned. The staff members have availed loan for purposes such as education of children, house renovation, medical treatment and marriage of their daughters. Two staff members in the last grade were provided grant-in-aid of Rs.8000 each for the marriage of their daughters. Fifteen children of staff members were awarded merit certificates and cash award for excellence in their studies. The funds required for grants and cash awards are drawn out of the income earned by the Fund. There is also a provision to grant a lumpsum amount of Rs.10000 to non-academic staff on retirement from the services of the Centre.

The staff members from Campus Maintenance, Finance, Programme Office were sponsored for attending short-term training programmes in office management and financial management. An in-house tutoring programme was organised to develop the skills of the faculty and the staff to use computers. Two staff members from the Library were sponsored to attend a training programme on digital library conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode.

GOVERNING BODY

Professor N.R.Madhava Menon, Vice Chancellor, W.B.National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkatta.	Chairman
Professor Bina Agarwal, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, Delhi.	Member
Professor Vikas Chitre, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune.	Member
Professor S.Mahendra Dev Director, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad	Member
Dr.B.Ekbal Vice Chancellor, Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram	Member
Professor G.K.Chadha Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Member
Professor B. Alwin Prakash Professor & Head of the Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	Member
Professor C.P. Chandrasekhar Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Member
Shri. S.M.Vijayanand Member Secretary, State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram.	Member
Professor Dibakar Kundu Department of Education, Vishva Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal	Member
Professor K.N.Raj Honorary Emeritus Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	Member
Professor K.K.Subrahmanian Honorary Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	Member
Professor K.Narayanan Nair Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.	Member
Professor P.Mohanan Pillai Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.	Member
Professor K.P. Kannan Fellow & Director, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.	Convenor

Honorary Fellows / Associate Fellows

Honorary Fellows

Narayanan K.R

Former President of India.

Raj K.N.

Honorary Emeritus Fellow

Former Chairman, CDS Governing Body.

Vaidyanathan A.

Emeritus Fellow,

Madras Institute of Development Studies

Chennai.

Ramachandran V.

Vice Chairman,

State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

Krishnaji N.

Former Fellow, CDS & Visiting Fellow,

Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies,

Thiruvananthapuram

Zachariah K.C.

Former Senior Demographer,

The World Bank, Washington D.C.

Gopinathan Nair P. R.

Former Head and Professor,

Department of Economics, University of Kerala.

Amit Bhaduri

Professor,

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Subrahmanian K.K.

Former Fellow, CDS.

Mathew E.T.

Former Professor and Head,

Department of Economics, University of Kerala.

Appu P. S.

Former Chief Secretary,

Government of Bihar, India.

Jayachandran T.N.

Former Vice Chancellor,

Calicut University, Kerala.

P. S.George

Former Director & Fellow, CDS

G. N. Rao

Former Fellow, CDS

T.M.Thomas Isaac

Former Fellow, CDS

Honorary Associate Fellows

Baker L. W.

Chairman,

Centre of Science and Technology

for Rural Development

(COSTFORD), Thiruvananthapuram.

Reddy A.K.N.

President,

International Energy Initiative, Bangalore.

Soman C.R.

Chairman,

Health Action by People, Thiruvananthapuram.

Oommen M.A.

Former Professor and Head,

Department of Economics, University of Calicut, Kerala.

Damodaran A.D.

Former Director,

Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram.







