

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Annual Report 2004-05



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.



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- Government of Kerala
- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)
- University of Kerala
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The Programme has been wound up and its last report for the period July-December, 2004 was published by the Programme Secretariat separately.

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INTRODUCTION

Social science research in general and development studies in particular have to face challenges posed by the ongoing process of globalisation and its consequences on the local and national economics. Research and teaching activities in the Centre have been witnessing adjustment and reorientation problems to face these challenges. As part of these efforts, the Centre has finalised a vision document and a medium term plan for the period 2005-15. The present reporting year (2004-05) will be the benchmark for assessing the progress achieved in unfolding the vision document in the coming years. This year's report is prepared keeping in mind this aspect. Apart from providing an outline of the thrust areas of research, this overview also gives a brief account of the teaching and other activities including support services.

Research

For the purpose of presentation, the overview is organised under broad thematic areas. It includes both completed and ongoing studies. Detailed abstracts of the research papers and projects are given in chapters 2 and 3.

Infrastructure

The past decade has witnessed a number of initiatives in India to reform the institutional framework used for the provision of infrastructure and other public goods. These initiatives follow from a realisation that inadequate provision of infrastructure may create major



bottlenecks for achieving rapid growth of the Indian economy, and also that the institutional framework in position is not conducive and adequate to meet the requirements of the country. Institutional changes attempted in India are aimed at improving efficiency within public ownership and/or bringing in public-private joint initiatives or the participation of private companies in different activities of provisioning infrastructure such as roads, ports and electricity. It was in the Indian power sector that some of the most contested and debated reforms were attempted. As these reforms have not made much headway, there has come about a growing realisation that reforms in the power sector are politically intractable in the country. However, given the fact that the power sector is the single largest contributor to fiscal deficits in the country, the task of making it viable, efficient, and financially capable to meet the growing needs of the Indian society and economy is an urgent one. It is in this context that a number of studies at the Centre have examined the different dimensions of power sector reforms. Following the tradition of CDS, some of these studies have taken widely varying positions in terms of approaches and methodology.

Several studies in this regard carried out at the Centre have followed a radical political economy approach. One study has analysed the institutional processes through which the State Electricity Boards have developed an 'unaccountability culture' and become financially unviable. The manner in which this state of affairs of Electricity Boards has been reached and provided the background for attempts in reforming the power sector, has also been documented. Considering electricity supply as a basic need, another study looked at the pace of rural electrification. Having noted the need for subsidy to provide electricity to rural consumers, the study has acknowledged the role of 'across-the-board' subsidy in the landing of Electricity Boards in financial bankruptcy. The study has also used the Kaleckian proposition of 'intermediate regime' to explain the political economy processes underlying power sector reforms in India. Yet another study carried out within this framework analysed the experience of privatisation of electricity utilities

in different countries including UK and USA. Based on the arguments of natural monopoly (due to cost-function sub-additivity) and the need for a reign monopoly power, the study argues for a state-owned (nationalised) integrated monopoly as the appropriate institutional arrangement of the power sector.

Following a neoclassical political economy framework, an ongoing study attempts a positive analysis of why power sector reform could progress well in some Indian states but not in others. The attempt has been how to find out how the potential gains and losses (due to reforms) among different sections of society could translate into a net social support/opposition to reforms. The study based on a primary survey could make a broad classification of Indian states into four categories: (a) states with significant opposition to tariff and efficiency reforms where the quality of electricity supply and connectivity is relatively better (such as Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu); (b) states with poor quality and poor connectivity but lesser opposition to both tariff and efficiency reform (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa); (c) states with relatively moderate quality but lesser opposition to reform (Gujarat and Haryana); and (d) states with low opposition to efficiency reform (including privatisation) but not much support for tariff reforms (Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan). The detailed analysis under the study will be completed in 2005-06.

There are also studies dealing with the broad dimensions of infrastructure. One such study, which looked at the trend and the composition of infrastructure development in Kerala, noted a declining trend especially in the case of economic infrastructure (including irrigation and electricity) after the eighties. However, such a declining trend is not observed in the case of social infrastructure. Another study analysed the infrastructure development and the economic growth pattern in Kerala. It confirmed the proposition that the human development of Kerala has been achieved by a means of infrastructure development propelled by economic growth, which in turn, has led to further human development.



A couple of studies have analysed the institutional arrangements for the provision of irrigation. Based on field survey in a village, one study found that successful management of irrigation is contingent upon the level of participation of water users in management. It also found that the institutional environment -- clear and flexible systems of rules, enforcement mechanisms, nesting and networking of institutions -- are the most crucial determinants of the success and sustainability of irrigation institutions. However, a doctoral thesis which analysed the choice of irrigation arrangements in a river basin found that the location factors such as distance from main canal and altitude of the land under cultivation are the most important constraints in individual choices of irrigation institutions.

Agriculture and Natural Resources; Labour and Livelihood Issues

The integration of rural economies and resource-based livelihoods taking place during this period of intensive globalisation is likely to have significant impact on practices in agriculture, resource extraction and livelihood patterns. This was the major concern of a few studies referred to in this section. The studies on fisheries during the year were of a stocktaking nature made in terms of evolution and changes in the sector over a long period of time. One such study adopted a schematised diachronic narrative method to provide a glimpse of the manner in which fishery became unsustainable, and also sketch the inter-related hurdles in the way of moving to sustainability. Another study has analysed the changes in the profile of poverty among the fisherfolk in Kerala, and provided recommendations to enable them to catch up with the rest of the state in terms of human development indicators. A doctoral thesis has analysed the evolution and performance of institutions for coastal fishery management in Kerala. It found that changes in the relative resource endowments and technology are important factors influencing the demand for institutional change whereas cultural endowments and existing institutional structure are the determining factors in that have determined the existing institutions. Yet another piece

of research analysed the practice of rice-fish farming that existed in a coastal village in North Kerala, and the socio-political system and the institutional arrangements that nurtured such as integrated farming system. It was noted that the decline of this system of cultivation had adversely affected the livelihoods of a section of the agricultural labour households in the region.

The performance of agriculture at the all-India level during the post-reform period was also analysed in a study, using Dharm Narain's decomposition method. It found that the contribution of pure yield, a proxy for technical progress, has declined during the period suggesting that Indian farmers have reached their production frontier. A visiting scholarship provided opportunities for a review of a couple of studies on Joint Forest Management (JFM) at the Centre. These studies examined the phenomenon of relative stagnation or even decline in recent years of JFM in West Bengal. One of them noted that the necessary condition for the success of JFM is the willingness of local forest officers.

Broader issues of rural livelihoods were the *foci* of a couple of studies. One of them constitutes a documentation of strategies used for poverty alleviation in nine countries (contained in presentations made in an internal seminar), which include preventing environmental degradation with people's participation, women empowerment through self-help groups, income enhancement through micro-credit schemes and rural-urban linkages. One of the research projects took up the issues of livelihood strategies in rural Kerala in the context of globalisation. It discusses the reasons for agrarian distress, its impact on different sections of the rural population and the strategies adopted by them to cope with distress. Increasing the use of family labour was seen to be a strategy adopted by agricultural households, as a result of which the demand for agricultural workers went down and led to additional burden on women in farm households. The struggle by tribal communities and others against water extraction by the Coco-Cola Company in Plachimada, Palakkad has also attracted the attention of two studies carried out at the Centre.



A historical study which followed a framework integrating the world-system approach and the subaltern studies approach, was made on plantation labour. It argues that peripheral labour might be better understood as a class of people subordinated at multiple levels such as class, caste/race and gender in the local production site but who also come within the larger world capitalist economy. A doctoral thesis (under evaluation) examined the changing conditions of the rural labour market of Kerala, with a case study of rubber tapping workers in small land holdings. The study found that this occupation is being taken up by different social (caste) groups, even though, pace of entry of the new generation into this work has declined. The rural labour market has seen the prevalence of long-term personalised contractual arrangements and its underlying features of labour relations in this occupation, which were quite unlike the macro features of rural labour market in Kerala. An M.Phil. thesis analysing the wage and earnings of agricultural workers in different states found dichotomisation into low wage and high wage states, and the continuance of their respective positions unchanged over time.

Ongoing studies and new initiatives include an enquiry into water resources of Kerala based on a micro-level investigation carried out as part of the Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development (KRPLLD). A historical analysis of rice-cultivation of Kuttanad in Kerala with focus on the micro-processes and social relations of power within a world-system framework, has also been undertaken.

Industry, Trade and Technology

Enquiries initiated, completed and on-going under the Industry, Trade and Technology group have addressed some of the current concerns in these three areas. Although most of the research in this area was made against the regional and national contexts, some did address these issues on a comparative Asian basis.

Studies on industry have been concerned with both the formal and the informal components of the country's manufacturing sector. An important dimension of India's formal industrial sector is its structural aspect, namely the

degree of domestic competition and external competitiveness. At the national level, industry has witnessed important policy and institutional responses. For instance, the enactment of the Competition Act, 2002 (the Act) has many innovative features. The Act seeks to repeal the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade practices (MRTP) Act and to dissolve the MRTP Commission from the date of its enactment. In order to implement the provisions of the Act a Competition Commission has started functioning. One of the important functions of the Commission is to analyse the degree of domestic competition among firms, now that many of the provisions of economic liberalisation measures have sought to reduce the height of barriers of entry into the country's industrial sector. It is hypothesised that the reduction in legal barriers may have promoted some domestic competition among firms across a range of industries in the Indian industrial establishment. However, what is lacking is hard empirical evidence on the extent of domestic competition among firms since the onset of reforms. Three studies undertaken at the Centre address squarely this issue, which is of extreme policy relevance. The studies examine the mobility of firms, which is a dynamic dimension of competition in the Indian manufacturing sector, during the post reform period. Another structural aspect of the industrial sector is the increased number of mergers and acquisitions. Although there have been a slow-down in the number of mergers and acquisitions in 2003-04, the value of total acquisitions announced increased substantially during the year. One of the studies done at the Centre analysed the cross-border mergers and acquisitions in the pharmaceutical industry.

Studies have shown that there has been a phenomenal growth in the non-registered manufacturing sector. At the national level this phenomenon has even resulted in the appointment of a Committee, of which a senior faculty of the Centre is a member, which is charged with the responsibility of quantifying the size of this sector. A number of studies on different dimensions of the unregistered or informal manufacturing sector have been completed during the year. They range from quantifying the extent of production



efficiency of this sector to its organisation and the labour processes involved.

International trade is an important conduit through which India's economy have been globalising and getting integrated with the rest of the world economy. Although, India's exports have increased significantly since the onset of the reform process, its composition of merchandise exports has virtually remained stagnant. Further, throughout the reform period an item that has contributed positively to the current account of India's balance of payments is private transfers or simply the inward workers' remittances. From being just 8 per cent of current receipts in 1990-91, remittances now account for over 17 per cent (in 2003-04). These are some of the insights into India's trade performance, reflected in one of the papers done in this area.

Studies on the determinants of exports of merchandise from India have focused more on the demand than on the supply-side factors. Such a bias could even be observed in the government's policy of manipulating the exchange rate regime to promote the country's exports of manufactures. A doctoral dissertation completed during the year at the Centre looks at both the demand and the supply side factors. The study found that largely the changing markets for exports have contributed to the acceleration of exports since the mid-1980s. The addition to demand at the margin from the Asian developing countries explained India's export behaviour to a large extent.

An important aspect of the country's trade regime is its governance by a number of international rules. Two important dimensions of this governance regime are the issues of anti-dumping and the mobility of skilled personnel from India to the rest of the world. Two doctoral dissertations being undertaken at the Centre are on these two issues. Compliance to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules meant that there has been significant paring down of tariff levels by the country leading to a potential surge in imports and thereby non-protection of the domestic industrial sector. In this context, the study on anti-dumping maps out the growth and pattern of antidumping cases initiated by India,

which incidentally is the largest user of anti-dumping measures in the world. The study shows that the majority of the anti-dumping cases initiated by the country are against other developing countries and are concentrated in industries such as chemicals, pharmaceuticals, iron, steel and textiles. It is interesting to note that all these are important export items for the country. The study on the movement of natural persons has used compensation to employees to quantify the extent of this phenomenon. Analysis of the detailed Balance of Payments data shows that there has been a qualitative change in the direction of this movement away from oil producing countries of Asia to Europe and America. In other words, much of the movement of natural persons from India to the rest of the world has shifted progressively from semi-skilled to high-skilled categories, a development which has important implications for the size of our software exports.

The announcement of a new science and technology policy in 2003 has once again put issues related to technology and innovation in the limelight. This is an emerging and growing area of expertise in the Centre. Studies made in this area fall into four categories: (i) measurement of innovation; (ii) instruments for promoting innovation at the level of firms in the industrial sector and the role of government in initiating and sustaining this activity; (iii) information and communications technology; and (iv) technology implications of foreign direct investments.

Traditionally innovation used to be measured using a set of conventional indicators such as Research and Development (R&D) expenditure, the number of patents granted and the technology content of exports. All these three indicators have several limitations, as most new innovations are not done through the formal R&D route. One of the studies done at the Centre documents the extent of innovation in India's manufacturing sector using a variety of non-conventional indicators. On the contrary, the study on innovation policy instruments focuses on the fiscal and non-fiscal instruments that the country has employed to stimulate investments in local technology generating efforts



at the firm level. The study shows that for financial instruments such as tax incentives and research grants to succeed, strong emphasis needs to be placed on non-fiscal measures, the most important of which is human resource development. Further, the quality of these interventions can be enhanced if the governments are able to congregate a sort of epistemic community within them consisting of experts who may assist in informed policy making.

Studies on the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector have focused on the telecommunications industry. Specifically, the innovation capability, which is defined as the ability to design, manufacture and sell state-of-the-art telecommunications equipment and keep pace with changes in the technology frontier, was measured with respect to the telecom equipment industries in Brazil, Korea and India. The study showed that while Brazil and Korea have put in place institutional measures to cope with the opening up of their host economies consequent on globalisation, India has failed to support adequately the research system component of its telecom industry.

Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) is an important conduit through which disembodied technology is transferred from developed to developing countries. On this belief, India too has been promoting FDI as a way of obtaining technology spillovers from foreign companies to local ones. A relatively unexplored area of research in this direction is the importance of FDI as a source. For instance, it is argued that the extent of spillovers that a host country would be able to obtain depends not only on the quantity and quality of FDI and the absorptive capacity of local firms but also the source of the FDI itself. A study made at the Centre shows the significant inter-source country variation in the technology behaviour of FDI firms. In very specific terms, this study shows that, under *ceteris paribus* conditions, affiliates of United States multinational companies are likely to spill over more technology to local firms than affiliates of Japanese multinational companies.

Decentralisation and Local Self Government

Decentralisation created new structures for participatory governance, but importantly in Kerala it came along with a constitutional mandate for at least 33 % representation of women, financial devolution of nearly 40 % of plan funds to the Local Self Governments and a women's component plan of 10 % of the plan grant. For nearly a decade, there has been growing body of work at the Centre on different aspects of decentralisation of authority to local self-governments. The studies investigate the impact of decentralisation on different dimensions of participation/exclusion and on the social and productive sectors, assess the impact of devolution of finance on local government, fiscal management and resource mobilisation and investigate the political dimension of decentralisation. Using very different frameworks, these studies come on occasion to conflicting conclusions.

Some of the important findings from completed studies were on the socio-economic (including participation) impact of decentralisation. Kerala distinguished itself from Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in terms of participation of disadvantaged groups and the poor relative to other groups at the panchayat level. The key factors in Kerala's better performance were political mobilisation, social capital and literacy. While women continued to be under-represented in all states, it was found that education did not lead to higher participation but that political mobilisation did. A completed study of 72 panchayats found that panchayats had fared well on infrastructure, housing for the poor and child services but poorly on the productive sectors. Very importantly, there has taken place a decline in the degree of participation with the waning of the campaign mode in which the programme had been initiated. Decentralisation has not been able to significantly alter inequalities in access to health care and lack of systematic information. In this context, an ongoing project has set out to develop a community-based health solidarity scheme and a community-based monitoring system for access to basic minimum services with a health promotion component for the marginalised tribal groups in Wayanad district.



Working within a rights perspective, a set of completed research endeavours argued that the gains from decentralisation have been more apparent than real, emerging as they did from quantitative expansion in capability vectors rather than from qualitative aspects. It is argued in these studies that populism and the appropriation of civil space by vested political interests characterised this phase of development. Going beyond evaluation of success or failure, an ongoing study looks at the debate over civil society and globalisation that fed largely on the context and detail of decentralisation in Kerala. The study sifts different positions in the debate and goes on to suggest that a reconsideration of civil society as a political space could give it a critical edge.

Why has gender justice come to be acknowledged as an important concern in the plan campaign given its marginality in Kerala's political sphere and what has determined the specific ways in which gender justice came to be addressed? These questions are at the centre of a completed study that brings a feminist perspective to bear on the understanding of the People's Plan campaign. A completed research project seeks to understand whether a more feminised political leadership could shape a more gender-sensitive allocation of resources, by examining select Panchayat Plan budgets.

A set of ongoing studies is concerned with financial devolution and Panchayat resources. They seek to examine the question of the impact of large-scale devolution on the incentive for local bodies to mobilise resources on their own, review the approaches of the Union Finance Commissions to devolution of revenue to local bodies and seek to explain inter-panchayat variations in resource mobilisation.

Gender, Exclusion and Identity

Concerns of gender, exclusion and identity are an integral part of research at the Centre. Initial attention in the eighties to issues within a political economy framework such as the difficulties in estimating women's work participation owing to the flexible boundary between the accepted notions of

domestic work and productive work has considerably widened and enriched research understanding on these questions. Currently we have investigation of themes of gender, exclusion and identity drawing on perspectives from demography, health, history, economics and cultural studies. This is an area in which inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary work has been growing at the Centre; thus not all studies that reflect these themes are reported here; and some are reported under other sections. A notable feature of this year's output is that the concentrated focus on drawing comparative pictures by going beyond Kerala.

Several completed studies in this section call into question some of the settled premises regarding women's well-being in Kerala. Going substantially beyond consideration of outcome indicators of education, health and employment, to processes underlying them and to other indicators such as property rights and violence, a study has argued that patriarchy has defined the terms of women's well-being in the state. An M.Phil. dissertation inquires into female educated unemployment in Kerala, among the most severe problem the State confronts. Using data from a CDS survey on employment/unemployment in 2003, it finds that 74 % of educated women in the sample were unemployed despite women being more educated across educational categories, except diploma and secondary school categories. Analysis showed the importance of skill-oriented education for enhancing the employability of women. Age and marital status too were important with single women having twice the probability to work than married women. Marriage seems to be the mainstay of patriarchy in Kerala but has remained entirely outside the development discourse. An ongoing study indicates that the historical shaping and contemporary practice of marriage reveals iniquitous gender priorities which provide incentives for fostering male and female capabilities along rigidly gendered lines.

A completed study shows that key development interventions that claim substantial success in reducing poverty have served to intensify gender discriminatory practices. Taking the empirical contexts of Kerala and West Bengal, the study



argues that land redistributed during the agrarian reform has provided fodder to pay dowry and had implications in terms of withdrawal of women from paid work outside the home. The gender dimension of vulnerability is the focus of another ongoing research project, which takes up the question of livelihood of predominantly women cashew workers in the context of marketisation and globalisation. In its second phase, this project investigates issues critical to understanding the cashew value chain, including its growing informalisation.

A completed study looks at the women's work mobility in India with data from the National Sample Survey Organisation to suggest that horizontal segregation has declined between 1987 and 1993 in urban areas but increased slightly in rural areas. Women were more mobile between establishments but showed little upward mobility. A doctoral dissertation studied the relationship between women's work and well-being on the basis of NFHS data for four states and the results of a primary field investigation in Tamil Nadu. It found consistently that earning women had greater autonomy by lower health and nutrition and reproductive outcomes. Micro inquiry on this question showed that earning women faced structural constraints, which lowered their ability to convert earnings into higher well being.

The gender implications of shifting inter-generational contracts and advance in demographic transition for social security among the aged, is the focus on an ongoing project in which age is seen as an important dimension of identity with a high likelihood of gender-specific exclusion. The question of identity was at the fore of a completed study analysing the legitimisation of a united Kerala developed in the Aikyakerala movement in the 1950s. The endeavour elaborates the argument that the demand for a united Kerala drew its importance for building a prosperous and just society.

Focussing on multiple aspects of exclusion is a re-survey of Kurichy, a colony of Dalit agricultural labourers. This is a village of rehabilitated workers, most of whom have lost their initial land holdings but have not been able to share

the gains of social development and move to other forms of employment. The study seeks to examine changes in the village since 1981 in a political economy framework. A completed study of a Tamil Scheduled Caste village shows significantly different outcomes from social change. High levels of literacy had contributed to lateral mobility to the non-farm sector but access to education, income and assets defined heterogeneity in the village influencing access to upward mobility. Another study examines violence against the Adivasis in the state, a group of people who do not find a place in the state's social development profile, in response to their land struggle and issues of exclusion underlying the land struggle.

Population, Health and Human Development

In health research, the focus has been mostly on issues of health equity, health security, reproductive health and measurement issues. On account of Kerala's distinctions in health status and its bearing on social sector development, a study proposes to examine the prevailing health inequalities (socio-economic, gender, regional) as well as its determinants. It considers health status as well as health care utilisation and adopts a life course approach in carrying out the analysis. In this era of human development, apart from religious differential the larger socio-economic inequalities have received significant attention. Trends in inequalities are being observed in the context of liberalisation policies and reforms that are under way. One such attempt made based on national family health survey not only measures the extent of such inequalities in health and health care across various regions of the country but also figures out determinants of such inequalities towards planning interventions to reduce such inequalities. Another study offers a discussion on issues and options on the poverty-nutrition mortality nexus in south Asia. This reflects on the absence of any common gradient between the three and raises questions for further study relating to this association. Questions are raised critically on Kerala's achievement in reducing human deprivation and insecurity through social sector policies particularly in



education and health care. An instance is the prominence of private health care utilisation accompanied by substantial out of pocket expenditure on health, which threatens health security in the state.

When population ageing has become an accepted reality in Kerala with increased life expectancy and lower reproduction levels, concerns are raised with regard to welfare of the aged in terms of ensuring disease and disability-free old age apart from general well-being. At this juncture, a study proposes to understand the determinants of health and autonomy among older adults in India using the active ageing framework of WHO (2001). This exercise is aimed at developing and implementing educational strategies of healthy ageing for health care providers.

Raising some measurement issues regarding the popular use of demographic aggregates, a study illustrates the adjustment of demographic aggregates (life expectancy at birth and total fertility rates) with associated dynamics in an effort to make them robust for comparison and evaluation. The same adjusted figures are used to illustrate the difference that it makes to the Human Development Index (HDI) given the use of such aggregates as components in the HDI. Also suggestions are made with regard to use of power mean in computation of Human Poverty Index (HPI) to describe multi-dimensional deprivations in a single index. Another study suggests that we need to go beyond mere computation and comparison of differentials at different levels and across time and space by introducing sensitivity to levels of the phenomenon.

There is work that relates to analysis of demographic dynamics and differentials in terms of fertility, contraceptive dynamics as well as employment and unemployment dimensions. Given the predominance of female sterilisation, a study explores the problems with it and finds a linkage between early age of female sterilisation and menopausal complications among Indian women. This is largely to counter the position of female sterilisation advocates with regard to uninterrupted promotion of female sterilisation. Again the issue of induced abortion has drawn wider

attention for its negative externalities on women's health, echoed in a paper which decomposes induced abortions in terms of their use for contraceptive purposes and purposes of sex selection. Religious differentials in fertility are said to have narrowed down during the nineties based on comparison between the two rounds of NFHS. While it is argued that the Muslim and the Hindu reproductive behaviour is moving towards convergence, there seems to be a need for global explanation with regard to their determinants. Given the unemployment situation in Kerala, a study seeks to identify the dynamics and pattern of uneducated unemployment in the state and its determinants.

Migration from Kerala has been a contentious topic during recent years given the apprehensions regarding its positive and adverse implications on the economy and society. A few attempts in the past have brought to light several unexpected dimensions of out-migration of the labour force from the state. A study on the economic consequences of Gulf migration in South Asia takes forward the concerns voiced in earlier studies. Earlier studies have brought to the fore issues like remittance impact of migration and its bearing on the economy, consequences at the household level and their varied dimensions like changing gender roles, living arrangements of children and the elderly as well as changing consumer behaviour reflected in consumption expenditures. An understanding of these issues forms the motivation behind the proposed inquiry into the consequences of Gulf migration in the comparative context of Sri Lanka and Kerala in terms of remittances, housing, land development, household consumer durables, employment and unemployment, health-seeking behaviour, education and skill development in children. A study questions the practice in the literature of taking migration remittances as an indicator of the income effect of migration, arguing that migration flows from the state are too large to sustain the assumption that there is no impact on domestic production.

Apart from the research outlined above, the Centre has been involved in the preparation of two major reports for the Kerala State Government: The State Human



Development Report and the State Development Report. The first report completely undertaken by the CDS is now complete and will be published soon by the UNDP. The preparation of the latter report is done in collaboration with two other institutions, namely; the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode, and the Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram. (A draft of this report is now available and is currently under revision).

Teaching and Training Programmes

Apart from the Doctoral and M.Phil programmes in Applied Economics, the Centre also conducted 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. A short-term programme for social science researchers on using internet was also conducted.

Doctoral Programme in Applied Economics

During the year under review, five candidates were awarded the Doctoral degrees by the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Three more theses are currently undergoing evaluation. In order to reduce the time taken by the Doctoral scholars in completing their dissertation, the Programme has been streamlined with effective monitoring mechanism through six monthly work-in-progress seminars and frequent meeting between the students and their respective thesis advisory group. It is also gratifying to highlight that most of the backlog of doctoral work is now getting cleared. A number of Doctoral scholars have published papers in reviewed professional journals and participated in both national and international conferences.

M.Phil Programme in Applied Economics

The revised M.Phil curriculum was implemented during the reporting year. The internal review of the course content, based on past experience, indicates that it may still need some more revision. During the year, six students were awarded M.Phil degree by the Jawaharlal Nehru University; eight of them submitted their thesis. Eighteen students

were admitted for the 2004-05 batch, slightly more than the normal intake of students. A policy of reservation of students belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and the handicapped as approved by the Committee of Direction, has been implemented.

Diploma on Universalising Social Security

The programme offered in collaboration with the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague and the Self-Employed Women's Association, Ahmedabad had fifteen participants from nine countries. Apart from lectures on specialised topics and interactions with policy makers in the state, their training in CDS also included visits to selected areas in the state to understand the problems of implementation of social security schemes in Kerala.

Other Training Programmes

The Centre offered a short duration training programme for social science researchers on usage of internet in association with the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management – Kerala. There were intense discussions among the faculty on launching a training programme on Law and Economics, in future. A group of faculty involved in population-related studies also planned to offer a three-week training programme on advanced demographic techniques to census officials. We are hoping to concretise our ideas on these programmes in the coming year.

Dissemination of Research

The Centre has been pursuing a rigorous dissemination programme. The faculty published four books, thirteen working papers, thirty journal articles in referred journals, twelve chapters in books and eleven review articles. With a view to reaching out its activities to a wider audience, a quarterly newsletter titled 'The CDS Chronicle' was also launched.

During the reporting period, five open seminars by visitors, eight seminars by the internal faculty and two public lectures were organised. Professor Tushaar Shah, International Water



Management Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka delivered a lecture titled *Sustaining Asia's Groundwater Boom: An Overview of Issues and Evidence* on July 12, 2004. The first Dr P.K Gopalakrishnan Endowment Lecture was organised and the Lecture was delivered by Dr M.S. Valiathan, President, Indian National Science Academy and Honorary Advisor to Manipal Academy of Higher Education on the topic *Ethics in Clinical Research* on December 6, 2004.

Visitors to the Centre

The distinguished visitors to the Centre included His Excellency Aziz Ahmed Khan, High Commissioner of Pakistan in India, Dr M.S. Valiathan, President, Indian National Science Academy and Honorary Advisor to Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Professor Christophe Z Guilmo, Director, Research Institute for Development, Paris, Professor. Zhang Xioshan, Director, Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing; Professor Michael Goldfield, Wayne State University and Dr Anagha Khot, WHO National Consultant, New Delhi.

Finances

The Centre has been prudent in managing its financial resources. The expenses are being kept at the minimum possible, without compromising on the quality of its working and functions. During the financial year 2004-05, the Centre received a total income of Rs.259 lakh out of which the grant-in-aid from the Government of Kerala and the Indian Council of Social Science Research amounted to Rs.116 lakh and 134 lakh respectively. The remaining income of Rs. 9 lakh was earned from internal sources. The capital and operational expenditure together stood at Rs.293 lakh resulting in a deficit of Rs.34 lakh. The capital expenditure amounted of Rs. 27 lakh.

The major expenditure incurred has been towards salary, provident fund and other benefits to employees amounting to Rs. 164 lakh. The Centre has been able to manage with a total budgetary provision of less than Rs.300 lakh so far without taking up any major institutional development activities.

The Centre, realising that it may face a financial crunch in future years, started building up an endowment fund from the financial year 1992-93. The fund was set up from the surplus generated out of research projects. Since the Centre has been taking up a large number of socially relevant projects sponsored by the Central and the State Governments having highly restricted budgetary allocations and there has been a downward fall in interest rates on investments, the Centre has not been able to build up the endowment fund at a rapid rate.

Staff Welfare and Development

The Staff Welfare Fund has been providing loan to employees for education of their children, house renovation, purchase of vehicles etc. on soft terms. The majority of the employees have availed the loan facility. The last grade staff were provided with small grants to support medical treatment of dependents, and marriage of daughters. The children of employees were awarded merit certificates and cash awards in September 2004 for their scholastic achievements at public examinations. The funds for welfare activities are drawn out of the income earned by the Fund from loan recoveries.

A few staff from the administration and the Library were sponsored for short-term skill development programmes conducted by the National Institute of Personnel Management and the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode.

Looking Ahead

In the foregoing pages, we have given an overview of research and other activities of the Centre. Given the lessons learnt in the past, realisation of the vision for the coming years would require concerted efforts for unfolding a strategy to strive for:

- scholarship, taking forward theory-informed empirical studies into definitive contributions in the area of development studies;
- getting good faculty;



- developing the M.Phil /Ph.D. programmes of the Centre into world class programmes;
 - planning for new and innovative teaching/ training programmes that could fill up significant gaps in the emerging socio-economic environment in India; and
 - enhancing academic publications on a top priority basis; quantity of output needs to be raised but without sacrificing quality.
- Lack of institutional support has not been a constraint on research at the Centre. However, it is necessary to take this advantage further to increase the quality of the support services.

(a) INFRASTRUCTURE*Completed Studies***Power Policy and Power Development in India during the Post-Liberalisation Period**

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

India originally evolved her power development policy, and shouldered that responsibility, in line with the State's professed commitment to honour and ensure social justice. Even though, the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) established for the rationalisation of power development at the State level were statutorily required by the Electricity Supply Act of 1948 to function as autonomous corporations, they were in effect regarded as promotional agencies, expected to subserve the social, political and economic policies of the governments and hence expected not to view every aspect of developmental activities exclusively from the point of view of profit or return, as highlighted by the Venkataraman Committee of 1964. The central sector utilities, on the other hand, are corporations like the private ones under the Companies Act. Thus, there was no compulsive requirement till the late 1970s (till the 1978 amendment of the Section 59 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948) for the SEBs to break even as also even to provide for full depreciation and/or interest payable on Government loans, both of which could under the Statute, be provided for only if there were adequate surpluses after meeting all other obligations. Thus there seemed to be no idea, let alone requirement, of the SEBs contributing internal resources to expansion programmes. This unaccountability culture, in turn, led to gross inefficiency at all levels - - technical, institutional and organisational as



well as financial. Although the state was required to fully compensate the SEBs for its induced inefficiencies in terms of subsidised power sales and rural electrification duties, the compensation was irregular and inadequate, causing substantial cumulative losses to the Boards.

All these developments necessarily had the making of an apparent harbinger of radical restructuring. The private sector has been assigned a major role in power generating capacity expansion since the turn of the 1990s. A number of significant legislative measures were taken to facilitate and expedite the power sector reform processes. A number of SEBs are on the reform/restructuring path. So far twenty two States (namely, Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Uttaranchal, Goa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala and Tripura) have either constituted or notified the constitution of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). And the SEBs of Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal Rajasthan, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh have been unbundled/corporatised. Twenty nine States have securitised their dues (either fully or partially) over Rs. 28,000 crores to Central Undertakings. Consequently, cash realisations have improved to nearly 100%. Distribution has been privatised in Orissa and Delhi. And the States of Gujarat, and Karnataka have started handing over parts of distribution system on management contract to franchisees. Jharkhand has also invited expression of interest for handing over distribution in Ranchi to franchisees.

Political Economy of Rural Electrification in India

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Electricity, along with other basic needs such as housing, drinking water, nutrition, health and education, is also recognised today as a basic human need for realising sustainable human development. Despite a number of Central Government projects with fairly adequate funding support for rural electrification, the pace of rural electrification has been unsatisfactory. Moreover, given the

rural economic conditions, access to electricity by the rural households perforce presupposes subsidised sale of electricity to them. This in turn has, facilitated to bring about an across-the-board subsidy regime, leaving the power sector in an avoidable state of bankruptcy. And the measures to salvage the sector has, however, targeted subsidy in general as the scapegoat, which will have grave implications with a large rural populace being denied access to development.

The reform process initiated in the power sector in the name of inefficiencies and inadequacies has an intriguing undercurrent of political economy. Interesting insights follow from an interpretation of the present stage in the development of history in a Marxian perspective as characterised by a series of seemingly feasible capitalist survival strategies, and the class character of the State, on the other hand, as more or less obeying the Kaleckian proposition of the 'intermediate regime,' but largely dictated by the currently viable alignment of the sub-class interests in the common capitalist class.

Power Sector Reforms: Is Privatisation a Panacea?

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The study analyses the power sector reforms across the globe and seeks to dissect the claim that privatization is *the* panacea for all the ills in the sector. The study is divided into four sections. The section one, provides an outline of the power sector reforms across the globe formally started in the background of the reign of supply side economics and its political materialisation through the Thatcherite experiments in the UK and the Reaganomics in the US. Section two dissects the claims of privatization for economic efficiency, differentiated into allocative and productive efficiency, and section three discusses the benefits of natural monopoly and its nationalization. It is argued there that maintaining an integrated natural monopoly involves considerable productive efficiency owing to cost function sub-additivity. This natural monopoly justification (in terms of productive efficiency) has the danger of violating allocative



efficiency criterion, as prices are likely to be set above marginal cost. Ensuring allocative efficiency requires competition in the market that drives price down to marginal cost. But too many firms flooding the market leads to productive inefficiency. This, in turn, opens up the fundamental problems of public utility economics, as to the choice of an appropriate institutional arrangement of governance structure that can manage to make use of these economies, but without the excesses of monopoly power, creating dead weight loss. Here it is argued that nationalisation (state monopoly) of the power system ensures both productive efficiency and allocative efficiency. In the final section, the experiences of the power sector reforms across the globe are assessed, including the Californian debacle wherein the adverse outcomes of deregulation ultimately necessitated instituting reregulation.

The Power Crisis in Kerala

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Power sector in India is undergoing a 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 other States in India. There has been a universal unanimity in cognising and recognising the operational and financial inefficiency of the Indian power sector as the causative and promotional strains in the background of (power sector) reforms. Though Kerala had remained to a good extent impervious to the incursions of such agencies upon the structure of the Electricity Board till a year back, clear signs of a surrender have now appeared along with the change of guard in political power and ruling ideology. Thanks particularly to the politically surcharged consciousness of Kerala, unlike in most of the other States, there has also emerged an informed platform, though still scattered and nascent, for response and reaction. The present study discusses the grave situation of power crisis in Kerala that warrants an all-out internal reform.

Infrastructure and Economic Development in Kerala

K. Pushpangadan and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The study examines the trend and composition of infrastructure development in Kerala during the period, 1960-2000. The aggregate infrastructure index shows declining trend especially after eighties. Disaggregate level analysis, shows differential behaviour. For example, the economic infrastructure index shows the same trend as in the case of aggregate index. Ranking of the States, in terms of infrastructure index, indicates Kerala's position varies from 3 to 6. However, the social infrastructure index behaves in the opposite direction. The major components that recorded dismal growth are irrigation and electricity, while transport and communication have recorded the best performance. There is no simple relationship between economic infrastructure and material producing sectors, primary and secondary, of the regional economy. This indicates the need for modification of the conventional growth theory for explaining infrastructure development and regional economic growth.

Human Development and Infrastructure in Kerala: Quality and Governance

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Kerala has a high status in infrastructure development in India and her experiences in social infrastructure development rank her one among many developed countries. This study seeks to analyse the development experiences of Kerala, and to examine what worked behind these experiences. A proposition of a 'chain interaction' between human development and economic growth is suggested whereby the human development in Kerala was achieved by means of infrastructure development propelled economic growth (in terms of consumption expenditure) which, in turn, 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 is also highlighted 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, in the field of infrastructure, has achieved only what we call *apparent capability* (or *a-capability*) *enhancement*, and she is yet to strive for the true development or the *freedom of freedom*.

Dynamics of Irrigation Institutions: Case Study of a Village Panchayat in Kerala

K.N.Nair, Vineetha Menon (Visiting Fellow, KRPLLD) and Antonyto Paul (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)

Based on the field work in a village panchayat in Kerala that analysed the complex issues concerning the development and working of irrigation institutions, the present study reveals that successful management of irrigation is contingent upon the level of participation of the water users in management. By comparing irrigation institutions under different property rights, the study identifies the significant factors that contribute to the success and sustainability of irrigation institutions. It is found that *albeit* the physical characteristics of irrigation systems and the heterogeneities of the members of the user groups do have an impact on the outcome, it is the institutional environment as reflected in the presence of clear as well as flexible systems of rules and regulations, enforcement mechanisms, nesting and networking of such institutions, etc., that have become the most crucial determinants.

Ongoing Studies

Impact on the Pace of Institutional Reform in developing Countries of the Distribution of Costs of Reform: A Study of Power Sector Reforms in Indian States

V. Santhakumar

The study analyses the impact of the distribution of costs of reform, among different sections of society, on the political

support for reforms, through a study of the pace of power sector reforms in different States of India. The study is important for understanding the Indian economic reforms in general, since institutional reforms (including that of power sector) moves at a very slow pace in the country, and lack of power sector reforms contributes immensely to the fiscal deficits in India - a major concern of the unfinished agenda of its economic reforms. The study builds upon an analysis conducted by the researcher in two Indian States, in which it was shown that the losses or gains to poor is not the main reason for the tardy progress in power sector reforms, though political parties rhetorically legitimise their unwillingness to reform on the potential losses to the poor. It was also seen that wherever middle class is a net loser in terms of reform (through the withdrawal of subsidy in spite of their gains in terms of the quality of power supply and economic benefits of viable power sector and reduced government deficit), reform could progress only slowly. The study analyses this issue through a primary survey in fourteen states.

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 computed as a percentage of the unit's outage (down) time relative to the total service plus down time. The 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 maximum likelihood estimators.

Water Resources of Kerala: Issues and Case Studies

K.N. Nair and Srikumar Chattopadhyay (Scientist, Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum)

The study endeavors to provide the profiles of the diverse water related micro-level problems which Kerala encounters at present. They are presented under the subjects such as: drinking water and irrigation, water management, water



harvesting and area management, environmental problems, bio-diversity loss and eco-restoration, river systems and groundwater tables.

(b) AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES; LABOUR AND LIVELIHOOD

Completed Studies

Continuity and Change in a Tamil Sambavar Village

K.N.Nair, V.C.V. Retnam, and Vineetha Menon
(Visiting Fellow, KRPLLD)

The study results from a re-study of a village of scheduled caste community with high levels of literacy. Progress in education has contributed to the lateral mobility of labour to the non-agricultural sector, but not enough to enable the entrants into the non-farm sector to gain upward mobility there. In the non-farm sector, the high levels of unemployment coupled with the favourable terms and conditions in the lease market have made tenancy more attractive to the agricultural labour households. The more educated among them could move to adjoining areas for both farm and non-farm employment. The differential access to education, income, and asset levels have made the village more heterogeneous with differential 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 privatisation of education.

Kerala's Marine Fishery: Evolving Towards Unsustainability

John Kurien

This paper is written in the style of a personal statement sketching the Researcher's involvement in the fisheries sector of Kerala State, India over a span of three decades. Initially this involvement was as a professional helping small-

scale fishers to organise village level marketing co-operatives. Later the involvement changed to one of a researcher and policy adviser dealing contemporaneously at the local, national and the international realms. By adopting a schematised diachronic narrative, an attempt is made to provide a glimpse into the manner in which the fishery became unsustainable. It also tries to sketch the inter-related hurdles which come in the way of moving (back/forward?) to sustainability.

Poverty Among Fisher folk in Kerala: Is Change Possible?

John Kurien

The paper prepared for the State Development Report, investigates the changes in the profile of poverty among fisherfolk in Kerala and recommends a course of action for addressing the policy issues which will hasten the process by which they can 'catch up' with the rest of Kerala society in terms of human development indicators.

The Declining Rice-Fish Farming: A Case Study from North Kerala

K.N.Nair, Vineetha Menon (Visiting Fellow, KRPLLD) and R.Mahesh (Project Associate, KRPLLD)

In the coastal regions of India, a complex and ecologically responsive farming system has evolved over centuries. In this system, rice and fish cultivation alternates through a mechanism of water control. The study discusses the evolution of the socio-political and institutional arrangements in such an integrated farming system (known as Kaipad cultivation) in Ezhome Panchayat in Kerala that emerged out of collective action and documents how they could not be sustained. The decline of Kaipad cultivation has been adversely affecting the livelihoods of a segment of agricultural labour households, especially the women and the elderly. There are several constraints to the revival of this cultivation. Nevertheless, reviving this is vital for eco-restoration and to ensure justice to the disadvantaged people.



Conflict Resolution Mechanism and Level of Forest Protection: A Study on Joint Forest Management of Southern West Bengal in India

Dibyendu S. Maiti

The absence of property rights in economically valuable resources is commonly held by economists to be a primary cause of overexploitation leading to resource degradation and in some instances, to complete resource extinction which is defined as 'tragedy of commons.' A number of recent studies have challenged the validity of the tragedy of commons, metaphor as a general characterisation of social behaviour when applied to local commons both on theoretical and empirical ground. The harmful consequence can be alleviated to some extent if affected parties are negotiated into an agreed solution by enforcement through system of incentives and penalties. In fact, since early 1970s Joint Forest Management (JFM) involved formal partnerships between forest villagers and forest departments through the formation of Forest Protection Committees (FPCs) to protect and manage the State forests in exchange for their co-operation and assistance, villagers were given free access to non-timber forest products and share of the profits from the sale of regenerated trees when they were finally felled. JFM has been successful to regenerate the degraded forest. However, there are signs that the programme has stagnated or even declined in recent years. In the absence of progressive officials and limited legal rights to villagers, risk-averting and rent-seeking attitude limit the success of JFM. It seems that necessary condition for success of JFM is the willingness of local forest officers to involve villagers. This envisages the thrust of alternative policy to raise people right for sustained co-operation as well as higher level of protection.

Agricultural Policy and Performance in India: A Post-reform Analysis

K. Pushpangadan

Indicators of agricultural performance, growth and productivity show decreasing trend for the period 1980-2000, especially in the post-liberalisation era. The

productivity decline has also eroded the competitiveness of Indian agriculture after agricultural trade liberalization in 1995. The decomposition analysis of productivity change using Dharm Narain's methodology into pure and interaction effects of yield, location and area has some very interesting results. Firstly, the contribution of pure yield, a proxy for technical progress, has declined during the period suggesting that Indian farmers have reached their production frontier. Secondly, the location effect particularly of the interaction type, a measure of technology diffusion, has been the main source of productivity growth, whose contribution has only increased marginally in the 1990s. In other words, the major source of growth since 1980 has also reached the saturation level. Thirdly, cropping pattern effect as a source is marginal and has only limited role in stimulating growth since the cultivable land has already reached its limit. Hence, strategy for the revival of agricultural growth involves generation of new knowledge for a second wave of green revolution. The new agriculture technology needs to be diffused across the regions with appropriate research and development for local adaptability. The major challenge facing the policy makers is to reverse the slowdown in rural public investment. There are several policy options available for the government in addition to raising the resources through taxation. Prominent among them is the restructuring of subsidy efficiently and equitably. The surplus, thus generated, can be spent on research and development on 'crop and cropping systems in the dry lands, hills, tribal and other marginal areas.' Another important strategy is to allocate the financial resources earmarked for rural employment programmes mostly on yield augmenting schemes in the agricultural sector.

Alleviating Poverty: Case Studies of Local-Level Linkages and Processes in the Developing World

Vineetha Menon (Visiting Fellow, KRPLLD), P.R. Gopinathan Nair (Honorary Fellow, CDS) and K.N. Nair

This study emerges out of an experience sharing international workshop of concerned researchers and social activists drawn from nine developing countries. It is a



compilation of papers on poverty alleviation implemented in Vietnam, Bangladesh, Kerala, Egypt, Tanzania and Uganda. The programmes show the wide variety of strategies followed: checking environmental degradation with people's participation, increasing agricultural production through effective farm management, women empowerment through self-help groups, income penetration through micro-credit schemes and forging of rural-urban linkages. The research shed new light on the nature and characteristics of poverty in diverse socio-economic and cultural contexts and its multi dimensional linkages at the local level. These papers authored by academics, activists, bureaucrats and NGOs provide profound insights into local level poverty and strategies for its alleviation.

Muthanga: A Spark of Hope, Social Analysis

K. Ravi Raman

With the adivasi land question unresolved, and suffering from increased unemployment as a result of neoliberal policies, the adivasis of Kerala have been pushed to the point of starvation. More than a dozen deaths from starvation were reported between 2001 and 2002. In a complete break with the past, the adivasis now demanded a settlement outside the controversial amendments of the 1975 parent Act. After a 42-day long historic struggle, the State conceded almost all their demands, including the bringing of the adivasi areas under Schedule V. However, when this agreement also fell through, the adivasis now took more direct action, but in a most democratic and nonviolent fashion, with support of other dalit groups by occupying the fringes of Muthanga range of the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary. The study explores underlying the issues involved in the land struggle by the adivasis and the State-led human rights violation associated with the movement.

Of Peripheral Labour: Trajectories of Dalit Labour in the South Indian Plantations

K. Ravi Raman

As the penetration of global capital accentuates so does the process of peripheralisation and resistance, as has been

empirically informed by the lives of plantation workers -- mostly the dalits -- in southern India as they evolved from the mid-19th century; an integrationist perspective of the World System approach and the Subaltern Studies, too, points towards this theoretical premise. The study argues that peripheral labour might be better understood as subject people subordinated at multiple levels such as class, caste /race and gender in the local production site but within the larger world capitalist economy. Not only has the labour process of the plantation work-world been structured by the larger world system but their day to day struggle too is complexed with the State and the local specificities. Further, the transfer of periodical crises by capital onto the local labouring poor continues while, as always, prosperity remains guarded. With resistance being endemic to this process, the workers did not hold back on spontaneous protests, but, of late, the transformation of militancy to collusion appears to have become the overarching reality; capital thus proceeds with new modes of surplus appropriation.

Corporate Violence, Legal Nuances and the Political Ecology: The Cola Struggle in Plachimada, Kerala

K. Ravi Raman

The Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Limited had set up its plant in Plachimada, a small hamlet in the district of Palakkad, Kerala in March 2000, within a few years of its re-entry in India in 1993 in the wake of liberalisation. The multinational was accused of creating severe water shortage, polluting its groundwater and soil, and also distributing toxic waste as fertiliser to farmers in the area. Responding to the mounting pressure from the local community -- particularly the adivasis and the dalits -- the Perumatty Panchayat refused to renew Coca-Cola's licence for further production. After an initial tussle with the Panchayat, the State government, too, was forced to impose a temporary ban on the drawing of groundwater owing to the severe drought conditions that prevailed in the region and the factory



remained closed since March 9, 2004. The April 7, 2005 verdict of the Division Bench of the Kerala High Court virtually entitling Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages to resume operations in its cola factory in Plachimada has sparked off protests and agitations. The verdict which favours a multinational giant in its fight against an indigenous community that struggles for its very livelihood is inexplicable. The carefully considered decisions, the meticulous attention to detail and the evenly poised arguments that epitomise a competent judiciary seem to be sadly missing, leaving the scales of justice wildly askew. The study critically examines the Expert Committee Report of the Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (CWRDM) that has influenced the verdict by the Kerala High Court against the Perumatty panchayat on the functioning of the Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages.

Ongoing Studies

Forest Status and Determinants of it under Joint Forest Management System

Dibyendu S. Maiti

Joint Forest Management (JFM) involving local people in management is established as an efficient form of institution. However, the existing literature on JFM is increasingly showing simultaneous existence of deteriorating forest along with better performing forest. The study will examine the reasons behind the differences in the performance of the forest under JFM.

Negotiation System and Social Outcome under Joint Forest Management System : A Game Theory Approach

Dibyendu S. Maiti

Although the present form of forest management practice is defined as 'joint,' in fact, in many places it is one-sided. The Forest officials are found to be dominant players in the system and if they encourage and motivate villagers to participate in JFM, the JFM will sustain. The strategy of forest officers is the prime mover in the game. On the other,

if they adopt a casual attitude, this will adversely affect JFM. The study proposes to examine the approach of Forest officials in getting the villagers as partners of JFM.

(c) INDUSTRY, TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY

Completed Studies

Globalisation, Reform and the Informal Sector

Dibyendu S. Maiti and Sugata Marjit

The objective of the study is to understand the transforming relationship between the formal and informal sector in a liberalising open developing economy. There are various facets in this relationship. In the study, we have noticed two specific components. First, the study examined the impact of deregulatory policies in the informal sector on informal wages, the earning index of the substantial majority of the workforce in a developing economy. Empirical evidence on informal manufacturing wages in India seems to match with the theoretical intuition, which relates to the upward movement of real informal wages to increase in investment in the sector. Second, the study provides an analysis of a field-based survey on the changing relationship between formal and informal entrepreneurs in a range of rural industries in India, as these industries gear up for expanded markets and exports. This provides an interesting insight into the transformation process at the micro level.

Coping with Globalisation, Public Research and Development (R&D) Projects in Telecommunications Technologies in Developing Countries

Sunil Mani

The study focuses on the response strategies of public research systems in various advanced developing countries (Brazil, India and Korea) to specific challenges posed by increasing integration of these respective host economies with rest of the world. These challenges have dented holes in the traditional support mechanisms for supporting such public R&D projects. The traditional support mechanisms had two integral components: (i) supporting the organisation



and conduct of these public R&D projects through the provision of targeted research grants and other fiscal incentives; and (ii) providing an assured market for the output of these R&D projects through the subscription to public technology procurement. Admittedly increasing deregulation and economic liberalisation meant that it has become very difficult to continue support public R&D projects through these traditional support instruments. The new governance rules imposed by multilateral agencies such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on R&D subsidies and government procurement have added further constraints. Most developing countries, consequently, cope out while a few have managed to put in place, *albeit* through an interactive process, ingenious support instruments that can continue to facilitate such public R&D projects. The study surveys these various ingenious, but credible instruments that serve as an important lesson for other developing countries which are in exactly the same situation. In short the study focuses on practical policy concerns that can easily be replicated elsewhere in the developing world.

Keeping Pace with Globalisation, Innovation Capability in Korea's Telecommunications Equipment Industry

Sunil Mani

Korea is one of the three from the developing world to have built up substantial innovation capability in the design and manufacture of state-of-the-art telecommunications equipment. The study undertakes a detailed review of this innovation capability and analyses its precise status during the time when the Korean economy was subject to a serious financial crisis. The study maps out the sectoral system for innovation in the telecommunications equipment industry and measures the innovation capability in terms of a set of three separate indicators. The ensuing analysis shows that the country has built up substantial innovation capability in not just fixed telephony but also in mobile communication technologies. There has been some passage of this capability from the public research laboratory to private sector manufacturing firms. The Korean state has continued

to support the public laboratory through a variety of financial grants and public technology procurement. However these traditional instruments of support are no longer valid in newer technologies such as mobile telephony. The innovation system has nevertheless achieved considerable sophistication that it is in a position to keep pace with changes in the technology frontier.

Epistemic Communities and Informed Policy Making for Promoting Innovations: Case of an Innovating Country from the Developing World

Sunil Mani

A group of developing countries, primarily from Asia, have emerged as important generators of new technologies. This is indicated by the growing share of developing countries in the number of patents granted in the USA - - the share has increased from 0.65 per cent in 1985 to about 7 percent by 2001. Among the group, Singapore has shown one of the fastest growth in the generation of local innovations. It is argued in this study that the impressive performance of the country can, in turn, be attributed to not just the existence of specific innovation policy instruments that facilitated this growth but also to the quality of the specific instruments of intervention in the technology arena. The quality was enhanced, it is argued, through the existence of a sort of epistemic community within the government machinery itself. This, in turn, can be traced to the lack of having an epistemic community to aid government policy making. In the absence of this community, innovation policy making was *ad hoc* and was the function of political compulsions. The study discusses the case of Singapore - - a leading high technology exporter from the developing world - - to drive home the point that the existence of an epistemic community within governmental institutions leads to the generation of informed policy making that is more responsive to the demands of two important components of a nation's innovation system, namely the business enterprises and the higher education sector. In keeping with the above objective, the study is structured into four sections. The first section marshals some quantitative



evidence of the emergence of high technology innovators from the developing world. This is followed by a brief discussion of the role of epistemic communities and their contribution to informed policy making. The third section analyses in detail the content and effect of innovation policies in the case of a successful developing country, Singapore, and in the process, assesses the contribution of an epistemic community for improving the process of innovation policy making in the country. The fourth section contains the conclusions of these findings.

Participation of Companies in R&D and Innovation

Sunil Mani

It is generally accepted that technology is central to many changes that are taking place in both the manufacturing and service sectors of a range of countries including that of many developing ones. In most developing countries, much of technology creation is still happening in government Research Institutes and Universities which are divorced from the production system. Consequently, bridging a link between research and production has always been a problem. Increasingly the belief is that production enterprises, in both the private and public sectors, must be encouraged to commit more resources to local technology generating activities. Very often these technology generating activities take place through formal R&D projects initiated and performed by the production enterprise itself, although it is not just restricted to R&D projects alone. Given the possibility of severe market failures in the financing of R&D, it is essential that the State has to step in by giving a variety of financial and non-financial incentives to the enterprises such that, possible under investment in R&D is avoided or lessened. In the context, the purpose of this policy brief is two fold. First, it outlines the various financial instruments that have been put in place by a host of developing countries to encourage the creation of local technology generating efforts at the enterprise-level. Second, it also discusses the conditions under which such instruments are effective in achieving the desired goals. The brief delves on practical policy concerns of many developing countries in their

attempt towards raising the level of local technology generating efforts at the level of their production enterprises.

Growth and Efficiency of the Informal Sector in India: A Non-parametric Analysis

N. Shanta and K. Pushpangadan

The share weighted average annual growth rate of unorganised/informal sector is 8% compared with 6.2% of the organised sector for the period 1993-94 and 1999-2000 in the Indian economy. The technical efficiency of the sector is estimated by the non-parametric model of Charnes-Cooper-Rhodes on the production possibility frontier of these activities from the data provided by the two National Sample Surveys in 1999-2000 and 2001-02. The evidence shows that several activity groups within the service sector have the maximum efficiency while manufacturing has the least. The hypothesis on growth and efficiency in the informal sector is examined using the distribution free Hoeffding's D statistics. The test does not provide any evidence to reject the null hypothesis of independence of growth and production efficiency. The finding has serious implications for the competitiveness of this sector, particularly in the context of globalisation.

Competition in Indian Manufacturing Industries: A Study Using Static and Dynamic Measures of Concentration

K. Pushpangadan and N. Shanta

Several recent studies have come to the conclusion that economic reforms have not provided any clear evidence of increased competition suggesting that monopoly power has increased or remained the same. Since the traditional static measure of concentration is not a reliable indicator of monopoly power, we integrate static and dynamic measures of concentration to test the hypothesis. The study makes an attempt in this direction for fourteen major Indian Industries for which firm-level data are available for the period, 1989-2001. This integrated approach shows that the monopoly power has: (i) increased in two industries; (ii) remained the same in two others; and (iii) come down in the remaining ten



industries. Out of these ten industries, in four industries large firms lost shares to both other large and small firms and in two industries large firms lost shares only to small firms. In the remaining four cases, large firms lost shares only to other large firms implying that, competition was restricted to a particular group only. The study also clearly indicates that only by integrating static and dynamic measures, monopoly power can be clearly assessed.

Production Efficiency of Unregistered Manufacturing Industry 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 unregistered 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 unregistered sector in the gross value addition to 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 unregistered manufacturing in Kerala, in the nineties *vis -a vis* its registered manufacturing sector and unregistered 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 unregistered and registered manufacturing sector separately for the year 1994-95. The results show that in rural areas, Kerala ranks fourth amongst the major fifteen states with respect to technical efficiency of unregistered manufacturing. Further, within the State, technical efficiency of the rural unregistered sector is higher than that of registered manufacturing. This difference in production efficiency is hypothesized to be one of the factors responsible for the difference in growth rates of the registered and unregistered manufacturing sector in Kerala and its faster growth in relation to All India in the nineties. The sources of production efficiency of unregistered manufacturing in the rural areas of Kerala, however, remain to be identified.

Organisational Morphology of Rural Industries in Liberalised India: A Study of West Bengal

Dibyendu S. Maiti

Recent interest on rural industries derives from recognition of the limits of agriculture and organised manufacturing sector in employment generation especially during the post-liberalisation period in India. Historically, industrial development of the West and the East present contrasting pictures on rural industries. One, the linearity model founded on the historical experience of the West, holds that the development implies a movement away from traditional subsistence production in rural areas to modern industrial production in urban centres. The other, the East Asian experience, shows that the growth potential of rural industries is considerable given the under-utilisation of the physical labour and the entrepreneurial ability of rural people. A combination of putting out system to subcontracting system -- along with modern factory and industrial co-operatives -- persists in the rural manufacturing sector even in the era of economic liberalisation. We find differential capital endowments and socio-economic constraints of rural artisans reflecting the extensive division of labour, specialisation and fragmentation of labour process. These do not satisfy the linearity model founded in advanced capitalist countries.

Labour Process of Rural Manufacturing in Liberalised India: An Evidence

Dibyendu S. Maiti

One of the critical issues affecting industrial development in a developing country like India is the linearity model founded on the historical experience of the West, according to which development implies a movement away from traditional subsistence production in rural areas to modern industrial production in urban centres. In fact, an admixture of putting out system to subcontracting system along with modern factory and industrial co-operatives still persists in rural manufacturing sector even in an era of economic liberalisation in India having differential capital endowments and socio-economic constraints of rural artisans reflecting



the extensive division of labour, specialisation and fragmentation of labour process, which does not satisfy the linearity model founded in West. In response to wider national and overseas market, master enterprises act as marketing intermediaries through the dis-integration of manufacturing process.

Factors Influencing Rural Industrialisation in Liberalised India

Dibyendu S. Maiti

The study revealed increasing trend of rural industrialisation and it manifests the informal sector growth during post liberalisation in India. Employment rates in rural manufacturing activities have increased in most of the States where the pace and pattern of rural industrialisation widely varies across the States. Agricultural productivity has positive impact on rural industrial activities, but employment elasticity of it would not necessarily be significant. Since, agricultural modernisation could not accelerate cropping intensity at which rural labour force increased. In the face of declining trend of per capita agricultural land, rural people are forced to find alternative employment. The level of urbanisation has played positive role offering raw materials (i.e., backward linkage) and creating demand for manufacturing products (i.e., forward linkages) of rural artisans.

Production Organisation, Formal-Informal interaction in Rural Industrial Sector of Developing Countries with reference to India

Dibyendu S. Maiti

A clear gap is often observed between the theory and empiric on production organisation in rural industrial sector of developing countries. Theories on modern forms of production organisation provides the superiority of firm organization over the market negotiation (putting-out system) while recent empirical observations suggest still persistence and even expansion of household-based and marginal producers (tied units) during course of market

expansion through informal transaction or subcontracting relation with the formal producers. The present study attempts to offer an explanation behind the growing tendency of subcontracting. A formal producer would prefer to shift work order to informal sector to economise the cost of production where the distribution between formal and informal sector production will depend on the difference between wage-gap and transaction cost elasticity for mobilising informal labour in rural area. On the other, petty producer wants to secure subsistence earning having socio-economic and structural constraint of rural economy and have the preference to be tied even if the average earning across seasons catering to local demand being independent would be same unless utility becomes less.

The External Sector

K.N. Harilal

The data on India's balance of payments do not justify the claims of the official survey either on the performance of exports or on the contribution of the foreign investors. There is hardly any evidence to suggest that the reforms have helped the country to move onto a higher trajectory of export growth. Similarly, there is no room for celebration in the case of foreign investment of either variety. The unsung hero of India's achievements on the balance of payments front has been the migrant Indian worker. The private transfer has been the biggest contributor to the net receipts in almost every year since the initiation of reforms. But, there are attempts to lessen the role of important factors such as worker's remittances that lend strength and dynamism to the external sector. The conspicuous bias in the analysis of the external sector transactions are intentional because the authorities wants to manufacture consent for reforms by exaggerating the impact of it on exports and foreign capital. Before initiating new rounds of neo-liberal reforms, the policy makers should try and explain as to why the reforms have failed to make the desired impact on exports. A thorough rethink of policy is more urgent and unavoidable in the case of capital account transactions. There is no justification whatsoever in allowing finance capital, as it does now, to



over-determine economic policy making in the country. The contribution of portfolio flows is not so overwhelming to justify the constraints that they impose on autonomy of economic policy making in the country.

Ongoing Studies

Turnover of Firms as a Measure of Market Behaviour: Hymer and Pashigian Revisited

N. Shanta and K.Pushpangadan

The study proposes an order preserving transformation to the size of firms for linking the turnover measure to market behaviour. The relationship between the new turnover measure and the Hymer-Pashigian market share instability index of competition is tested for its statistical validity using a balanced panel of 497 firms belonging to fourteen Indian manufacturing industries for the post-liberalisation period, 1989-2001. The results show that the relationship is weak (statistically insignificant) with the turnover measure used by Hymer and Pashigian but negative and statistically significant with the transformed one. This method, thus, rehabilitates the turnover of firms as a useful concept in the analysis of competition. In addition, empirical evidence shows that it is the only structural measure which captures the changes in the identity of firms even when there is stability of n-firm concentration ratios.

Competition in Indian Manufacturing Industries : A Mobility Analysis

N. Shanta and K.Pushpangadan

One important expected outcome of reforms is increase in competition and efficiency. While several studies have dealt with the efficiency aspect, there are not many studies on competition.

The few studies that have emerged in this area have however, dealt with the static aspects of competition. While static measures cannot be rejected outright, it seems equally important to supplement them with dynamic aspects of competition as well. In the literature, the mobility of

firms in an industry is identified as one important dimension -- a dynamic one, of what constitutes effective competition. There are hardly any studies which have used this approach to understand competition for the Indian manufacturing sector. The study tries to fill this gap. More specifically, it examines the mobility of firms in the Indian manufacturing sector for the post reform period.

Rates of Return, Volatility and Performance: An Inter-Industry And Inter-Regional Analysis of Indian Manufacturing

K. Pushpangadan and Athira Prasad (M.Phil Scholar)

The study examines the rates of return and its volatility in the industrial sector with particular emphasis on regional and industrial variation under reforms in India, using data for the period, 1980-1997/98. It estimates risk-adjusted rates of return for the major States in India. The mobility of capital is examined in the Indian context using the absolute convergence model developed in the transition dynamics of growth models. Finally, the study attempts to link rates of return and risk to economic efficiency, one of the measures of industrial performance. Though reduction in rates of return is observed in twelve of the seventeen industries in the post reform period, statistical validity is observed only for two industries, ie. food products and rubber industry; whereas region-wise, the rates of return have come down in six of the fifteen major States. We find no empirical support for the tendency towards equalisation of rates of return after liberalisation. The standard error approach based on the trend equation shows lower instability in all the industries in the post reform period. The risk and rates of return are positively related for the regions in the case of manufacturing sector and for industries at the all India level. However, the ranking of the regions with respect to adjusted and unadjusted rates of return show a high but not perfect correlation. The absolute convergence analysis shows capital moving to regions with low initial capital base. Lastly, we find that technical efficiency is correlated with rates of return only in the post reform period.



Export Performance of T&C Sector in South Asia: Post-WTO Scenario

P.L. Beena

Textile and Clothing (T&C) sector has played a crucial role in South Asia in terms of value addition to GDP, employment generation and export earnings. But the exports of cotton textiles from these countries were always constrained by the restrictive policies adopted by developed countries. While the new Agreement on T&C under World Trade Organisation (WTO) sought to dismantle the extensive network of quotas during 1994 to 2004, the non-quota provisions such as tariff and non-tariff barriers, began to be increasingly used as tools to protect the domestic producers of the developed countries. Given this background, this study is aimed at analysing the export performance of T&C in South Asian countries, with particular focus on the post-WTO period. The period 1985-2003 is covered since we need to know the pre-WTO scenario for comparative purposes. From our analysis it is evident that the overall exports of T&C in all South Asian countries grew faster than the world exports in this sector during 1985-2003. However, the growth in the post-WTO period is lower than the growth in the pre-WTO period, which coincides with the world trend. Our case study of T&C sector shows that the proposed export-led industrialisation has not yielded the expected returns to the South Asian countries. China has emerged as a major competitor to South Asian countries in EU and US market. It is further observed that the new agreement, phasing out of MFA, which had been designed to encourage more fair and open trading, has not been effectively implemented. Our evidence further supports the argument that a significant level of protectionism still remains both in the US and the EU.

Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions: A Case Study of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India

P.L. Beena

Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions (CBM&As) in recent years have been concentrated in industries such as

pharmaceuticals, oil and chemicals, financial services, telecommunications, automobiles etc. The reason behind this could be the losing comparative advantages of these industries due to excess capacity or low demand, high Research & Development expenditures, changes in modes of competition as a result of new technological orientation or due to the liberalisation and deregulation. An attempt has been made in the study to analyse the type of growth strategies adopted by the firms in the drugs and pharmaceutical industry in India and their impact on market structure and performance.

Productivity Differential across Production Organisation in Rural Industrial Sector

Dibyendu S. Maiti

Different forms of production organisations are often observed particularly in rural areas of developing countries like India. The study seeks to analyse that forms of organisations are major determinants of its growth, technology, market etc.

Productivity Differential of Labour in Rural Manufacturing

Dibyendu S. Maiti

Household labour is major dominant feature in rural industrial sector where size of firms varies from own account units to directory enterprises. Whether household labour is equally productive to hired labour, would be the important question for the survival of own account units in rural industrial sector.

Government, Innovation and Technology Policy, An International Comparative Analysis, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass. USA.

Sunil Mani

This research is a comprehensive analysis of the changing role of government with respect to domestic technology development in ten countries in both the developed and the developing world. The researcher distinguishes between those countries which can be classed as creators of new



technologies (Japan, Korea and Israel) and those which possess the potential to create new technologies (Singapore, Malaysia, India, South Africa, Brazil, Argentina and the Philippines). The work details the fiscal and non-fiscal policy measures each country employs to stimulate investments in R&D in the manufacturing sector. It is found that, for financial instruments such as tax incentives and research grants to succeed, a strong emphasis also needs to be placed on non-fiscal policy measures. The most important among them is the human resource development which is emphasised as an integral component of successful innovation policy. The study also made a comparison of results between each country.

Innovation Capabilities in Developing Countries, A study of the Telecommunications Industry, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass. USA.

Sunil Mani

Developing countries typically import technologies from firms in the north. Given the location specificity of technology, the borrowed technologies have to adapt to local conditions. Otherwise, the process of technology transfer is deemed to be unsuccessful and not contributing to the development of technological empowerment of sorts in the importing country. Experience has shown that some technologies than others are very difficult to be adapted to local conditions in view of their complexity. Telecommunication technologies fall into this category. Brazil, India and Korea are three such developing countries which have initiated large publicly funded R&D projects for developing modern state-of-the-art telecommunications technologies that are consistent with the usage pattern prevailing in their respective countries. The strategies employed by these countries were identical: set up stand alone public laboratories which developed modern digital switching technologies and then transfer these to domestic private sector enterprises. All the three countries have had varying degrees of successes with the development and transfer of these complex technologies. On the contrary, China appears to have followed a totally different strategy of locating the R&D project in an enterprise and then supporting this enterprise to grow larger and stronger. The increasing

external integration of their telecom economies, the deregulation or privatisation of telecom services and the phenomenal growth of mobile telephony imply that this traditional strategy of technology development through public R&D has come under severe threat in all these countries. And the countries have responded to these strategies in different ways. In the present study, vastly differing responses in strategies, of all the four countries namely Brazil, China India and Korea, to cope with the challenges posed by globalisation, in a systematic and comprehensive manner, is attempted. The study focuses on identifying the direction of movement of innovation capability in telecommunications equipment industry in all the four countries especially during the post privatisation phase and then discusses the instruments put in place by the countries to maintain this capability against heavy odds to the contrary. These instruments could broadly be divided into: (a) those leading to more R&D investments through essentially fiscal instruments; and; (b) those leading to an assured market for the output of this R&D through essentially legal instruments stipulating the procurement of these products by service providers. However, the existence of certain other factors such as the availability of deferred credit facility especially under the umbrella head of bilateral credit and continued reduction in tariff protection have sought to vitiate or nullify the positive effect of these instruments. The ensuing analysis shows that while the Brazilian innovation system is learning to adjust to the changes in its external environment, the Indian one is struggling to exist and the Korean and Chinese ones are marching forward. The main policy conclusion that emanates from the study is that sectoral systems of innovation can be dynamic and self sustaining if and only the firms (which actually manufacture and sell the equipment employing the technologies developed locally) are made central to it.

Growth and Diffusion of New Technology-Based Industries in India (New initiative)

Sunil Mani

The Indian economy has been getting integrated with rest of the world in a pace that is unprecedented compared to



its own recent history of pursuing an autarkic regime for very nearly three decades. This is especially so since 1991. There are two important facets of this globalisation that merits our attention. First, is the emergence and fast growth of certain new technology-based industries primarily in the information technology (IT) and biotechnology (BT) areas. Secondly this shining performance has been restricted to certain areas primarily in the southern and western parts of the country. This has raised some important equity concerns as the faster growth of the country and the new technology-based industries have left large parts of the country virtually untouched. However, some of these new technologies can itself have the potential of being used to ameliorate the living and working conditions of the not so privileged citizens. Against the context, the paper maps out the quantitative dimensions of the growth of two new technology-based industries, namely IT and BT. There are six interesting dimensions to the growth of these two industries. Firstly, the IT industry is assumed to have grown with relatively less dosage of government intervention whereas the BT industry has been jump started by the government through a variety of new institutions and instruments. Secondly, the IT industry depends more on the export market for its continued growth and sustenance, while the BT industry is finely balanced between the domestic and export markets. Thirdly, the growth of certain sections of the biotech industry depends on the knowledge and competence in the IT field as well. Fourthly, although both the industries are concentrated in the southern and western areas, both of them employ relatively a small number of blue and white collared workers only, which means that the employment potential of these two industries for the masses at large is not very high. Fifthly, the BT industry employs relatively more women workers. Sixthly, the BT industry has been more successful in addressing itself to the needs of local population through the biopharma sector (vaccines, therapeutic and diagnostic products) while the use of IT for enhancing the delivery of public services (e-governance) has been sporadic and limited.

Informal Sector and Welfare

Dibyendu S. Maiti

It is well recognised that a substantial part of economic activities in the developing world takes place in the informal sector, which hosts unregistered or officially unrecorded activities. Accordingly, the size of the informal sector is also substantially large. Agenor (1996) suggest that the share of informal employment may be as high as 70-80 per cent in many developing countries. In India, it is as high as 90 per cent when agriculture is included as a part of the informal sector. Deregulation, economic reforms and increasing global exposure should have some impact on informal activities, wages and employment. The way production is organised between the formal and informal segments is likely to be affected by the policies of reform. Unfortunately, empirical evidence on the interaction between the formal and informal sections is quite limited. Recently, a few studies observed the expansion of informal sector as a result of relatively open and deregulated developing country (Goldberg and Pavcnik, 2003; Marjit and Maiti, 2005). The study seeks to analyse the reform factors behind organisational dynamics of formal-informal sector essentially based on microeconomic behaviour of production organisation and impact of this organisational dynamics on economic development or welfare, e.g., income distribution, wage gap, inequality, etc.

Technology of Cashew-nut Processing in Kerala

K.T. Rammohan

Since its beginnings in the 1920s cashew-nut processing technology has witnesses several important changes in the processing of nuts as also in packing. The study traces the changes and its implications for labour processes.

Technology of Land Reclamation in Kuttanad, Travancore

K.T. Rammohan

The study focuses on the technology of land reclamation and cultivation in Kuttanad. It traces the shifts in trajectory



from the use of Persian wheels through producer gas driven to kerosene driven pump-sets.

(d) DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS

Completed Studies

Public Action as Participatory Development: Kerala Experience Reinterpreted

K. P. Kannan and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The present study is a modest attempt at some conceptual and analytical contributions in participatory development in the context of Kerala. Our theoretical interpretation of participatory development is built upon in a Sennian capability approach framework. We interpret participatory development in a broad context of participation in the progressive process of realisation of human rights and thus in development. This is made possible by what we postulate as 'effective political demand,' here the dynamics of organisation and mobilisation of the public constitutes the corresponding 'political purchasing power,' which presupposes participatory development. And this in turn is made possible by the historical conjunction that presents an objective enabling environment. It is in this theoretical light that we analyse the Kerala experience of participatory development. Here we identify two distinct phases: the first and second generation participations, the former being the basis for the latter to build up what came to be known as 'the Kerala model,' which, however, we prefer to call 'the Kerala way to development.' The first phase marks a long period of social and political movements for realising the first generation human rights that helped raise a strong civil society. Though the second phase is entirely characterised by a populist structure of development and an appropriation of the civil space by the highly fragmented party political system, we identify three prominent waves of participation, viz., the early institutionalised populism, co-operative movements and decentralisation.

Human Development and Governance: Experiences of Kerala

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Local bodies in Kerala, though extant for a long period, had very limited powers as local development institutions of self-government and were just acting as conduits for schemes designed and funded by State ministries. With the 1993 Constitutional amendments, Kerala has experienced an exceptional qualitative leap in decentralisation in a big bang 'campaigning' mode of participatory planning involving a devolution of more than 35 percent of the plan funds. True to the history of public action in Kerala, the agenda of decentralisation has also been so forced into the public discourse on development that it too appears to have become institutionalised. And this has ensured continuous commitment to decentralisation by all the successive Governments so far. It is generally recognised that decentralisation, as practised in Kerala, has not only enhanced her capability vector but also had significant impact on quality, efficacy and inclusiveness of that development. We interpret decentralization in terms of public action, representing participation of both the complementary sides of public demand and State provision, in a human rights perspective. We argue that the capability vector expansion in Kerala has tended to belie the Pythagorean dictum on one-to-one correspondence between quantity and quality: the quantity increase has by no means led quality improvement, leaving the State just with some apparent achievements in capability only. This unquality problem arises from bad governance, which we define as a moral hazard problem.

Institutional Change and its impact on the Poor and Excluded: The Indian Decentralisation Experience

D. Narayana

The study analyses the impact of democratic decentralisation on the chances of socially excluded groups to participate in



newly created local governance institutions -- Panchayati Raj Institutions -- in three Indian States. This institutional reform included a quota for the disadvantaged -- women and lower castes -- to ensure their effective participation. The comparative analysis on the determinants of participation of these groups and the poor *vis-à-vis* other groups across the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh yields highly interesting results, relevant beyond the Indian context. First, the outcomes of decentralisation on participation are different across States and between different marginalised groups. While in Kerala socially disadvantaged groups and the poor are represented more than other groups at the Panchayat level, in Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh the socially disadvantaged groups are as represented as the others whereas the poor continue to be largely under-represented. In all three States, women are under-represented. Secondly, creating awareness through political mobilisation seems to be the driving factor explaining the different outcomes across the three states. In fact, Kerala distinguished itself from the other two States significantly with respect to mobilisation possibilities through political parties, a denser network of self-help groups, better outcomes in basic education and literacy. The conclusion is that the success of institutional reforms aiming to increase political participation depends on the specific design of the process itself as well as on the local conditions. An effective devolution of resources to Panchayats seems to influence participation positively as does a vibrant political society characterised by a broad spectrum of political parties, active civil society and newspaper reading.

Participation of the Poor and Excluded in Local Governance: The Indian Decentralisation Experience

D. Narayana

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in India transformed a two-tier system of governance of Union and

State governments to a three-tier system with Panchayats and Municipalities at the third tier. Two revolutionary aspects of this institutional change were, participatory democracy and reservation of a certain percentage of seats at all levels to women and socially disadvantaged. This study takes up the question of whether the institutional change has led to higher participation of women and socially and economically disadvantaged in local governance by taking three Indian States, namely Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The study adopts 'multiple case multiple layer' methodology and shows that participation of women in local governance is lower than that of men, except in Kerala. The participation of the socially disadvantaged is on par with the rest in Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh and is distinctly better in Kerala. The participation of asset poor is worse in Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh but better in Kerala.

The larger devolution of powers and resources to the Gram Panchayat influences participation, but basic literacy and awareness is a necessary condition for participation in local governance. Women's education, exposure to media and membership of self-help groups (SHG) do not lead to their higher participation, but political mobilisation and exposure to local governance issues in forums such as SHG improve participation. The socially disadvantaged do not get excluded from local governance when their economic status is comparable to that of others, or when they become members of political parties. Poorer population groups report lower participation in local governance but political mobilisation alters this situation dramatically.

Reforming Local Governance Structure in India: Lessons from the Kerala Experiment

K.N. Harilal

The Kerala experiment of democratic decentralisation has been an attempt to augment the space for 'public action' by establishing decentralised, participatory system of planning. The experiment has proved that the scope of 'public action' can be significantly increased by way of



democratisation of the planning process, and that the same would have favorable effects on the quality of life of the people. The review of the outcome, however, also points towards several aspects of the process of participatory planning from below that needs correction and improvement. On the fiscal front there has been a marked decline over the years in the proportion of plan funds allocated to the Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs). There has also been a clear decline in the effort of LSGIs in mobilising local taxes. The experiment could enthuse people to participate in the process of planning and implementation in large numbers. It also had demonstrably positive effects on social inclusion. However, a disturbing aspect in this regard has been the observed clear decline in participation over the years since 1997. The development impact of the experiment appears to have been generally favourable. This is particularly true of infrastructure and services. But, the development impact has been relatively less in the productive sectors. The variability in the performance of the new experiment across sectors calls for a review of the architecture of decentralised governance and planning. Further, the local People and their plans must take the limits of decentralised planning into consideration. There are many things, which are beyond the control of LSGIs and local people. The responsibility of addressing such problems cannot be taken up fully at the local level.

Building Local Democracy: Evaluating the Impact of Decentralisation in Kerala, India

K.N. Harilal and Shubham Chaudhuri (World Bank) and Patrick Heller (Brown University, USA)

In both scale and scope, the decentralization reforms that were introduced in Kerala in 1996 represent one of the most ambitious efforts to build local democracy ever undertaken. The impact of the reform represents an important test of our understanding of decentralisation, and even more importantly of democratic deepening. The research reported here aimed to provide broad and robust measures of the campaign's effect by collecting data directly from a sample of 72 panchayats and interviews with 858 key respondents. The most important finding can be simply stated: the campaign has created

structures of participatory governance where none existed before. New loci of governance and new spaces of citizenship now mark Kerala's political and development landscape. The formation of new institutions of governance and democracy has also had a significant impact on the quality, efficacy and inclusiveness of development. Participation figures show widespread involvement in Gram Sabhas, and broad-based involvement at higher stages of decision-making. The campaigns' participatory structures have also had a significant positive impact on development performance. However, the study clearly differentiated between areas of development, giving panchayats high marks for roads, housing for the poor and child services, but low marks in promoting economic development. The study also notes that there has clearly been a decline in participation over the years suggesting that the campaign may no longer be in a "mobilisational" mode.

Ongoing Studies

Fears of Contagion: Contemporary Conflicts over the 'Political' in Kerala

J. Devika and C. Gouridasan Nair (Special Correspondent, *The Hindu*)

The recent years have seen a charged debate over civil society and globalisation in the Malayalee public sphere, between authors who view the privileging of the notion of civil society in contemporary discourses of democratisation with suspicion, and those who find various degrees of possibilities for democratisation in it. Most participants are those connected closely to the left in Kerala, prominently the organised left. In the first section, this study attempts to examine the current anxieties over the erosion of left-centred political society in Kerala beginning with a critical exposition of this debate, revealing its narrow and reductive foci. It makes a distinction between 'the erosion of left-centred political society' and the processes of depoliticisation, and argues that the latter cannot be reduced to the former. In the second section, it gives a historically-grounded account of the processes of depoliticisation that hopefully gives greater insight into the general decline of the political, which cannot be reduced to the decline of the



traditional left. In the third section, we reflect on the rejuvenation of the political which would also involve a critique of the alternate avenues for political action in Malayalee society, and a reconsideration of civil society as a political space so that it becomes a critical, and not just a descriptive category.

The Impact of Fiscal Devolution on Revenue Mobilisation: A Study of GPs in Kerala

(New initiative)

P. Shaheena

The impact of large-scale devolution in the form of untied grants on the incentive for the local bodies to mobilise resources on their own is a much-debated question. The recent experiment in decentralisation in the State of Kerala provides an ideal case to examine this issue, given the scale and nature of devolution, and also the relatively higher fiscal autonomy of GPs in the State. In this context the nature of relationship between the local resource bases, social development and pattern of local finance is worth examining.

Union Finance Commissions and Local Body Finances: A Critical Review (New initiative)

P. Shaheena

The practice of devolving revenue to the local bodies (LBs) by the Union Finance commission (UFC) began with the Tenth UFC, in the context of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments. The successive UFCs followed the practice with the objective of fostering the decentralization of governance in different States. How far they have been able to imbibe the concept? We make a critical review of the approaches of the UFCs towards the devolution of revenue to the LBs in this study.

Plan Revenue Mobilisation: Inter Panchayat Variations (New initiative)

P. Shaheena

This study is mainly intended at examining the pattern of plan resource mobilisation by the Panchayats for a period of 1997-98 to 2003-04 and to explain the inter-panchayat

variations in resource mobilisation. The study may also try to examine the inter-panchayat variations in resource mobilization for plan purposes and explain these variations in terms of various socio-economic characteristics of the Panchayats.

(e) GENDER, EXCLUSION AND IDENTITY

Completed Studies

Modernity with Democracy? : Gender and Governance in the People's Planning Campaign, Keralam

J. Devika

The study takes advantage of the possibility of a critical perspective afforded by the feminist perspective in analyzing the interactions between political and civil societies in the shaping of specific developmental interventions by the State, to examine the People's Planning Campaign (PPC) in Keralam, hailed as an important experiment in mainstreaming gender concerns in development. The objectives of the study go beyond reporting on the degree of success/failure of the effort at mainstreaming gender concerns in the PPC, though it draws upon many such reports. It will raise a few questions essentially historical in nature: given the fact that political society in Keralam has never displayed any acute concern for gender justice, and that this was a marginal issue even within civil society here, under what conditions did it come to be acknowledged as a key element in a political experiment as momentous as the PPC? Gender justice has been addressed in people's planning (at least in some locations, to some extent) in some specific ways, excluding other ways - - what determines this selection process?

Endangering Livelihood Security? Gender, Land Rights and Agricultural Work in Kerala and West Bengal

Praveena Kodoth

Kerala and West Bengal have implemented with far greater success than elsewhere in the country, reasonably far reaching



land reforms programmes under Left government initiatives. In West Bengal, the gains in terms of agricultural growth since the eighties and reduction in rural poverty have been associated by some scholars with the redistribution effect of land reforms. In Kerala, by contrast since the land reform, agriculture has clearly receded in importance, affecting the area under cultivation of food crops, particularly paddy. Here, land reforms have been associated with a strengthened ability to move to the non-farm sector and alongside it with having facilitated gains in the social sector -- in education and health. The literature emphasises the transformational potential of land reforms. In this context, the study argues that the gains from the land reforms have been devolved through a patrilineal patriarchal framework. Two sets of resources whose distributions have been transformed by the land reforms in are taken up for discussion in the contexts of Kerala and West Bengal -- land and employment opportunities. The study seeks to highlight the role of marriage/dowry in reallocation and alienation of land and the very low female work participation rates following the land reforms. These trends have a crucial bearing on women's access to earned incomes and for livelihood security.

Mystifying Gender Inequality? Interrogating Indicators and Processes of Social Development in Kerala

Praveena Kodoth and Mridul Eapen

Despite gender-parity in composite indicators of social development, gender based discrimination is evident in virtually all aspects of social and economic life in Kerala. Gender development is usually considered in terms of the 'conventional' indicators -- education, health and employment. In an effort to go substantially beyond this, the study, explores the linkages between education and employment for women and gender disadvantage in property rights and in the rising profile of violence in the state. The study foregrounds the influence of early twentieth century social reform in shaping the social/sexual contract in the State. Social reforms set up marriage as the regulatory framework for women's education, employment and property

rights. Its implications are evident in the gendered pattern of higher education, the low levels of women's employment and its concentration in sectors closely associated with domesticity and the 'thinning' of parental inheritance as against the growing importance of dowry and spousal inheritance. The study suggests that a framework of marital protectionism could also be associated with the rising levels of gender violence in the States.

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

Mridul Eapen

Sex segregation of jobs and its perpetuation over time to the disadvantage of women workers, is an issue of great concern to feminist scholars, particularly in the context of globalisation. The evidence for India shows that horizontal segregation indicated by the index of dissimilarity has declined during the period 1987-88 to 1993-94 in urban areas but has increased slightly in rural areas. Given the aggregate nature of data the indices are low. Women are more mobile between establishments while hardly achieving any upward mobility in terms of status/occupation. More importantly, it is necessary to include women's domestic work as a category of work in such an economic analysis since a growing proportion of women (or 'working' days of women) moving into the activity 'not in the labour force' whether voluntary or involuntary, reduces their mobility. Unlike men, for whom the need to find employment is clearly central to their being, for women full time 'domesticity' is not regarded as unnatural. However, it tends to enhance women's dependence, making them economically vulnerable and hence weakens their bargaining power within and outside the household.

The Idea of Being Malayali: The Aikyakeralam Movement of the Mid-Twentieth Century

J. Devika

The study seeks to place the *Aikyakeralam* movement of the 1950s in Kerala within the general context of



sub-nationalisms in south India in the post-independence period to reexamine the exceptionalism of the Malayalee sub-national experience. The left version of the slogan of united Kerala emphasised the need for sub-national unity for its project of building an economically prosperous and politically just Malayalee society, thus located more in the future, than in the past. While detailing this argument, this study also raises the question whether the deep concern with development among Malayalees since the mid 20th century is not an expression of deep conflict with the Indian state, whether it was not a shift away from the cultural agenda of pan-Indian nationalism. Some of these questions are explored in the study tentatively.

Ongoing Studies

Paying for Marriage? Gender in the Negotiation of Exchange at Marriage in Kerala

Praveena Kodoth

The organisation of patriarchal marriage -- where women shift residence and familial affiliation to the husband's family -- has opened up strong rationale for dowry transfers to women. The same reasoning has also shaped restrictions on women's inheritance rights. Recent scholarship has signaled a clear and unabashed shift to 'dowry marriages' among Ezhavas and Nairs -- formerly matrilineal castes -- south and central Kerala. In north Kerala, however, there seems to be a distinct reluctance to accede normatively to dowry transfers. Nevertheless, marriage negotiations, bargaining and contracts are grounded in several non-state regulatory institutions including caste organisations, political parties particularly of the left, marriage brokers and bureaus as well as families and other fragmented social networks. This is important because some elements of marriage negotiations such as dowry transfers are against the law. Drawing on field work in a north Kerala village, the researcher engages with practices that surround and constitute marriage/family among two formerly matrilineal social groups. The 'exchange' negotiated in marriage and indeed the process of negotiation signal the motivation to orient

women's education, work/employment and grooming in directions that are compatible with 'informed' domesticity. The researcher is also interested in a tension that shapes marriage negotiations and 'exchange' in north Kerala -- between the 'ambiguity' towards property transfers at marriage and the pressure to conform to dowry in the context of broad based shifts in the articulation of marriage.

(f) POPULATION, HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Completed Studies

Making Comparisons of Demographic Aggregates more Meaningful: A Case of Life Expectancy and Total Fertility Rates

Udaya.S. Mishra

With the recent emphasis on human development, development researchers are making frequent use of aggregate demographic measures in describing development experiences and more so while linking health and development. And it is often seen that comparisons of these demographic aggregates across space and time is naïve given their complex construct on one hand and the implied meaning on the other. Are these comparisons across the board valid for the meanings ascribed to them? Or, are the stated achievements as well as projected trends based on them reliable? This study attempts to illustrate these concerns taking the twin aggregate measures frequently in use namely, the life expectancy and total fertility rates. The primary focus here has been to link additional dimension of the same phenomenon (referring to survival or fertility here) which does not follow the principle of matched ordering while read along with these aggregates. Taking into account these additional dimensions, the magnitude of the differences in these aggregate measures gets moderated and their comparison across levels (between lower and higher) becomes more consistent.



Female Sterilisation and Menopausal Complication: Exploring the Possible Linkage

Udaya.S. Mishra and Mala Ramanathan (Achuta Menon Centre for Health Science Studies of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences)

The study intends to examine the possible linkage between female sterilisation and menopausal complication. An association analysis between the two by considering menopausal complication in terms of menstrual irregularity and hysterectomy controlling for age of women is carried out by using the data obtained in the recent All India Survey (NFHS-2, 1998-99). The menopausal complications like menstrual irregularity, hysterectomy exhibits a strong association with female sterilisation and in particular with sterilisation being at a younger age for women. This suggestive evidence on the evils of female sterilisation and in particular its acceptance at younger ages exposes the possible threat of reproductive health burden of sterilised women.

Assessing Potential for Induced Abortion among Indian Women

Udaya.S. Mishra and T.R. Dilip (National Consultant, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi)

The study provides an indirect assessment of the magnitude of induced abortion among Indian women. Separate estimates are derived for use of abortion in sex selection to get desired sex composition and its use as a contraceptive method to avoid unwanted births. Estimates reveal that, induced abortion due to sex selection is 74 per 1000 live births and that due to contraception is 115 per thousand live births. On the whole, the estimates are consistent, suggesting high level of use of abortion as a contraceptive method in the country.

Muslim-Hindu Fertility Differences: Evidence from National Family Health Survey II

K. Navaneetham

The study examines Muslim-Hindu differences in the desire for an additional child and the use of contraceptives. We

used data from the second National Family Health Survey carried out in 1998-99, and employed multivariate and multilevel regression models in data analysis. Results show that Muslim-Hindu differences in the desire for additional children and use of contraceptives are pervasive across India and are almost invariant across States and districts. This is consistent with the findings from our analysis of data from the first National Family Health Survey. Muslim-Hindu differences have also narrowed between 1992-93 and 1998-99. It is thus argued that Muslim-Hindu fertility behaviours seem to be moving towards convergence. The pervasiveness of Muslim-Hindu differences in reproductive behaviour calls for 'global-explanations,' and for micro-level research in multiple settings in India to fully comprehend the dynamics of religious differentials in fertility.

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

K.P. Kannan and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Our objectives in this study are two-fold - - an interpretation of the conception of poverty in its multi-dimensional existence and an explanation in this light of the development experiences of the State of Kerala in India. The various implications of the links and linkages among human rights, freedom and development to develop a theoretical framework have been discussed. Within this, the study examines 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. This has been extended to the comprehensive conception of development as freedom, *a la* AK Sen, approaching poverty in terms of right to freedom. The study argues 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. 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. The study argues 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. And the liberalisation drives by the concerned State thus imply a human rights violation. It is in this theoretical light that we attempt to interpret the 'Kerala Model'.

CES Function, Generalised Mean and Human Poverty Index: Exploring Some Links

N. Vijayamohan 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). The UNDP has found power mean of order $\alpha > 1$ as possessing some of the most desirable properties in describing the distribution of deprivation dimensions and hence as the most appropriate aggregate index of multi-dimensional deprivation. The UNDP elevates power mean of order $\alpha > 1$ (PM) in comparison with arithmetic mean (AM) commonly used for averaging, leaving out others. It would hence be worthwhile to look into the links among the means, both the known and the potential ones, and their strengths and weaknesses in terms of their properties in comparison with each other. The study is a preliminary attempt at this. We find that the means we commonly use, the AM, the geometric mean (GM) and the harmonic mean (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. Among these means, 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 for 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 is satisfied by the IPM only. Hence, while the PM captures the multi-dimensional deprivation, its inverse, the IPM, seems to offer a multi-dimensional development index.

On Adjusting the Survivorship Dimension in Human Development Index

Udaya.S. Mishra

Refinement and improvement in Human Development Index (HDI) over the years has been made in the wake of questions and reservations raised in connection with the adequacy of representation of the three said dimensions in terms of the chosen indicators. Surprisingly, such revisions are accounted for only in the literacy and GDP component leaving aside the life expectancy, which is assumed to represent survivorship dimension well. This is an attempt towards pointing inadequacies in this dimension as well in terms of its lack of uniqueness and sensitivity. As a result, similar refinement is proposed in terms of considering another additional dimension of survivorship to make it more robust and sensitive to short-term changes in the dynamics of survival.

On Measuring Group-differentials displayed by Socio-economic Indicators

Udaya.S. Mishra and S. Subramanian (Madras Institute of Development Studies)

This is a short and elementary note which points (in a continuation of a recent tradition in the literature) to the importance of taking account of the *level* of a socioeconomic indicator in comparing group-differentials displayed by it. The requirement of 'level sensitivity' is captured in a couple of axioms, and a measure of differential, which satisfies both these axioms, is advanced. An empirical illustration of the note's concerns is also provided.



Should Poverty Measurement Discount Expenditure on Pan, Tobacco and Alcohol

Udaya.S. Mishra and M. Venkatanarayana (Doctoral Scholar, CDS)

Poverty in Indian context has always generated contests and controversies regarding its concepts, measurement, levels and implications on several aspects of human welfare. This study cautions on the validity of poverty assessment indicated by reported expenditure per capita at household level given the fact that this expenditure is an aggregate inclusive of expenditure on evil commodities. On this premise, the population share in monthly per capita expenditure classes is being verified, inclusive and exclusive of this component of expenditure on evil commodities to comment on welfare implications of the existing approach of poverty assessment.

Poverty, Malnutrition and Mortality in South Asia: A Review of Issues and Options

K. Navaneetham

The study examined the association as well as the interaction between poverty and mortality. Specifically, an attempt was made to identify how poverty is interrelated with malnutrition and mortality of children, and the mechanisms through which they operate in the context of South Asia. The study noted that incidence of poverty and levels of mortality are relatively lower in South Asia when compared to Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the analysis suggests that levels of child undernutrition are excessively large in South Asia than Sub-Saharan Africa. Why do chronic malnutrition and premature mortality of children prevail in South Asia despite the lower incidence of poverty and mortality? The analysis has noted that the incidence of low birth weight is highest in South Asia. As low birth weight is the manifestation of maternal malnutrition, South Asia suffers from highest maternal malnutrition in the world. This higher level of maternal malnutrition may have significant effect on the higher incidence of child malnutrition in South Asia. The study raised number of questions, which calls for further investigation.

Understanding Health Inequity in a Decentralised Health System of Kerala

Udaya.S. Mishra

This is an attempt to monitor the extent of inequity in the state of health in Kerala, India, known to be a pioneer in the provisions of public health, in the context of recent apprehensions regarding fairness and distribution. Kerala, well known for its achievements in the health front, has started showing signs of a crisis summarized in terms of the decay of public health system, the uncontrolled/least regulated growth of private sector, escalation of health costs as well as marginalisation of the poor. In order to monitor inequity in health and health care in the State, we have compared pre and post-decentralization situation using information from the two rounds of National Family Health Surveys between the period 1992-93 and 1998-99. The dimensions considered for examining inequities includes infrastructure, utilization and outcomes. A partial attempt is also made to address regional inequities within the available data. The inequity measures account for understanding disparities in relation to four broad parameters of segregation namely, rural-urban, between social groups, standard of living as well as religious and caste groups. The measures of inequities reflect the quantum of inequities on a unit scale against the overall aggregate being unity. Such measurements could compare the extent of inequities according to different parameters of segregation and address them in order of priority. Secondly, inter-group inequity measures are used to show the degree of advantage/disadvantage of one group against the other. The preliminary results indicate declining inequity in health outcomes along with a greater public-private divide in utilization of health care. The widest of disparities continues to be between the social groups and categories of living standards. However, this may not be entirely attributed to decentralisation *per se* but the growth of infrastructure in otherwise said backward regions is a definite positive reflection of decentralised local governments. Also, improved efficiency in service provision in the public sector could be the reason for the relative better access and utilization of health care by lower socio-economic strata.



High Health Achievements but Lack of Health Security: The Emerging Kerala Situation

D. Narayana

Kerala's ability to achieve a radical reduction in human deprivation and insecurity is ascribed to social policies, particularly those relating to the expansion of basic education and health care. But increasingly people in Kerala have been turning to private health care services, the out of pocket expenditure of which has serious implications to health security. The issue of financing health care cost and the lack of access to health care is analyzed using data collected from 472 households spread over 21 Panchayats (local self government unit) in the northern district of Kasaragod in Kerala. The reference period of the survey is June 2002 to March 2003. It is seen that a small percentage, around one percent, had sold land to meet health care expenditure and an equal percentage had withdrawn savings to pay for care. Hardly any household has received financial assistance from the local government or any governmental agency to pay for care. The bulk of those who had to find some source of finance turned to pawning household items, borrowing from friends, family, banks etc, or sale of food stocks. Taking all the sources together, it may be seen that about 55 percent of the households had resorted to soliciting aid of one kind or another. Not only that households solicit aid to meet the health care cost but also that some households do not seek care for an adult or child. The proportion of households not seeking care is around 24 percent overall, 15 percent higher among the poor and 10 percent lower among the rich.

Growth of School Education in India with special reference to Kerala

Chinnappan Gasper

The infrastructural facilities for school education is much better in Kerala. The number of schools available in rural areas are so large that more than three-fourth of the schools are in the rural areas. In terms of availability of facilities in the schools, Kerala stands much better than many other States. The share of private management in school

education is relatively higher than other States in India and is growing faster. School discontinuation and repetition rates are very low and in terms of educational achievement, girls are better than boys. However, the study reveals that the overall quality of educational achievement in school education in Kerala is not remarkable.

Migration and Development

K.N. Harilal

The study explores the nexus between migration and development in the context of the Kerala economy. Over the past five decades or so, Kerala has emerged as a leading source of supply of migrant labour for many important recipient regions both within and outside the country. Further, the magnitudes of migration flows from the State have become so overwhelming to be ignored in any discussion on the region's development. The study questions the practice in the literature of taking remittances as an indicator of the income effect of migration. This practice will be justifiable as long as migration flows are too small to have any adverse or favourable consequence for domestic production and income generation. But, as the present study tries to show the migration flows from the State are too large to sustain the assumption of no impact on domestic production.

Ongoing Studies

Motivation and Agency: Human Development in Kerala Dissected

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The paper seeks to dissect the role of motivation and agency in determining the human development in Kerala. It is now widely accepted that human motivation – the inherent desires and preferences that incite action – and agency – the capacity to undertake particular action – are key to public action, defined here as the dialectics of sustained public demand through organization and mobilization and state provision.



Poverty Reduction through Socio-Economic Security

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

It is noteworthy that the social security initiatives in Kerala cover not only the traditional aspects of labour market interventions, pensions etc., but also aim at providing a certain level of support to the poorer sections. The latter has been done by institutionalising a Public Distribution System, with a near universal coverage, providing free basic education and health care (in which *anganwadis*, where pregnant and lactating mothers and small children are assisted, free mid-meal scheme upto class VII deserve special mention) to the population. The study reviews some of the prominent socio-economic security measures, which seem to have an impact on poverty alleviation. In other words, the discussion here is focused on certain aspects of protective security. In particular, the study seeks to survey the various special welfare schemes initiated by the State Government, and examine the problems in implementation, and their welfare and fiscal impacts.

Social Security and Human Development in Kerala

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This study is part of a large study on the Social Protection in Rural India and China. It purports to discuss the role of social security in determining the human development in Kerala.

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

K. Navaneetham

Recently, studies on health inequalities have received 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 compared to the rate amongst the richest fifth. However, little is known on how large in the inequalities in the states of India and how large

these difference across the States. Also, little is known about the impact of liberalisation policies in socioeconomic inequality in health in India. In this study an attempt is 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 the health inequalities.

Educated Employment and Unemployment in Kerala: Evidence from CDS Survey

K. Navaneetham and M. Kabir

To uncover the various dimensions of employment and unemployment in 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 prevailing educated employment and unemployment situation in Kerala and mismatch between education and the type of work they do to understand the recognition aspect. The objective of the researcher is to study the patterns of educated employment and understanding the various problems of educated unemployment in Kerala. Further, an attempt will be made to identify the determinants of educated employment status (employed vs unemployed) in Kerala.

Quality of School Education in India: A Comparison across States

Chinnappan Gasper

The study focuses on quality of School Education in four states in India, viz., Tamilnadu, Kerala, M.P., and Bihar. It discusses the measures undertaken in these States to promote the quality of educational achievement in schools. It analyses the quality of educational achievement at the school level in terms of (i) students' progress from the first to tenth standard, (ii) the level of students' success in SSLC examination, and (iii) the level of students' achievement in different subjects in the SSLC examination.



(g) OTHER STUDIES

Completed Studies

Human Capital and Development Strategy

K. Pushpangadan

The performance of Kerala linking human development (HD) and economic growth (EG) shows two distinct phases before and after the large-scale migration since late 70s. The phase before migration is characterized as lopsided (strong HD/weak EG) and after the migration as virtuous (strong HD and strong EG). The transition from lopsided to virtuous phase is explained by introducing migration in the Ranis-Stewart-Ramirez model on human development and economic growth. It also provides analytical reasons for the dominance of tertiary sector over the secondary sector in the structural transformation of the economy in terms of small size of the market at early stages and of low rate of return and risk on investment at later stages of development. The major reason for the low rate of return in the manufacturing among the south Indian states is due to the low input use efficiency both in the organized and unorganised sector of manufacturing activity in the State. The non-price factors affecting the performance of industries are analysed only in the case of informal sector, a subset of unorganized sector, due to the unavailability of such data on the factory (organised) sector. The National Sample Survey shows that major non-price factors affecting the enterprises in the informal sector in the state relative to other southern states are (1) lack of infrastructure, (2) competitive pressure from large units, (3) labour shortage, and (4) labour problems.

Two-pronged development strategy is being considered for detailed analysis given the stock of human capital: one in the short run and the other in the long run. The short run policy concentrates on migration-induced growth particularly in the creation of enabling environment for the supply of

skilled manpower in health and in education, which have acute shortage in the world economy. Long run strategy is to direct investment in manufacturing activities based on generalized linkages emerging from the increased consumer spending from the remittances on (1) Transport sector, (2) Tourism, and (3) Education, Health and Telecommunication.

Causality and Error Correction in Markov Chain: Inflation in India Revisited

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The present study 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 result is applied to an analysis of inflation in India during the last three decades separately and also together based on the monthly general price level (WPI) Wholesale Price Index -- all commodities) and 23 constituent groups/items, as well as on the three consumer price index (CPI) numbers.

Economic History as Human Science

K.T. Rammohan

A debate on the status of economic history has been appearing in the pages of *Economic and Political Weekly* over the past few months with economic historians from both within and outside the country participating. The essay is a contribution to this debate. It argues that economic history should open conversations with other social sciences like sociology, anthropology, and feminist and cultural studies to regain the lost momentum.



Ongoing Studies

The Making of a Rice-bowl: Towards an Ethnographic History of the World-System

K.T. Rammohan

Most of the available empirical studies of the world-system framework focus primarily on global relations of power and

its implications for accumulation and development of national economies. The study focuses on the micro-processes and social relations of power within the periphery and explores how these link up with the global processes and relations. The empirical examination relates to Kuttanad.

(a) AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES; LABOUR AND LIVELIHOOD

Ongoing Research Projects

Institutional Change and Livelihood Strategies

K.N. Nair and Vineetha Menon (Visiting Scholar, Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development (KRPLLD))

Sponsor: Swiss National Foundation/ University of Berne/ Geographical Institute/ University of Zurich under NCCR North-South Research Partnership

Four empirical case studies were undertaken in three districts in the State of Kerala: in Cherumad in Nenmeni Panchayat, in Kappikkunnu in Pulpalli Panchayat (both in Wayanad district), in Plachimada in Perumatty panchayat (in Palakkad district) and Mattuthaavalam in Upputhara Panchayat (in Idukki district).

The studies in Wayanad and Idukki districts differ from the study in Palakkad district. The studies in Wayanad and Idukki districts deal with the agrarian distress that has been sweeping Kerala on a large scale from the latter half of the 1990s, and the ways in which rural households have responded to the crisis. These studies discuss the reasons for the agrarian distress, its impact on different sections of the rural population and the strategies that these households have adopted to cope with the distress. In the analysis of different coping strategies adopted by households, how public and private institutions in the study area have responded



to the agrarian distress have also been analysed and how the households, in their efforts to cope, negotiate with these institutions to meet their ends.

The studies have found that economic and environmental changes that have followed globalisation have had major adverse effects on the livelihoods of people in the study regions. In the selection of coping strategies and the negotiation with local institutions, the ownership of assets (such as land) and capabilities of households were decisive factors. The studies also focussed on the functioning of local institutions (such as the Panchayats) that enabled the local population in the formulation of successful coping strategies.

The studies have been able bring out the differences in the strategies of coping adopted by households in different socio-economic strata. For instance, in Cherumad, it was found that while the rich and medium farmers could undertake a wide variety of mitigating strategies, the options of the poor stood limited within a few coping strategies. Additional demand for family labour in organising these coping strategies increased the vulnerability of women in the region. An important way in which conditions in Idukki district differed from the conditions in Wayanad district was the absence of farmers' suicides owing to distress. The studies show that successful intervention of public institutions, such as banks, co-operatives and the Panchayat, was one important factor that led to the evolution of a distinct set of coping strategies in Idukki compared to Wayanad.

The study in Plachimada focussed on the struggle undertaken by the local tribal community against the risks to livelihood posed by a multinational corporation – the Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Private Limited (HCBPL) – through the depletion and pollution of groundwater in the locality. The study tried to explore the processes and determinants of differential impacts of water insecurity and diverse coping strategies. Variations in the ownership of livelihood assets and the differential access of households to certain institutions with which they could negotiate to build their livelihoods were major determinants of the

variations in the livelihood strategies of households. The study analyses in detail the various arguments posed by groups that oppose the struggle by the tribal community. Some policy suggestions are also provided by the study to make livelihoods in Plachimada sustainable, which includes the necessity of defining property rights over ground water resources and the need to introduce new institutions for groundwater management.

Resurvey of Kurichy Village

P. Sivanandan

Sponsor: Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development (KRPLLD)

Kurichy, a colony of Dalit agricultural labourers rehabilitated as peasant farmers under a collective farm organisation in central Travancore (as a follow up of the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation Act) has been the focus of detailed socio-economic studies by Census (1961) and individual scholars (Sivanandan 1983 and Renukumar 1995). Most of the inhabitants have lost, in course of time much of their initial landholding. Poor attainment of higher education and technical training have incapacitated them in pursuing regular professional jobs and non-farm occupations. Changes in cropping pattern and decrease in area under cultivation in and around the village have further reduced their prospects for wage employment in agriculture. It seems that the various entitlement schemes and developmental assistance have not made much impact on their economic condition except perhaps, some reduction in their traditional social dependency.

In fact poverty, disease and indebtedness get perpetuated among the poor dalit community in Kurichy. The present resurvey envisages an analysis of the various socio-economic and cultural aspects of the village society in a political economy framework over a long span of time since 1981. Some latest changes in the village will also be incorporated after the field investigation.



(b) INDUSTRY, TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY

Ongoing Research Projects

Import and Export of Coconut Oil in India

K.N. Harilal and D. Narayana

Sponsor: Coconut Development Board, Government of India

Coconut oil is versatile oil extracted from the kernel of coconuts produced in a number of states in India. The area under coconut is around two million hectares in India, over half of which is accounted for by Kerala, where it is a small holders' crop. Coconut has multiple uses -- as a drink, food, confectionery, edible oil, industrial raw material etc -- but a major share of the production gets converted into coconut oil. The import of coconut oil and its impact on domestic price of nut and oil has always been a politically sensitive issue.

The coming into being of WTO and the recent regional free trade initiatives in south Asia have changed the policy environment and have had their impact on the import, export and price of coconut oil and its substitutes. The study seeks to attempt a quantitative assessment of the trends in import and export of coconut oil and coconuts over the last ten years. It also seeks to analyse the response of quantity traded and price to changes in tariff and non-tariff measures with a view to guide policy.

Economic Reforms, Industrial Structure and Innovation

K.K. Subrahmanian and M. Suresh Babu

Sponsor: Government of India

The broad objective of the study is an empirical scrutiny of the relationship between industrial structure and innovations in the open economy perspective of the Indian industry. This is done in the framework of the innovation systems approach, which views innovation in terms of interaction between market opportunities and firms' knowledge base and stresses the complexity of its linkages with institutions and knowledge-flows. The aim is not to draw generalised

conclusions but to illustrate the importance and contents of innovation surveys to meet information needs for meaningful academic analysis and pragmatic policy-making on inducing innovations and other aspects of technological changes central to productivity and output growth under the pro-market reform policy environment.

(c) DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS

Completed Research Projects

Gender Analysis of Select Gram (Village) Panchayat Plan-Budgets in Trivandrum District, Kerala State

Mridul Eapen and Soya Thomas

Sponsor: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New Delhi

The study is in the nature of a Gender Budget Initiative at the local level, a first step towards building and developing further work on it. The focus was on the gram (village) panchayat (GP), the real seat of power at the base of the three-tiered system of local self-governing institutions (LSGIs) which came into being, consequent upon the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. Decentralisation also brought in its wake considerable 'feminisation' of political leadership at the local level, given the mandatory (by the Amendments) 33 percent reservation for women in the LSGIs as also its decision making bodies. It has a particular relevance in the state of Kerala which embarked on a pioneering experiment in decentralised governance beginning with the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-02), by devolving almost 35-40 percent of plan funds to the local bodies who were given considerable autonomy to prepare comprehensive area plans for addressing problems of local development. A conscious attempt was made in Kerala's decentralized planning framework to integrate gender issues in all phases of the process, further strengthened by the mandatory requirement of 10 percent of plan grant to be set apart by LSGIs for projects directly benefiting women --



the Women Component Plan (WCP). Based on four panchayats in Trivandrum district, the report attempts to understand whether management of economic resources at a decentralised level with a feminised political leadership, could throw up a more gender sensitive allocation of resources, particularly in respect of the WCP making women less economically vulnerable while making the environment socially less hostile.

Community Based Monitoring System for Access to Services

D. Narayana and Slim Haddad, (University of Montreal)

Sponsor: International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC), Ottawa.

Decentralised development needs community-based, participative monitoring and information systems (CBMS) for needs-based policy formulation. CDS and the University of Montreal have been working on the development and possible implementation of such a system, focused on access to Basic Minimum Services, in Kottathara Panchayat, Wayanad, since 2002. A two-day workshop was held at CDS (March 4-5, 2002) to present the approach developed, explore the options for monitoring utilising this approach, and share the results with decision-makers. The effort was also to elicit ideas, needs and visions for monitoring public interventions from decision-makers at different levels. The workshop brought together policy-makers at various levels (senior administrators, Panchayat Presidents), community monitoring experts, academics, civil society groups, and the project team.

Evaluating current monitoring practices, the project found that incentives and the political will for impact monitoring, and the necessary expertise for its implementation were lacking. Despite many surveys, no database is available to the Grama Panchayat. Data collection by the health department is voluminous yet not available to the local government. Besides, the absence of civil social initiatives hampered the setting up of community based monitoring systems.

The project built a Panchayat level database for monitoring access to services. It has also brought out a general profile that presents socio-economic characteristics of population groups, and a poverty profile, which brings out various dimensions of poverty across different caste/ tribe and religious groups in the Panchayat. Other profiles are being prepared.

In the discussions, the need to make the critical monitoring system developed in the project into an active transformative tool by extending it further into other units of local governance was stressed, especially with the large social sector allocations in the common minimum programme (CMP) of the present United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government. Also, the importance of fostering civil social institutions was emphasised. Many participants suggested a ward-level community centre to encourage participation of interest groups.

Ongoing Research Projects

Community Based Monitoring System for Access to Services - II Phase

D. Narayana and Slim Haddad, (University of Montreal)

Sponsor: International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC), Ottawa.

Many communities in India face the problem of poor health status, limited access to services, and large inequalities in health and access to health care. Decentralisation and expanded roles of local governance have not significantly altered the situation. This initiative sets out to develop and test, two community-based systems, in Kerala, India; a community based health solidarity scheme (CBHSS), and a community based monitoring system for access to basic minimum services (CBMS), with a focus on access to health care. A third component is dedicated to the promotion of health of tribes, a vulnerable and marginalized group in the community. The initiative officially began in March 2003. The project is located in Kottathara Panchayat in Wayanad district.



(d) GENDER, EXCLUSION AND IDENTITY

Ongoing Research Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan and Praveena Kodoth

Sponsor: Indo-Dutch Programme on Alternatives in Development (IDPAD), ICSSR.

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. A comparative study of the Netherlands, Sri Lanka and India has been proposed so as to draw on multiple experiences of development to contextualise ageing. We will rely on a cross section of research techniques including population projections, sample surveys, group discussions and case studies. Detailed interviews, group discussion and case studies of women and widows in different cultural context will be

undertaken. Special surveys will be conducted among the caregivers and aged people in special institutions and at home. We will also have discussion with 'collectives of the aged' – for instance associations of 'senior citizens' and widows. The social relevance of the project lies in the concern with institutional failures which underlie the vulnerability of the aged, particularly women, and thinking forward about the ways in which social policy could foster a more informed public engagement with gender and ageing.

Gender, Markets and Livelihoods in the Context of Globalisation: A Study of the Cashew Sector in South India (Second 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: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London and Ford Foundation, New Delhi.

The study explores further three major issues which had emerged as critical to our understanding of the Indian cashew value chain: (a) the need to trace and quantify the Northern end of the chain which is primarily buyer-driven; (b) investigate deeper into the growing informalisation of the work force in cashew processing, primarily women, accentuated in a more liberalised environment and its impact on wages and earnings; and (c) policy options, internal and external, available to the government to appropriate advantages from the growing export demand for cashew kernels including possible options for government and non-governmental organisations to use room for maneuver to improve wages and working conditions of the women workers.



(e) POPULATION, HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Completed Research Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan and K.C. Zachariah

Sponsor: South Asian Network of Economic Institutes

The study is aimed at assessing the economic consequences of Gulf migration on South Asian countries. Limitation of funds makes it necessary to confine the study to two populations, namely, Kerala State in India (population about 31 million) and Sri Lanka (population about 20 million).

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 annual remittances from the workers from Gulf countries to Kerala were more than the state's annual budget -- three times more than the central government's budgetary support to Kerala. It was about four times than the export earnings of the state's seafood industries or about seven times export earnings of the spices from Kerala. Currently, remittances account for 23 per cent of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP). Gulf migration has had a very significant impact on unemployment rate and income distribution. As per the latest National Sample Survey, Kerala ranks at the top in terms of per capita consumer expenditure.

The proposed 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.

Ongoing Research Projects

Promoting Healthy Ageing through Community Development in India

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute

Population ageing, which is touted as humanities greatest triumph, is also one of greatest challenges. The 20th century has been an era of unprecedented scientific achievement. We have seen a significant increase in the life expectancy around the globe. Another concurrent trend that we have observed is the higher proportion of older women in our societies. Aging, marked by these aforementioned trends, is said to put increased burden on the social, economic and health care demands of all countries especially in the developing countries such as India. The rapid population ageing will contribute to dramatic changes in social fabric and structure of nations, particularly in family structure along with the traditional roles and labour patterns among women. A second challenge is the disability and double burden of diseases, especially in the developing countries, which will struggle with infectious diseases and malnutrition as well as the recent rapid growth of communicable diseases. Yet, another challenge involves the traditional paradigm that old age is associated with disability and diseases, loss of autonomy and productivity and this has remained a barrier in the allocation of limited resources to improve the health and well-being of the population.

The goals of the proposed project are to assess the determinants of health and autonomy among older adults in India, using the determinants of active ageing framework proposed by WHO (2001) and to develop and implement educational strategies on health ageing for health care providers. The state of Kerala is selected as an ideal setting to study the determinants of ageing, giving the dramatic



population ageing phenomenon as well as the feminisation of aging. For instance, from 1961 to 1991, there has been a 160% increase in the population of older adult with a majority being women. As such, Kerala is classified as the ageing state and has the highest number of old age institutions in India.

The Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China

K.P. Kannan and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai along with Zhang Xiaoshan (Director, Rural Development Institute, Beijing, and team)

Sponsor: Ford Foundation.

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 China and India. 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.

In operational terms, the main objective may be decomposed into the following sub-objectives to convey more clearly the intentions of the proposed collaborative research initiative:

- a. To trace the evolution of existing social security schemes and evaluate its social effectiveness.
- b. To clarify the similarities and dissimilarities between China and India in terms of the historical, political, economic and socio-cultural settings under the current domestic situation and globalisation process

internationally and make the comparative study useful for both China and India.

- c. To articulate the challenges of providing basic social security for the target groups in the context of economic reforms of liberalisation and globalisation.
- d. To explore the possibility of modifying some components of the existing social security schemes and/or establishing new forms in such a way that the responsibilities and functions of government apparatuses, local communities, civil society organisations and individuals are clearly defined and the specific needs of those excluded and vulnerable target groups identified and prioritised.
- e. To prepare an intellectual case for the provision of basic social security as a matter of public policy in low income countries for long term development of the economy and society.
- f. To estimate the cost and financing of proposed social security arrangements.

Health Status in Kerala: A Life Course Perspectives

K. Navaneetham and M. Kabir

Sponsor: Indo-Dutch Programme on Alternatives in Development (IDPAD), ICSSR.

The study focuses on the health status in Kerala, which has received worldwide attention for its achievements in social sector development. Placed in the broad genre of studies on health inequality, the study looks into the differences in health status, defined in terms of mortality and morbidity, at different stages of life course across socio-economic groups and gender. Specifically, the study has the following objectives: (a) To assess the extent of inequalities in health status measured in terms of mortality and morbidity, across socio-economic groups, gender and geographical locations for each stage of the life course. (b) To assess the inequalities in the utilization of healthcare facilities across socio-economic groups, gender and



geographical locations in each stage of the life course and (c) To identify the determinants of the inequalities in health status and health care utilization in each stage of the life course.

Kerala Human Development Report

Sponsor: Indian Planning Commission and United Nations Development Programme, New Delhi

Kerala stands unique among the Indian States with a consistently higher level of human development comparable with that of many advanced countries but with a much lower per capita income. This was highlighted by a pioneering study undertaken by the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), in the mid-seventies and sponsored by the Committee for Development Planning of the United Nations (UN). The UN study was in a sense a Human Development Report of Kerala, the forerunner of the UNDP-HDR. The present Report continues from that base, but primarily deals with the second-generation problems of human development, such as quality. The challenge of the present report lies in the following:

- (i) unraveling the 'lopsided development' (high social development with low economic growth) that had characterised the Kerala economy till the late eighties;
- (ii) understanding the new phase of growth during the last 15 years, and its possible linkages with human development;
- (iii) charting a human development-based growth strategy for the future; and
- (iv) building up an intellectual case for 'quality' as an essential attribute of capability, for instance, in education.

The State Human Development Reports, are expected to convey important messages for planners and policy makers, through their diagnostic analyses and identification of factors contributing to successes and failures in human development.

The Kerala Human Development Report has been organised into ten chapters: An introductory chapter attempts an overview of Kerala's development experience, explores the varied explanations, and suggests an approach towards addressing some of the development issues that the economy continues to face. Chapter 2 summarises the many achievements of Kerala in human development, assessed in the space of non-income indicators of human well being.

Chapter 3 assesses Kerala's development experience in income space, by reviewing its profile of per capita income-growth and its performance on the income-poverty front. The role-played by various programmes for socio-economic security initiated by the Government is highlighted, by way of a brief assessment. Chapter 4 has been devoted to examining the problem of spatial inequality in human development. This has been analysed by examining the inter-district variations in human and gender development indices, as well as through an index of generalised deprivation. Chapter 5 attempts to put the income and non-income dimensions of development together by examining the sometimes mutually reinforcing, and the sometimes mutually conflictual, relationship between human development and growth. Chapter 6 emphasised the need to make the most of the immensely important asset of educational capital which the State has so assiduously built up over the preceding decades. This chapter also stressed the importance of paying attention to issues of quality, access, and the functional orientation of education, with particular reference to technical education, so that this vital component of human development may serve as an impetus to economic growth in a mutually reinforcing relationship.

Chapter 7 guards against complacency by pointing to the possibility that success can carry the seeds of its own failure, two compelling instances of which are the problems of educated unemployment and growing gender unfreedom.

Chapter 8 looks ahead, and attempts to sketch a strategy for realising a sustainable pattern of human development and income-growth which are mutually reinforcing. More specifically, the chapter discusses the prospects for growth based on the high levels of human development, the scarcity



of certain factors of production such as land, people's sensibilities on environment and quality of life, and the availability of an educated labour force. Chapter 9 is devoted to a discussion of decentralised governance and human development.

Chapter 10 concludes the Report in the form of recapitulating the main findings and presenting a series of suggestions and recommendations not only for the further enhancement of human development in Kerala but also for strengthening the phase of the emerging virtuous growth cycle that links human development with economic growth.

State Development Report for Kerala

Sponsor: Planning Commission of India

The Planning Commission of India had asked the Kerala State Planning Board to prepare a State Development Report (SDR) for Kerala. As suggested by the Planning Board and supported by the Planning Commission, the Centre has

agreed to be a nodal agency in the preparation of the SDR in partnership with Centre for Management Development (CMD), Thiruvananthapuram and Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode. The SDR will be the official report of the Planning Commission and would be a public document intended for broad dissemination.

There are about 28 component chapters envisaged in the SDR. Of these, sixteen chapters were drafted by CDS and six chapters each by CMD and IIM. The CDS has received all preliminary drafts and the comments received from external experts and the State Planning Board have been already passed on to the respective authors.

Issues such as growth performance, poverty, deprivation and social security, migration and development, agriculture and allied sectors, gender and development, social and economic infrastructure, education and health, tourism and decentralisation and governance are the topics discussed in the State Development Report.

ACADEMIC TRAINING PROGRAMMES

a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

CDS allows scholars to register either under Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) or the University of Kerala (KU). During the reporting period, five scholars were awarded the degree and six scholars have joined the Programme in July. The programme, which started in 1975, has now a total of 43 scholars who received the PhD degree (34 by JNU and nine by KU), three theses under evaluation, 10 nearing completion and 18 in various stages of progress.

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has been the main sponsor of Doctoral Fellowships at CDS and this year it enhanced its annual allotment to six fellowships. The RBI Endowment Fellowships are now administered directly by CDS from the RBI corpus fund at CDS. The UGC JRF can also be utilised by eligible scholars at CDS.

A comprehensive review has been initiated towards (1) restructuring the programme to ensure completion of the theses within four years without compromising on the quality and (2) speeding up the completion by the scholars registered prior to 2000. One of the major causes for delays was the protracted preparatory phase. We felt that active participation from more members of faculty in the initial stage could be of real help to the scholars and have introduced mentor panels of faculty for the newly joined scholars based on their preferred areas. The mentor panels will guide them through the first phase of finalising the scope of the studies. The mentor panels continue to be associated with the scholars as progress review committees in the later stages. The new scheme is phased as follows:

The semester-wise reviews introduced in 1996 have partially succeeded in reducing the completion time to 5–7 years. The efforts to clear the backlog, started last year, have shown encouraging results. Of the fourteen such cases, nine of them completed their



Phase: 1 4 months	Proposal Preparation Review by Mentor Panel To determine the viability and scope of the study.	First week of November Submit and defend proposal with work plan and indicate preferred faculty as supervisors
Phase: 2 8 months	Chapters on contextualisation and analytical framework	Workshop presentation on the preliminary chapters
Phase: 3 18 – 24 months	Data collection & analysis	Workshop presentation on data Seminar on preliminary analysis.
Phase: 4 12 months	Thesis Writing	Seminars on completed chapters

preliminary drafts. Further, the CDS registration has been delimited to a maximum of six years, at the end of which CDS campus facilities provided to scholars will be withdrawn. The year saw three theses submitted and the Centre is making all efforts to place a target of four years of doctoral studies while encouraging the individual initiative and freedom of work, the hallmark of CDS research ethos.

The scholars are encouraged and supported to participate in national and international academic and research events in areas of their research and publish their research outputs. This will add to their work quality through peer interaction and enhance their articulation capabilities. These time bound activities will also help them meet professional deadlines and plan their career options.

Doctoral Degree Awarded

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

Thesis by: Antonyto Paul

Supervisors: K. Narayanan Nair and John Kurien

The study analyses the *evolution and performance of institutions* of the coastal fishery management of Kerala,

India. As coastal fisheries partake of the characteristics of Common-Pool Resources (CPRs), CPR management literature suggests that by developing adequate institutions and by enforcing them effectively, problems inherent in CPR management could be resolved. The conventional conception of institutional evolution as a spontaneous and autonomous process perpetuating towards more efficient forms under endogenous pressure of relative prices does not offer, *albeit* being important, a sufficient explanation. A search for a more complete explanation of evolution of institutions as endogenous to the economic system is in progress. The study is primarily an attempt to contribute to this line of enquiry. It provides a framework to analyse the problems of coastal fisheries as *CPR dilemmas*. The concept of *CPR dilemmas* is understood as appropriation problems and provision problems and the study analyses the institutional responses of fishermen to these problems. Two major responses are discussed – one related to informal (*Kadakkodi*) and the other concerning formal institutions, *Kerala Marine Fisheries Regulation Act (KMFRA)* in the light of the 'Induced Institutional Innovation Model.' The study finds that changes in the relative resource endowment and technology were the two most important demand factors for these institutional changes; their supply cost is significantly affected by the cultural endowment of the community and the already existing institutional structures. An analysis of



the extent to which these institutional responses were of help in resolving the *CPR dilemmas* was conducted in terms of the performance of institutions, which brings out the critical role of monitoring in the performance of institutions. The argument in the CPR literature that severe *CPR dilemmas* lead to institutional responses stands confirmed. However, the responses need not necessarily succeed in resolving those dilemmas. The study advocates a co-management system as a healthy option for coastal fishery wherein the actual fishermen own the fishing rights and they together with local governments manage the fishing activities.

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

Thesis by: Neetha, N.

Supervisors: K. Pushpangadan and V. Santhakumar

The study focuses on the emergence and working of multiple institutions involved in the distribution of irrigation in the command area of a major surface irrigation project -the *Chalakkudy River Diversion Scheme (CRDS)* in Kerala. It attempts to explore the reasons for the emergence of alternative irrigation institutions in the command area of CRDS and to identify the constraints affecting the choice of institutions. Further to this, the study highlights the efficiency and equity issues of institutional choice and discusses the policy implications. The major institutions identified in the command area are public provision, government initiated collective action, farmer initiated collective action, collective action in lift irrigation, water market and private investment. The findings highlight that with positive transaction costs associated with various institutional alternatives of acquiring irrigation water, economising takes place not with reference to production costs alone, but with total costs, which is the sum of production and transaction costs. In the absence of unspecified boundaries, entitlements and property rights, alternative institutional solutions are found leading to social inefficiency and inequity. These point to the need for strengthening the functioning of alternative institutions through designing, enforcing and regulating of well defined,

quantifiable and transferable property right to ensure efficiency, equity and sustainability in irrigation management.

Macro Economic Impact of Fiscal Deficit in India: An Inter-temporal Analysis of Selected Macro-variables

Thesis by: Lekha, S.

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

The study looked into the impact of fiscal deficit of the central government on selected macro-variables, viz., private capital formation, rate of interest, seigniorage, money supply and rate of inflation over the last three decades. Using Hsiao (1981) autoregressive modelling of sequential causality detection, it has been found that public investment crowds in rather than crowds out private investment. The results also refuted the McKinnon hypothesis, and found that it is the cost of credit that matters for private investment, and not the quantity of credit. The results of causality detection also showed that fiscal deficit does not cause money supply in India. At the same time, a self-perpetuating process of inflation induced deficits and deficit induced inflation is found in the context of India over the last three decades. The real effective exchange rate is found to be a significant causal factor of reserve money creation in the de-regulated financial regime. But as the analysis revealed, there is a positive relationship between private investment and fiscal deficit, a cap on fiscal deficit may essentially reduce the volume of overall investment in the economy and thereby growth.

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

Thesis by : Shaheena, P.

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

The study focuses on some of the important issues related to resource mobilisation in the context of devolution of lump-sum plan grant-in-aid under the decentralized planning programme in Kerala. A much-debated issue in this context



is the impact of large-scale devolution on the resource mobilisation of the recipient government. The major issues discussed in this study are: to examine the impact of escalation of untied grant-in-aid on tax and non-tax revenue mobilisation, to trace the inter-Panchayath variations in the mobilisation of traditional or non-plan, and plan revenue. The study also attempts to map out the variations in the expected and realised additional resource mobilisation and tries to explain the causes for the major shortfalls. Further, it also attempts a critical evaluation of the approaches of the State Finance Commissions (SFCs) in Kerala. The analysis of the trends in tax revenues revealed that important sources of tax revenues started to decelerate from the early 1990s. Even after the introduction of democratic decentralisation the declining trend continued. However, non-tax revenues registered an increase in growth rate due mainly to a number of exogenous factors. Though the overall trend has been one of a decline in revenue mobilisation, there have been significant inter-Panchayath differences. A multiple regression analysis gave empirical support to the validity of the proposition that the level of development is the prime determinant of the total own revenue collection. In addition, inter-Panchayat variations in revenue mobilisation are explained by variations in tax effort of the Panchayats. While the evidence on impact of grant-in-aid is inconclusive, the analysis definitively proves the positive relationship between the level of development and own resource mobilisation.

Inter Source-Country Differences in Foreign Direct Investment Behaviour: A Comparative Study of US and Japanese Firms in India

Thesis by: Umakrishnan, K.U.

Supervisors: Sunil Mani and P. Mohanan Pillai

The study takes up a comparative analysis of technology behaviour of US and Japanese firms in the Indian context. The analysis of technology generation and import behaviour, was undertaken using secondary data, while managerial technology aspects were captured through case studies.

The results indicate that FDI *per se* does not lead to technology transfer. Technology generation activities of Japanese affiliates were found to be significantly more limited than US firms. The level of ownership control was found to be a crucial factor in determining the Japanese technology transfer behaviour with the majority owned Japanese affiliates transferring significantly more than the minority owned Japanese FDI firms. A comparison of US and Japanese affiliates through case studies substantiates the findings of firm level balance sheet data. The case studies also reveal that the stand alone nature of US affiliates as against the vertically integrated Japanese organisation of production, also reduces the scope for spillovers of the latter to the host economy through the medium of linkages. Japanese firms are seen to source their raw material and component requirements through imports, with very little vendor development activities being undertaken within India. The case studies also brought out that the Japanese seem reluctant to introduce their much-lauded Japanese Management Techniques (JMT) in a social and cultural set up different from their home country.

Degrees Awarded during 2004-05

Antonyto Paul, 1996–2003, *KRP Fellowship*

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
JNU, April 2004

Neetha N., 1994–2003, *RBI Endowment Fellowship*

Institutional Choice in Irrigation: A Case Study of Distribution in a Command Area in Kerala.
Supervisors: Dr K. Pushpangadan and Dr V. Santhakumar
JNU, July 2004

Lekha S., 1997–2003, *UGC JRF*

Macro Economic Impact of Fiscal Deficit in India: An Inter-temporal Analysis of Selected Macro-variables.
Supervisors: Dr T.M. Thomas Isaac, (late) Dr I.S. Gulati and Dr Chandan Mukherjee
JNU, October 2004



Shaheena P., 1997–2003, ICSSR Fellowship
Fiscal Devolution and Revenue Mobilisation: A Study of Gram Panchayat Finances in Kerala.
 Supervisor: Dr T.M. Thomas Isaac and (Late) Professor I.S. Gulati
 JNU, October 2004

Umakrishnan K.U., 1997–03, UGC JRF
Inter Source-Country Differences in Foreign Direct Investment Behaviour: A Comparative Study of US and Japanese Firms in India.
 Supervisors: Dr Sunil Mani and Dr P. Mohanan Pillai
 JNU, October 2005

Theses under Evaluation

Sunny Jose G., (1999– 2004, PKG Endowment) JNU
Women, Work and Well-being: A Comparative Study of Four Indian States.
 Supervisors: Dr K.P. Kannan and Dr K. Navaneetham

Saikat Sinha Roy, (1992– 2004, ICSSR Fellowship) JNU
Factors in the Determination of India's Exports.
 Supervisors: Dr. Pulapre Balakrishnan and Dr K. Pushpangadan

Babu P. Remesh, (1996– 2005, UGC JRF) JNU
Dynamics of Rural Labour in Kerala: A Case Study of Rubber Tappers in Small Holdings.
 Supervisors: Dr K.Narayanan Nair and Dr G. Omkarnath

Theses Nearing Completion

R. Albert Christopher 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

Meena Abraham (ICSSR Fellowship, 1993), JNU
Foreign Portfolio Investment in India: Its Determinants and Implications.
 Supervisor: Dr K.Pushpangadan

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

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

Murugan G (On leave from GOK, 1996 & ICSSR Fellowship with Salary, 1999–01), JNU
Capabilities and Institutions in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education.
 Supervisors: Dr K. Pushpangadan and Dr Achin Chakraborty

Hari K. S. (UGC JRF, 1999–2004), JNU
Growth and Structural Transformation: Comparing Regional Experiences in India.
 Supervisors: Dr K.P. Kannan and Dr K. Pushpangadan

Parameswaran M., 2000 –, UGC JRF
Analysing the Effect of Technology on Growth and Competitiveness: A Study of Indian Industry.
 Supervisor: Dr K.Pushpangadan

Prabhakaran Nair. V.R. (ICSSR Fellowship, 2001–2005), JNU
Issues in Interest Rate Liberalisation in India.
 Supervisor: Dr N. Shanta and Dr K. Pushpangadan

Ranjan Kumar Dash (ICSSR Fellowship, 2001–05), JNU
Financial Liberalisation, Stock Market Development and its impact on Corporate Financing.
 Supervisor: Dr N. Shanta

Subrata Mukherjee (UGC JRF, 2001–2004), 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

Work in Progress

Rajesh P. (RBI Endowment Fellowship, 2000–2004), JNU
Multinationals, Relative Performance and Spillovers: A Study of Indian Manufacturing.
 Supervisor: Dr P. Mohanan Pillai

Venkatanarayana M. (Adiseshiah Trust Fellowship 2000–2005), 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. Pushpagadan

Rathi Kanta Kumbhar (RBI Endowment Fellowship, 2001–2005), JNU
Political Economy of Hunger and Deprivation: A Case of Orissa, India.

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

Indu K. (Swiss Foundation 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.

Supervisors: Dr K.N. Harilal and Dr Chandan Mukherjee

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

International Capital Movements and Economic Growth in India.

Supervisors: Dr N. Shanta and Dr K. Pushpagadan

Rajesh Kumar K. (GOK SC 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. Vijaymohan Pillai

Rudra Narayan Misra (ICSSR Fellowship, 2003-2007), JNU
Socio Economic Differences in Nutritional Status in India: Dimensions and Determinants.

Supervisors: 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. Pushpagadan and Dr M. Kabir

Harilal M.S. (ICSSR Fellowship, 2004-2008), JNU
Industrialising a Knowledge System: Transition in the Case of Indian Traditional Medicine.

Supervisor: Dr K. Ravi Raman

Nandana Baruah (ICSSR Fellowship, 2004-2008), JNU
Dumping and Anti Dumping: A Firm Level Analysis.

Supervisor: Dr K.N. Harilal

Subramanian T.K. (ICSSR Fellowship, 2004-2008), JNU
Competitiveness of Indian Industry.

Supervisor: Dr Sunil Mani

Varinder Jain (ICSSR Fellowship, 2004-2008), JNU
Punjab's Unorganised Industry: A Study in a Comparative Perspective.

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

Priyajit Samaiyar (ICSSR Fellowship, 2004-2008)
Economics of Marriage.

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

Sunitha A.S. (ICSSR Fellowship, 2004-2008)
Gender, Health and Development: A Study of Tribal Women in Kerala.

Supervisors: Dr P. Sivanandan and Dr S. Irudaya Rajan

Academic Activities of Doctoral Scholars:-

M. Venkatanarayana

- 'Telangana's Agricultural Growth Experience' (Discussion), *Economic and Political Weekly*, May, 29, 2004 (along with Varinder Jain).
- 'Educational Deprivation of Children in Andhra Pradesh: Levels and Trends, Disparities and Associative Factors', *Working Paper No. 362*, August, 2004, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.



- 'Out-of-School Children: Child Labourers or Educational Deprived?' (Commentary), *Economic and Political Weekly*, September 18-24, 2004.
- 'On the Heterogeneities in the Incidence of Educational Deprivation of Children', in G K Karanth (ed) *Dimensions of Social Development: Status, Challenges and Prospects, Social and Economic Change*, Monograph Series 8, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, March, 2005.
- Reviewed a book entitled 'Child Labour in India' edited by T K Dak. in *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, January-March, 2004 Issue.
- Reviewed a book entitled 'District Level Deprivation at New Millennium' by Bibek Debroy and Laveesh Bhandari (2003) along with Udaya S Mishra. The review will be published in *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 59, October-December, 2004.

M. Parameswaran

- 'Economic Reforms, Technical Change and Efficiency Change: Firm level Evidence from Capital Goods Industries in India', *Indian Economic Review*, January-June 2004, Vol.39, No.1, pp.239-260.
- Completed a paper with P. Balakrishnan, K.Pushpangadan and Suresh Babu titled 'Liberalisation, Market Power, and Productivity Growth in Indian Industry'.
- Teaching Assistance in M.Phil Programme Module 208, 'Economics of Technological Change'

Rathi Kantha Kumbhar

- 'Demand and Supply Side of Food Security in Orissa' in *Agrarian Transformation in Orissa: Issues and Evidence*.

- Book Review 'Poverty and the Third Way' in *Development and Change*, ISS, The Hague, The Netherlands.
- Book Review 'Kicking Away the Ladder' in *Review of Development and Change*, Madras Institute of Development Studies.

Subrato Mukherjee

- Visiting faculty of Health Economics (August-September 2004) at Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram-delivered lectures on *Market, Market Failure and Government Intervention* as a part of Health Economics Module for the MPH students.
- Presented a paper 'Economic-status related Inequalities in Health Care Utilisation in Indian States: Evidence from NSS 52nd Round Data on Inpatient Care' at the *ICSSR Development Convention*, at Centre for Development Studies, 29-30 January, 2004.
- Presented a paper '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*, at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. 13-15 February, 2004.
- Presented a paper 'Catastrophic Health Care Expenditure and their Impact on Poverty: Evidence from NSS 55th Round Data for Major Indian States' at *National Seminar on Health Care Systems in Kerala: Missing and Possibilities*, at Panampilly Memorial Government College, Chalakudy, Thrissur, Kerala during 9-10 December, 2004.
- Presented 'The Relative Importance of Price and Quality of Health Care in Households Choice of Inpatient Care Provider: Evidence from NSS 52nd Round Data for the State of West Bengal' at *41st*



Annual Conference of the Indian Econometric Society, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, during 20-22 January, 2005; ICSSR Development Convention, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, 4-5 March 2005.

Prabhakaran Nair V R

- 'Decentralised Planning and Tribal Sub Plan in Kerala: A Case Study', in M.C Behra (ed), Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
- 'Determinants of Fixed Investment in India: a Study of Indian Private Corporate Sector', *Working Paper*, Centre for Development Studies, March, 2005
- 'Fiscal Deficit as a Macro Economic Indicator- An Empirical Evaluation', under refereeing process by the *Indian Journal of Political Economy*.
- Participated in Refresher Course on *Advanced Macro Economics with Special Reference to Indian Economic System*, organised by ICSSR at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, 17-30 March, 2004.
- Presented a paper at the VIth *Annual Conference on Money and Finance in the Indian Economy*, organised by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 25-27 March, 2004.
- Paper presented in the IVth *National Conference of Consortium of Students in Management Research*, organised by Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 24-25 September, 2004.
- Paper presented in the VIIIth *Capital Markets Conference*, organised by Indian Institute of Capital Markets, Mumbai, 21-22 December, 2004.

Indu K

- Participated in the *Foundation for Agrarian Studies Workshop*, held at Bangalore in March 2004.

- Poster Presentation for the *Second Integrated Training Course of the NCCR North-South* for PhD Students, September 2004.

Dhanya V

- Presented a paper 'WTO and Agriculture with Special Emphasis on Tropical Products' in the *National Seminar on WTO Agreements: Implications on Indian Economy* at Holy Cross College, Nagercoil, 9-10 July, 2004.
- Participated in the *Conference on India National Trade Consultation* as part of the International Trade Campaign, during 5-6 October, 2004, Chennai.
- Participated in a workshop for PhD scholars on *Agrarian Studies in India*, 26-29 March 2004, Bangalore.

Rajesh Kumar K

- Presented 'Theyyam Performance: Resistance of the Oppressed' at the *Workshop on Culture & Everyday Life*, 13-19 February 2005, at Vagamon, Kerala.
- Participated in students workshop ahead of the 'Contested Commons and Trespassing Publics Conference: A Conference on Inequalities, Conflicts and Intellectual Property' held on 6-8 January 2005.
- 'Theyyam Performance: Resistance of the Oppressed', in *Left Angle*, an E-journal Volume-1, Issue-1. 2005.
- 'Theyyam: From Cult to Ritual: Space for Appropriation of Subaltern Performance to Social Oppression-North Malabar, Kerala', paper accepted for the *Workshop on Globalization and Trust* at University of Warwick, U.K. (not able to participate) Also accepted by University of Sussex, School of Social Sciences and Cultural Studies, for their International Conference, *Reinterpreting Adivasi (Indigenous-People) Movements in South Asia* on 21-23 March 2005.



- 'Randum Kanda Janmangal' (Lives who have seen the two worlds), *Pachakkuthira*, a Malayalam journal, October 2004, personal narrative, p.25-27.
- Participated in a workshop for PhD scholars on *Agrarian Studies in India*, 26-29 March 2004, Bangalore.
- Presented '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 Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata on 11 and 12 March, 2004.
- Presented 'Intergenerational Occupational and Educational Mobility: Case of Village Social Structure of North Malabar, Kerala', at the Third ICSSR Development Convention on *Social Security, Human Development and Growth: Linkages and Disparities*, January 29-30, 2004.

Lekshmi R Nair

- ICSSR Sponsored Refresher Course on *Macroeconomics with special reference to Indian Economic Systems* held at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, during 17-30 March, 2004.
- Presented a paper 'Financial Sector Liberalisation and Household Savings in India' in the UGC Sponsored *National Seminar on Structural Changes in the Capital Market in India in the Liberalised Environment* conducted at Nirmala College, Moovatupuzha from 28-30 October, 2004.
- Presented 'Stock Market Development and Household Savings in India' in the *Seventh Annual Conference on Money and Finance in the Indian Economy*, IGIDR, Mumbai, 10-11 February, 2005.

(b) MPhil PROGRAMME IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

The MPhil. Programme in Applied Economics at the Centre is designed to provide an understanding of economic theory and critical perspectives on development issues, through a rigorous course work and guided research. The students are expected to acquire adequate analytical and quantitative skills to pursue research-oriented careers in applied economics – in academia, administration, media and non-government organizations. The curriculum emphasises the methodological underpinnings of social science research, hands-on training on tools of analysis – both quantitative and qualitative – along with a heterodox perspective on theoretical paradigms.

The Programme, instituted in 1975, aims for an annual all-India intake of 10-12 students and encourages a cross-disciplinary student body. While a Masters in any discipline is the eligibility criteria, professionals with bachelor's degree in technology, medical sciences and legal studies are also admitted. All efforts are made to keep the curriculum dynamic and to reflect the current trends; it has undergone substantial revisions during the past three decades. The latest revision, approved by the JNU Academic Council on April 01, 2004, while keeping the overall structure of five courses, attempts a reorientation in approach and content, a revised credit scheme for a more balanced workload for the student and introduction of electives for more flexibility and choice according to one's interest.

- Course I provides an advanced analytical training in the use of research methods and exposure to different methodological approaches in social sciences in general and socio-economic analysis in particular.
- Course II introduces the theoretical ideas and models, towards providing an advanced level understanding of micro and macro theories, especially in the current context of economic theories coming somewhat closer to the realities in the developing countries.



- The Indian economic issues are addressed through Course III, introducing the broader trends and perspectives, and Course IV, dealing with selected issues in the economy.
- Course V is guided research that culminates in a dissertation.

In the new curriculum also, the Programme commences with two foundation courses in *economic theory* and *mathematics*. As the students are from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds, these non-credit courses are designed to give the necessary orientation for their satisfactory performance in the core coursework.

The total course credits have been trimmed to 24 as followed at JNU: 16 distributed equally over the coursework and 8 for the dissertation. As in JNU, the mode of evaluation has a mix of written examinations, assignments, term papers, class presentations and seminars. The dissertation is evaluated by two examiners appointed by JNU.

The 30th batch of the Programme commenced on August 02, 2004. While implementing the new curriculum, it was also decided to enlarge the intake to have a class-strength of around 15. Admission was offered to nineteen candidates – 9 male and 10 female – and includes one deputed by the Government of Kerala and another on study leave from Central Statistical Organisation; two belong to Scheduled Castes, one from a Scheduled Tribe and one who is physically challenged. State-wise, eight are from Kerala, three from West Bengal, two from Orissa, one each from Bihar, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Karnataka and Pondicherry. Four did not join the Programme. No suitable candidates from the journalism fraternity were available for the fellowship scheme of the Journalism Education Trust and this fellowship was awarded to a student selected under the general category. Of the 15 of the current batch, 12 are availing the CDS Fellowship – which was enhanced to Rs. 3000 per month with a contingency grant of Rs. 6000 in September 2004.

In addition to the CDS faculty, Professor S Subramanian of *Madras Institute of Development Studies*, Dr. R Nagaraj of *Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research*, Professor Ravi Srivastava of *Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, JNU* and Dr Pinaki Chakraborty of *National Institute for Public Finance and Policy* taught in the programme. Professor S. Subramanian had also given special lectures on 'Counting the Poor', 'Poverty Measurement and Theories of Beneficence' and 'Poverty Measurement in the Presence of a Group Affiliation Externality.'

The 2004 batch did a case study in the nearby Karakulam Panchayat for an *Evaluation of the Social Security Pension Schemes in Kerala*, under the field study module. The objectives of the study were: (a) to study the socio-economic profile of pension recipients; (b) to examine if there is any relationship between benefits received and standard of living; and (c) to evaluate the pension schemes based on the perception of pension beneficiaries about their entitlements. The survey report focussed on some of the targeted pension schemes for the most vulnerable sections – widows, spinsters, disabled, old age and agricultural labourers. The Karakulam post office circle, which constitutes 38 percent of the beneficiaries in the Panchayat, was chosen for the sample selection. A sample of 131 beneficiaries was selected on the basis of stratified sampling procedure. The study revealed that the recipients of pension belong to the lowest economic status. For most of them, pension is the only or the main source of income. Further, though they felt that pension is meagre, it enables them to meet some basic needs. Some perceive it as a lifesaver. Most of the beneficiaries are appreciative of the efforts by the Panchayat for the schemes.

All the eight students of the 2003 batch are in the final phase of their dissertation work. Their studies cover a wide range of topics such as educated unemployment, health care expenditure and impoverishment, the pension system, wages of agricultural labourers, urban development, E-governance for development, GATS and India's trade and free trade agreement.



MPhil Dissertations 2004

Aathira Prasad

Data Envelopment Analysis of Technical Efficiency in Indian Industry: A Regional Perspective.

Supervisor: Dr K. Pushpangadan

Ashutosh Kumar Tripathi

Issues in Food Security from a Regional Perspective: The Case of Uttar Pradesh in the National Context of India.

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

Francis Xavier R.

Inter-firm Relations and their Implications on Industrial Development: A Case Study of the Indian Software Industry.

Supervisors: Dr Achin Chakraborty and Dr Indrani Chakraborty

Harilal M.S.

Ayurvedic Manufacturing Industry in Kerala – A Study of its Organised Sector

Supervisors: Dr N. Shanta and Dr K. Ravi Raman

Md Zaakaria Siddiqui

A Critique of Power Sector Reforms in Orissa: Regulations and its Impacts.

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

Nandana Baruah

Anti Dumping as a Measure of Contingent Protection: An Analysis of Indian Experience.

Supervisor: Dr K.N. Harilal

(c) SHORT TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Diploma Programme on Universalising Socio-economic Security for the Poor

The three- month Diploma Programme on *Universalising Socio-economic Security for the Poor* is a combined effort of the Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, Centre for Development Studies, (CDS) Trivandrum, and Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) Ahmedabad. It started in January 2005 at the ISS. The programme then

moved to India to learn about two distinct experiences of providing social security -- SEWA, a grass roots women's trade union movement and the Kerala Welfare Fund model, a state sponsored intervention. There were 21 participants this year, from countries in East Asia, South Asia, Africa and Latin America, constituting a mix of activists, officials and students.

At the Centre, the course extended for about 20 days and participants were given some idea of the history, ecology, economy and society of Kerala -- the mix of which yielded relatively favourable outcomes in promotional and protective social security. The role of *public action* was particularly emphasised in land reforms, spread of education, health, public distribution of food and setting up of Welfare Funds in almost every segment of the informal sector. Other processes discussed were migration, in particular to the Gulf countries, the rapid shifts in land use pattern and absence of a vibrant industrial sector. The contemporary experience of decentralised governance and self-help groups (SHGs) linked to *Kudumbasree* was highlighted to the participants. The innovative use of social capital generated by them was an interesting point of discussion.

An explicit theme running through the course was the question whether Kerala has really been able to universalise social security as the world acclaims. The problems of groups excluded from social development, the implication of Kerala's development experience in shaping highly iniquitous gender relations, other areas of growing/emerging concern such as the aged population, the return migrants, livelihood security of coastal communities heightened by the Tsunami disaster, and protection to women against the growing gender based violence in the state, were also discussed.

The class room lectures were combined with some field visits, the first to get a 'feel' of Kerala and its 'urban' homestead settlement pattern. Other trips were to an old age home, a tribal area and a visit to a Panchayat, combined with discussion with its members, visit to some sites of their activities, including *Kudumbasree* units and a visit to an independent NGO.



Programme on using Internet for Social Science Research

Internet has become a major source of information for Social Scientists. Large amount of literature and indeed quantitative data are now available in the *world wide web*. Deluged with superfluous responses to online queries, users will soon benefit from improved search tools and indeed other tools that can optimise one's use of the Internet. In this context, CDS organised a short duration programme on 'Using Internet for Social Science Research' targeted essentially at research scholars in Economics and other Social Sciences across Colleges and Universities particularly in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The first programme was organised in collaboration with the Indian Institute for Information Technology and Management-Kerala (IIITM-K) during March 2-4 and with 22 participants from the above two States. The programme aimed at taking the participants through various logical steps in conducting a typical applied developmental project and then acquainting them with Internet resources that can make these steps easier.

Sunil Mani co-ordinated the programme and J. Muralidharan Nair, Systems Manager and Chandan Mukherjee were the other resource persons besides faculty from IIITM-K. Encouraged by the success of the first programme, the Centre is now working with the Department of Science and Technology of the Government of India in designing a new programme on 'Using Internet for Innovation Policy Management' targeted essentially at officials of scientific departments both at the Central and State government levels.

Programme on Advanced Demographic Techniques for Census Officials

A three-week training programme on advanced demographic techniques is being planned to be held in June 2005 for Census officials with the financial support from the Registrar General, Census of India. The programme aims at improving their skills at analysing census-based information in greater detail. It is planned to conduct the programme twice in a year.

RESEARCH AFFILIATION

Research Affiliation was granted to the following researchers:

Ms. Sandra Walter, Research Assistant, Graduate Institute of Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland, to undertake a study on *Gender, Governance and the Urban Environment: The Case of Kerala*, for 7 months from April 5, 2004 to November 05, 2004.

Ms. Jennifer Cutler, Student, St. Mary's University, Nova Scotia, Canada, to undertake study on *Bridging Grassroots Community Development and Civil Society in Southern India: A Comparative Analysis* for a period of 4 months from September 2, 2004 to January 1, 2005.

Ms. Anindita Chakrabarti, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Sociology, Delhi University, Delhi, to undertake a study on *A Sociological Study of the Swadhyaya Movement*, for a period of one year from September 7, 2004 to September 6, 2005.

Mr. Cristofoli Fabrizio, Student, Faculty of Economics, University of Namur, Belgium, to undertake study on *Social Housing Scheme in the District of Trivandrum* for a period of 4 months from September 14, 2004 to December 31, 2004.

Anne Buisson, Ph.D Student, University of Provence Aix-Marseille II, France, to undertake a study on *Integration of Kerala's Development System in Globalisation Process: Attempt on Modelling* for one year from September 16, 2004 to 22 August, 2005.

(a) Planning Commission Endowment Unit in Development Economics

The endowment was instituted in 1998 with a capital grant from the Planning Commission to promote research studies in Planning and Development Economics. K.P. Kannan, Fellow, CDS holds the Chair in the Unit. During the reporting year, under the leadership of the Chair, the Centre prepared the Human Development Report for Kerala. The research study on *Social Protection in Rural India and China* taken up by the Chair in collaboration with Professor Zhang Xiaoshan, Director, Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is at the data analysis stage. The Chair also completed a study on social security, poverty reduction and development. The Unit provided financial support to Aathira Prasad, an M.Phil Graduate of the Centre to carry out a study on *Technical and Allocative Efficiency: An Inter-state Inter-Industry Analysis using Data Envelopment Analysis* and she is expected to submit her final report by June, 2005. The Chair proceeded on leave from December 2004 to join as a full time Member of the National Commission on Enterprises in Unorganised/ Informal Sector constituted by the Government of India.

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

The Reserve Bank of India had endowed and instituted a scheme of professorial chair and fellowships at the Centre for research in economics and allied subjects in April 1988. The Bank provided financial assistance in the form of annual grants to operate the Scheme. In April 2002, the Bank replaced the scheme with a capital grant of Rs.150 lakhs to set up a full-fledged Endowment Unit at the Centre. The Unit has provisions for appointment of a Chair Professor, a faculty member to work in the Unit, post-doctoral fellows and to grant fellowships to doctoral scholars selected for doctoral studies at the Centre. The income earned from the investment of the corpus is being used to support the faculty appointments and other activities of the Unit.



Rathi Kanta Kumbhar, Lekshmi R. Nair and Rakhe P.B. are the present recipients of RBI Doctoral Fellowships and their doctoral work is at various stages of progress. During the reporting period, Neetha N., recipient of RBI fellowship in 1994 was awarded the Doctoral Degree by the Jawaharlal Nehru University for her dissertation titled *Institutional Choice in Irrigation: A Case Study of Distribution in a Command Area in Kerala* guided by Professors K. Pushpangadan and V. Santhakumar. Rajesh P., who was awarded doctoral fellowship from the academic year 2000-01 under the Unit discontinued his studies in April 2004 to take up a teaching assignment elsewhere. The post of Chair professor has been lying vacant since the retirement of Professor P.S. George from the services of the Centre and it is planned to fill in the position by the end of 2005.

(c) Endowment on Local Self Governments

The Government of Kerala, considering the significant achievements of the erstwhile Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development, decided to set up a Research Unit on Local Self Governments at the Centre with a corpus of Rs.800 lakh with a yearly contribution of Rs. 200 lakh by the Government effective from 2004-05. The objectives of the Unit will be as follows:

Promotion of Research: The Unit will conduct and organise research through other intermediary organisations in areas of concern identified as its long term goals. In doing so, apart from deepening of the insights generated by earlier studies, it would initiate research on subjects that have not yet been explored or have not been explored adequately but are of crucial significance to Local Self Governments. The core agenda for research will be formulated by identifying the gaps in research through workshops with participation of various stakeholder groups.

Research-capacity-building: The capacity of researchers and research institutions and other stakeholders to conceptualise, design and undertake research will be sought to be enhanced through training of researchers, and provision of information services and data bank, networking and sharing of experiences.

Promotion of usage: The unit will endeavor to stimulate the utilisation of research findings through publications, and linking up research with training programmes of institutions such as Kerala Institute of Local Administration.

The State Government has made a contribution of Rs.170 lakh to the endowment out of 200 lakh allocated for 2004-05.

(d) Malcolm Adiseshiah Trust

Professor Malcolm Adiseshiah was one of the eminent scholars associated with the Centre since its inception. 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 provided grant-in-aid to the Centre to award fellowship to a Doctoral Scholar and to invite external faculty to take special courses for M.Phil students at the Centre.

M. Venkatanarayana, the recipient of Malcolm Adiseshiah Doctoral Fellowship has completed his dissertation on *Child Deprivation and Socio-Economic Transformation: A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh* with the guidance of Professors K.P. Kannan and Pradeep K. Panda. He is registered with the Jawaharlal Nehru University and is expected to submit his dissertation by November, 2005.

(e) P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fund

The late Dr. P.K. Gopalakrishnan was one of the founder members of the Centre. He was a scholar, policy advisor and an institution builder par excellence. He was one of the few outstanding personalities who played an important role in the establishment of many advanced institutions of research and learning in Kerala during 1970-80. As a Policy Advisor and Secretary to the Government during the Chief Ministership of the late Shri C. Achutha Menon, Dr. Gopalakrishnan provided excellent bureaucratic support in formulating a science and technology policy for the State. To perpetuate the memory of Dr. Gopalakrishnan, his family instituted the endowment at the Centre.



Professor M.S. Valiathan, President, Indian National Academy and Chairman, Central Ethics Committee, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi delivered the Dr. P.K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture titled 'Ethics in Clinical Research' on December 6, 2004 at the Centre. In his lecture, he dwelt upon various aspects of ethical principles in clinical research and cautioned that India should not ignore ethics in human and international relations in the process of advanced development in agriculture, space, nuclear and information technology.

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.

(f) B.G. Kumar Endowment Fund

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

grant to faculty for seed research. The Centre could not organise any activities under the endowment during the reporting period,

(g) A.D. Neelakantan Endowment Fund

A.D. 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.

(h) Joan Robinson Endowment Fund

Professor Joan Robinson spent a few months as Visiting Fellow at the Centre in the mid-seventies. Out of the royalty that she earned from one of her books, she instituted an endowment to support public lectures at the Centre. Professor Robinson passed away and in her memory, so far the Centre had organised five public lectures. Dr. Ashwani Saith, Professor of Rural Economics, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague has agreed to deliver the sixth Joan Robinson memorial lecture in April, 2005.

7

PUBLICATIONS

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

As of now, 43 books and 370 Working Papers have been published under the Publications Programme. During the reporting year thirteen working papers were brought out covering areas like finance, gender, health care, industry, power sector, and education. Working Papers are sent to institutions all over the country and abroad and can be accessed at the Centre's web site, (www.cds.edu). The faculty researches are also published by well-known publishers such as Oxford University Press, Sage Publishers and Orient Longmans. More than 45 books of the faculty have so far been published by these publishers.

The Centre's efforts to reach out its activities to a wider audience saw the genesis of the *CDS Chronicle* in January this year. The *CDS Chronicle* is a quarterly Newsletter with print and e-mail editions.

Books, journal articles, chapters in books, working papers and other publications brought out by the faculty are listed in the next pages.



(a) BOOKS

Christophe Z Guilmoto and S. Irudaya Rajan (eds) (2005) *Fertility Transition in South India*, Sage Publications. New Delhi/Thousand Oaks/London.

Devika, J. (2005) *Her-Self: Early Writings on Gender by Malayalee Women*, Stree/Samya: Kolkota.

Devika, J. (forthcoming) *En-Gendering Individuals – The Project of Re-forming People in Early Twentieth Century Keralam*, Orient Longman.

Irudaya Rajan, S. and K.S. James (eds) (2004) *Demographic Change, Health Inequality and Human Development in India*. Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad and Manohar Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.

Menon, Vineetha; P.R. Gopinathan Nair and K.N. Nair, eds. (2005) *Alleviating Poverty: Case Studies of Local-Level Linkages and Processes in the Developing World*, Rainbow Publishers, Delhi.

(b) JOURNAL ARTICLES

National Journals

Eapen, Mridul (2004) 'Women and Work Mobility: Some Disquieting Evidences from the Indian Data,' *Labour and Development*, Vol. 10, No.2, December.

Harilal, K.N. and P.L Beena (forthcoming) 'The WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin: Implications for South Asia' *Economic and Political Weekly*.

Nair, K.N; Vineetha Menon and Antonyto Paul (2004) 'Dynamics of Irrigation Institutions: Case study of a Village Panchayat in Kerala,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XL No.9 February –March, pp. 893-904.

Nair, K.N; V.C.V. Retnam, and Vineetha Menon (2004) 'Continuity and Change in a Tamil Sambavar Village,' *Journal of Indian School of Political Economy*, Vol. XVI 2&3, April-September, pp. 293 – 317.

Nair, K.N; Vineetha Menon and R.Mahesh (2004) 'The Declining Rice-Fish Farming: A Case study from North Kerala,' *Sociological Bulletin, Journal of the Indian Sociological Society*, Vol.53, No.2, May-August 2004, pp. 178-206.

Navaneetham, K; A. Dharmalingam and S. Philip Morgan (2005) 'Muslim-Hindu Fertility Differences: Evidence from National Family Health Survey II,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XL, No.5, January 29.

Navaneetham, K. (2005) 'Muslim-Hindu Fertility Differences: Evidence from National Family Health Survey II,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XL, No. 5. January 29.

Pushpangadan, K. and N. Shanta (2005) 'Competition in Indian Manufacturing Industries: A Study using Static and Dynamic Measures of Concentration' in *The ICFAI Journal of Industrial Economics* Vol. 2 No.1, February.

Pushpangadan, K. and N. Shanta (2004) 'Growth and Efficiency of the Informal Sector in India: A Non-Parametric Analysis,' *Labour and Development* Vol.10. No.1. June.

Rammohan, K.T. (2004) 'Commodity Chains, Upgrading, and Labour: A View from the Coir Yarn Spinning Sites of Southern India' in *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 47:3, July-September, pp. 551-564.

Raman Ravi, K. (2004) 'Of Peripheral Labour: Trajectories of Dalit Labour in the South Indian Plantations,' *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Vol. 47, No 3, July-September.

Vijayamohan Pillai, N. (2004) 'Time of Day Pricing of Electricity – A Model and Application,' *Water and Energy International*, April – June, Vol. 61, No. 3: 31 – 42.

Zachariah, K.C; B.A Prakash and S. Irudaya Rajan (2004) 'Indian Workers in UAE: Employment, Wages and Working Conditions', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 22, May 29 2004, 2227-2234.

Irudaya Rajan, S. (2004) 'Dynamics of International Migration from India: Its Economic and Social Implications', *The ICFAI Journal of Employment Law*, Vol. II, No.2, April, 25-46.



Sudha, S; S. Irudaya Rajan and P. S. Sarma (2004) 'Intergenerational Family Support for Older Men and Women in South India', *Indian Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. 18 No. 3 & 4, 449-465

Irudaya Rajan, S. (2004) 'Oldage Allowance Programme in Nepal', *The ICFAI Journal of Employment Law*, Vol. II, No.3, July, 53-68

Zachariah, K.C. and S. Irudaya Rajan (2004) 'Gulf Emigration of Women in Kerala' *Samyukta*, Journal of Women's Studies, Vol. IV, No.2, 41-52.

Irudaya Rajan, S. and Sabu Aliyar (2004) 'Gender, Aging and Social Security', *Samyukta*, a Journal of Women's Studies, Vol. IV, No.2, 68-87.

Irudaya Rajan, S. (2005) 'District Level Fertility Estimates for Hindus and Muslims' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XL, No.5, January 29 2005, 437-446.

International Journals

Irudaya Rajan, S. (2004) 'From Kerala to the Gulf: Impacts of Labour Migration' *Asia Pacific Migration Journal*, Vol. 13, No.4, 497-510.

Kurien, John 'Kerala's Marine Fishery: Evolving Towards Unsustainability' accepted for publication in the *International Journal of Rural Management* (New Sage Publication)

Kurien, John 'Tsunamis and a Secure Future for Fishing Communities' accepted for publication in *Ecological Economics* (as commentary)

Madhumati Dutta, Souvanic Roy, Dibyendu S. Maiti and Shubhayu Saha (2005) 'Protecting India's Forests: the Effectiveness of Forest Protection Committees, the Case of Southern West Bengal' *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*, Vol. 12, No 1, March.

Mani, Sunil (2004) 'Financing of Innovation- A Survey of various Institutional Mechanisms in Malaysia and Singapore', *Journal of Technology Innovation*, Vol. 12, No: 2, pp. 185-208.

Mani, Sunil (2004) 'Institutional Support for Investment in Domestic Technologies: An Analysis of the Role of Government in India', *Technology Forecasting and Social Change*, Vol. 71, Issue 8, pp. 855-863.

Mishra, U.S. (2004) 'Who Should Decide on Caesarean Sections?' *British Medical Journal*, Vol.328, pp.1320.

Mishra, U.S. (2004) 'Millennium Development Goals: Whose Goals and for whom?' *British Medical Journal*, Vol.329, pp.742.

Navaneetham, K. (2004) 'Age Structural Transition and Economic Growth: Evidence from South and Southeast Asia,' *Asian Profile*, Vol. 32, No. 3, June.

Rammohan, K.T. (2005) 'Technology of Coir Yarn Spinning on the Malabar Coast', in Helaine Selin (compiled and edited) *Encyclopedia of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine in Non-Western Cultures* and published by Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands (Web edition, 2005).

Raman Ravi, K. (2004) 'Muthanga: A Spark of Hope,' *Social Analysis: The International Journal of Social and Cultural Practice*, Vol. 48, No 1, Spring.

(c) CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

Beena, P.L; Laveesh Bhandari, Sumon Bhaumik, Subir Gokarn and Anjali Tandon, (2004) 'Foreign Direct Investment in India,' in Saul Estrin and Klaus Meyer (eds.), *Investment Strategies in Emerging Markets*, Chapter 5, Edward Elgar, October.

Beena, P.L., Subir Gokarn and Anjali Tandon, (2004) 'Indian Case Studies,' in Saul Estrin and Klaus Meyer (eds), *Investment Strategies in Emerging Markets*, Chapter 6, Edward Elgar, October.

Eapen, Mridul (2005) 'Rural Industrialisation in Kerala: Re-Examining Rural Growth Linkages' in (eds) Rohini Nayyar and Alakh N. Sharma, *Rural Transformation in India: The Role of Non-Farm Sector*, IHD, New Delhi.



Harilal, K.N. and K.J. Joseph (2005) 'Free Trade Area Accord Between India and Sri Lanka: Implications for South Indian States' in Harshe Rajen and Seethi K.M (ed.) *Engaging with the World: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.

Harilal, K.N. (2005) 'Migration and Development,' in Rajasenan D and De Groot Gerard (ed.) *Kerala Economy: Trajectories, Challenges and Implications*, CUSAT, Cochin.

Kannan K. P. and Vijayamohanan Pillai, N. (forthcoming) 'Public Action as Participatory Development: Kerala Experience Reinterpreted' in *Reflections on the Right to Development*, edited by Arjun K. Sengupta, Centre for Development and Human Rights, New Delhi, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Kodoth, Praveena, (forthcoming) 'Framing Custom, Directing Practices: Authority, Property and Matriliney under Colonial Law in Nineteenth Century Malabar' in Shail Mayaram, MSS Pandian and Ajay Skaria (eds.), *Subaltern Studies XII*, New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N. (2004) 'The Power Crisis in Kerala' in *Kerala's Economic Development: Performance and Problems in the Post-Liberalisation Period*. edited by BA Prakash, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N. (forthcoming). 'Power Policy and Power Development in India during the Post-Liberalization Period' in *Indian Economy: Performance, Development Issues and Problems in the Post-Liberalization Period* edited by BA Prakash, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Raman Ravi, K. (2004) 'Muthanga: A Spark of Hope' in Kafperer, B. *State, Sovereignty, War: Civil Violence in Emerging Global Realities*, Berghahn Books, Oxford.

Irudaya Rajan, S. and Sabu Aliyar (2004) 'Demographic Change in Kerala in the 1990s and Beyond' Chapter 3, pp.61-81 in B A Prakash (ed) *Kerala's Economic Development: Performance and Problems in the Post-Liberalization Period*. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Irudaya Rajan, S, Myrtle Perera and Sharifa Begum (2005) 'The Economics of Pensions and Social Security in South Asia' Chapter 5, pp.196-257 in Mohsin Khan (ed) *Economic Development in South Asia*. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Irudaya Rajan, S. (2005) 'Introduction: Emerging Demographic Change in South India' pp.23-52 in Christophe Z Guilmoto and S. Irudaya Rajan, *Fertility Transition in South India*. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Irudaya Rajan and Sabu Aliyar (2005) 'Fertility Change in Kerala' Chapter 5, pp. 167-190 in Christophe Z. Guilmoto and S.Irudaya Rajan, *Fertility Transition in South India*. Sage Publications, New Delhi.

(d) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Devika, J. (2004) Review of Seemanthini Niranjana, 'Gender and Space: Femininity, Sexualization and the Female Body', in *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 38.3.

Devika, J. A number of articles based on ongoing work were published in Malayalam journals; a Malayalam translation of the well-known Moroccan sociologist Fatima Mernissi's work, *Women and Islam*, with an introduction to Muslim feminism, was prepared this year, shortly to appear with D.C.Books, Kottayam.

Irudaya Rajan, S. (2004) 'New Trends of Labor Emigration from India to Gulf Countries and its Impact on the Kerala Economy' in Hisaya Oda (eds). *International Labour Emigration from South Asia*, Institute of Developing Economics and Japan External Trade Organisation, Japan.

Irudaya Rajan, S. (2004) 'Chronic Poverty among Indian Elderly' Chronic Poverty Research Centre and Indian Institute of Public Administration Working Paper 17, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

Irudaya Rajan, S. (2004) What about India's Senior Citizens? *The Hindu*, May 11.

Irudaya Rajan, S. (2004) What Does Census Data on Communities Prove? *The Economic Times*, September 14.



Mishra, U.S. (2004) 'District Level Deprivation in the New Millenium' Debroy, B and L Bhandari, Konark Publishers Private Ltd, New Delhi. In *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. No. 59(4), October-December, 833-835. (Book Review)

Narayana, D. (2005) 'Institutional Change and its Impact on the Poor and Excluded: The Indian Decentralization Experience,' *Working Paper No. 242*, OECD Development Centre, Paris.

Rammohan, K.T. and Suresh, M. 'Curriculum and its Discontents: Anthropology in India', review of *The Anthropology of North-East India* edited by TB Subba and GC Ghosh, Orient Longman, Delhi.

Robert J. Palacios and S. Irudaya Rajan (2004) 'Safety Nets for the Elderly in Poor Countries: The Case of Nepal', World Bank Pension Primer *Working Paper No. 44*, World Bank, Washington.

Shanta, N. (2004) 'Lockouts in India' by Ruddar Dutt, *Indian Social Science Review*, Volume 6, No.1 January –June. (Book Review)

Zachariah, K.C. and S. Irudaya Rajan (2004) 'Emigration Moving in to a Higher Orbit' *Passline*. Volume VIII, No.7 & 8, August 15-31, pp. 20 & 41.

(e) WORKING PAPERS

Eapen, Mridul (2004) 'Women and Work Mobility: Some Disquieting Evidences from the Indian Data,' *CDS Working Paper Series 358*, May.

Kodoth, Praveena (2004) 'Shifting the Ground of Fatherhood: Matriliny, Men and Marriage in Early Twentieth Century Malabar,' *CDS Working Paper Series 359*, May.

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N. (2004) 'CES Function, Generalised Mean and Human Poverty Index: Exploring Some Links', *CDS Working Paper Series 360*, July.

Kannan, K.P. and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai (2004) 'Development as a Right to Freedom: An Interpretation of the 'Kerala Model'' *CDS Working Paper Series 361*, August.

Venkatanarayanan, M. (2004) 'Educational Deprivation of Children in Andhra Pradesh: Levels, Trends, Disparities and Associative Factors,' *CDS Working Paper Series 362*, August.

Zachariah, K.C. and S. Irudaya Rajan (2004) 'Gulf Revisited: Economic Consequences of Emigration from Kerala: Emigration and Unemployment,' *CDS Working Paper Series 363*, September.

Mani, Sunil (2004) 'Coping with Globalisation, Public R&D Projects in Telecommunications Technologies in Developing Countries,' *CDS Working Paper Series 364*, November.

Mohan, R. (2004) 'Central Finances in India- Alternative to Procrustean Fiscal Correction,' *CDS Working Paper Series 365*, November.

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N. (2004) 'Causality and Error Correction in Markov Chain: Inflation in India Revisited,' *CDS Working Paper Series 366*, December.

Menon, Vineetha; Antonyto Paul and K.N. Nair (2005) 'Dynamics of Irrigation Institutions: Case Study of a Village Panchayat in Kerala,' *CDS Working Paper Series 367*, February.

Devika, J. (2005) 'Modernity with Democracy? : Gender and Governance in the People's Planning Campaign, Keralam', *CDS Working Paper Series 368*, February.

Prabhakaran Nair, V.R. (2005) 'Determinants of Fixed Investment: A Study of Indian Private Corporate manufacturing Sector', *CDS Working Paper Series 369*, March.

Mani, Sunil (2005) 'Keeping Pace with Globalisation Capability in Korea's Telecommunications Equipment Industry', *CDS Working Paper Series 370*, March.

ORGANISATION OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

(a) OPEN SEMINARS

Professor S. Subramanian, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, *Unravelling a Conceptual Muddle: India's Poverty Statistics in the Light of Basic Demand Theory* (November 19, 2004)

Professor Christophe Z Guilmoto, Research Instt.for Development, Paris, France & Dr S. Irudaya Rajan, *Fertility Transition in South India* (December 10, 2004)

Professor Michael Goldfield, Wayne State University, *The Decline of Organised Labour in the United States and the Impact of Globalisation* (December 17, 2004).

Professor Zhang Xioshan, Director, Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing , *Some Problems of Rural Development in China* (January 17, 2005).

Dr R. Ramakumar, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, *Formal Credit and Rural Workers Households in Kerala: A Case study of a Malabar Village* (February 18, 2005).

(b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY

Dr John Kurien, *International Fish Trade and Food Security* (June 18, 2004).

Dr Vijayamohanan Pillai N. *CES Function, Generalised Mean and the Human Poverty Index – Exploring some Links* (June 23, 2004).

Dr K.C. Zachariah & Dr Irudaya Rajan, *Gulf Revisited* (July 15, 2004).

Dr K.C. Zachariah, S. Irudaya Rajan & Sabu Aliyar, *Kerala's Population Growth into the 21st Century* (September 17, 2004).



Mr R.Mohan, *Central Finances – An Alternative to Procrustean Approach to Fiscal Consolidation* (October 21, 2004).

Dr Sunil Mani, *Coping with Globalisation Public R&D projects in Telecommunications Technologies in Developing Countries* (October 29, 2004).

Dr Dibyendu S. Maiti, *Conflict Resolution Mechanism and Level of Forest Protection: A Study on Joint Forest Management of Southern West Bengal in India* (November 5, 2004).

Dr Dibyendu S. Maiti, *Organisational Morphology of Rural Industries in India: A Study with Reference to Manufacturing Industries of West Bengal* (December 15, 2004).

(c) PUBLIC LECTURE

Professor Tushaar Shah, International Water Management Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka, *Sustaining Asia's Groundwater Boom: An Overview of Issues and Evidence* (July 12, 2004).

(d) ENDOWMENT LECTURE

The first Dr P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Lecture was delivered by Dr M. V. S. Valiathan, President, Indian National Science Academy and Honorary Advisor to Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), on the topic *Ethics in Clinical Research* (December 6, 2004).

(e) INFORMAL DISCUSSION

Dr Anagha Khot, WHO National Consultant, New Delhi, *Health Sector Reforms: Overview of Initiatives across Select States* (October 6, 2004).

Mr Somasundaram I.A.S., Commissioner of Tax and Agricultural Income Tax, Government of Kerala, *Value Added Tax* (February 8, 2005).

Professor Shubhashis Gangopathyay, *Mitigating Risk Through Ticket Sales – An Alternative To Insurance for Small Farmers* (February 11, 2005).

(f) WORKSHOP/ CONFERENCE

Workshop on the Project *Community Based Monitoring System for Access to Basic Minimum Services (CBMS)* from March 4-5, 2005.

International Conference on *The Impact of Mortality as Both a Determinant and a Consequence of Poverty and Hunger: A Contribution to Achieving the First Millennium Development Goal (Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger)* (February 23-25, 2005).

(g) VISITORS

Mr Aziz Ahmed Khan, High Commissioner of Pakistan in India (September 22, 2004).

PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

Sunil Mani

- A paper titled 'Coping with Globalisation, Public R&D Projects in Telecommunications Technologies in Developing Countries' was presented at the *seminar on Innovation Systems and Development, Emerging Opportunities and Challenges*, organised by The Global Network for The Economics of Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building Systems (Globelics) at Beijing, China on October 16-20, 2004.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Participated along with K. P. Kannan and conducted field visit in Houshan County, China at the *workshop on Challenge of Social Security in India and China*, organised by and held at the Rural Development Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing during May 17-21, 2004.
- Presented a paper (along with K. P. Kannan and Zhang Xiaoshan) 'Outline of the Project on the Challenge of Social Protection in Rural India and China' at the *workshop on Social Protection in Asia: A Regional Initiative*, organised by the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), Bangkok in collaboration with the Ford Foundation at Bangkok during June 3-5, 2004.



John Kurien

- Chaired the FAO Expert Consultation on *Small Scale Fisheries and Poverty Alleviation* held in Rome in July 2004.
- Presented a paper at the FAO Workshop on *Factors Contributing to the Unsustainability of Fisheries* held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, September 2004.
- Presented the Main Paper at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Workshop on *Fish Trade and Food Security* held in Oslo in October 2004.
- Vice-Chairperson at the FAO Advisory Committee on *Fisheries Research* sitting in Rome, October 2005.
- Resource Person at the SEAFISH for Justice NGO network workshop on *Fish Trade* held in Bangkok in October 2004.
- Resource Person at the ICSF Workshop on *Fisheries Management Issues* held in Santa Clara, Argentina in February 2005.

K. Ravi Raman

- Presented a paper 'Politics of Policy Reforms in India: Kerala Model Under Pressure' at a seminar organised by the European Conference on Modern South Asia at Lund University, Lund, Sweden during 6-9 July, 2004.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Visited Marga Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka, in connection with the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI) project on Economic Consequences of Gulf Migration in South Asia: Case Study of Kerala, India and Sri Lanka during 26-30 May, 2004.
- Participated as a *Regional Expert at the Regional Hearing for Asia and Pacific* organised by the Global Commission on International Migration at Manila, Philippines, during 17-18 May, 2004.

- Visited the Department of Women Studies, Leiden University, Netherlands, in connection with the IDPAD project on *Care of the Aged: Gender, Institutional Provisions and Social Security in India, Netherlands and Sri Lanka* during 15-29 July, 2004.
- Participated in the international seminar on *Rapid Ageing and the Changing Role of the Elderly in African Households*, organised by the Union for African Population Studies (Senegal), the Human Science Research Council and the Department of Social Development (South Africa), held at Johannesburg, 18-20 August, 2004 and presented a paper on 'Policies for Elderly in South Asia'.
- Visited Marga Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka, in connection with the IDPAD project on *Care of the Aged: Gender, Institutional Provisions and Social Security in India, Netherlands and Sri Lanka* during 18-22 September, 2004.
- Participated in the 6th Annual Global Development Conference held at Dakar, Senegal, during 21-28 January, 2005 and presented a paper on 'Demographic Transition and Economic Development in Kerala: The Role of Emigration'.
- Participated in the workshop on the World Bank Study on *Ageing in Sri Lanka* at Hilton Residence, Colombo, during 24-25 February, 2005 and initiated a discussion on 'Demography of Ageing and Living Arrangements in Sri Lanka'.

K. Navaneetham

- Submitted a paper 'Demographic Transition, Human Development and Economic Growth Nexus: Evidence from Kerala, India' at the *International Conference on Demographic Window and Healthy Ageing: Socio-economic Challenges and Opportunities*, organised by the International Union for the Scientific Study of the Population (IUSSP), Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis and Centre for Healthy Ageing and Family Studies at



Peking University, Beijing, China, during 10-11 May, 2004.

K.N. Harilal

- Presented a paper 'Reforming Local Governance Structure in India: Lessons from the Kerala Experiment' at the International Symposium on *Citizen's Participation in Local Public Policy Making: European Experiences in Global Perspectives*, VNG International, The Hague, Holland, 8-9 November, 2004, organised by Ryukoku University (LORC), Japan.

D. Narayana

- Presented a paper titled 'Institutional Change and its Impact on the Poor and Excluded: The Indian Decentralisation Experience' at the *Workshop on Decentralisation and Poverty Reduction: From Lessons Learned to Policy Action* jointly organised by the Development Centre and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) – Network on Governance (GOVNET), 29-30 September, 2004, OECD Headquarters, Paris.

NATIONAL SEMINARS

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Participated in the 2nd Meeting of the *Multi-Disciplinary Working Group of Employees of Provident Fund Organisation* held at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, during 16-17 April, 2004 and presented a note on 'India's Long Term Demographic Trends'.
- Attended the second advisory group meeting of the *International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 10+* organised by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), on 14 April, 2004 at New Delhi.

- Participated in the *Sakhi-Kesari Trust Media Workshop on Sex Selection (Foeticide)* at Kesari Memorial Journalists Trust at Thiruvananthapuram on 5 June, 2004 and presented a note on 'Situation of Girl Children in Kerala'.
- Invited to speak on 'Population, Growth rate and Sex ratio in the Data Dissemination Day' organised by the Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala, on 14 July, 2004 at Priyadarsini Hall, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Participated in the *Sixth Annual South Asian Network of Economic Institutes (SANEI)* conference at New Delhi, during 26-27 August, 2004 and presented the preliminary findings of the 'Economic Consequences of Gulf Migration in South Asia: Case Studies on Kerala and Sri Lanka' funded by the SANEI, New Delhi.
- Participated in the second Expert Committee Meeting on the *Project Preparing Data Base for Human Development: Strengthening Vital Statistics at the District Level* held at International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, on 2 September, 2004.
- Participated in the *National Conference on Planning and Development: Institutions and Markets* held at St. Thomas College, Trichur, during 2-3 October, 2004.
- Participated in the *National Workshop on Protecting the Vulnerable Poor in India: The Role of Social Safety Nets* organised by the World Bank, World Food Programme and Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, held at India Habitat Centre during 6-8 October, 2004 and presented a paper on 'Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Poor Elderly in India'.
- *Plenary Lecture at the Indian Ageing Congress on Demography of Ageing* organised by the Indian Association of Gerontology and Indian Academy of Geriatrics during 5-7 November, 2004 at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.



- Participated in the UGC sponsored *National Conference on Globalization, Growth and Social Security* at St. Aloysius College, Trichur, Kerala, during 1-2 December, 2004 and delivered a lecture on 'Ageing and Social Security'.
- Delivered the *Bishop M M John Memorial Lecture* titled, 'Emerging Demographic Scenario in Kerala' at Bishop Moore College, Mavelikara, Kerala, on 3 December, 2004.
- Participated in the *Roundtable on Indian Diaspora: Issues and Perspectives* organised by the Ministry of Overseas Indians Affairs, held at India International Centre, on 20 December, 2004 and initiated a discussion on 'The Gulf Revisited'.
- Participated in the Indian Association for the Study of Population and United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) *Consultative Meeting on Ageing and Migration in India* at Qutab Hotel, New Delhi, during 21-22 December, 2004 and initiated a discussion on 'Demographic Perspectives on Ageing'.
- Speaker at the Plenary Session of the *Twenty-Seventh Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population* held at Punjab University, Chandigarh, during 10-12 February, 2005 on 'Poverty among Elderly.'
- Attended a *International Conference on Demographic Transition in south Asia: contours, contexts, constraints & consequences*, organised by the Council for Social Development at India International Centre, 28 February-1 March, 2005 and presented a paper on 'Demographic Transition in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.'
- Participated in the *National Workshop on Human Development in India: Micro Data Perspectives*, organised by the DFID, UK and University of Bristol, UK, held at India International Centre, New Delhi, 17-18 March, 2005 and presented a paper on 'Fertility and Child Sex Ratios in Kerala.'

- Attended the *Consultative Meeting cum Workshop on Empowerment of Elderly*, organised by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, during 28-30 March, 2005 at New Delhi and initiated two discussions on 'Demographic Scenario: Base for Concern and Social and Economic Security.'

Chinnappan Gasper

- Presented a paper on 'Growth of School Education in India with special reference to Kerala', in the *National Conference on Human Resources and Development*, organised by the Department of Econometrics, University of Madras as part of its Silver Jubilee Celebrations on 7 March, 2005.

K. Pushpangadan

- Presented a paper titled 'Can India Compete? An Enquiry into the Manufacturing Sector in the Post-reform Period' at the *National Seminar on Impact of Economic Reforms in Indian Industrial Sector*, organised by the University Grants Commission, at Bharathiar University, Coimbatore on 24 March, 2005.
- Presented a paper titled 'Agricultural Policy and Performance in India: A Post-reform Analysis' at the *Fourth Development Convention of the ICSSR Institutes of the Southern Region, on Economic Reforms and Social Justice in India: Achievements and Way Ahead*, organised by CESS Hyderabad, during 4-5 March, 2005.

Sunil Mani

- Presented a paper on 'Government, Innovation and Technology Policy, An Examination of India's Technology Policy during the 1990s' at the *seminar on Planning and Development: Institutions and Markets*, organised by Department of Economics, St Thomas College, Trichur during 2-3 October, 2004.



- Presented a paper 'Are Developing Countries ready for Innovation Surveys ?' at the *seminar on Innovation Surveys in Developing Countries*, organised by Department of Science and Technology at the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi on 14 October, 2004.
- Presented a paper 'National System of Innovation in the Making: An Analysis of the Role of Government with Respect to Promoting Domestic Innovations in the Manufacturing Sector of Iran' (jointly with Mohammad Halimi) at the *11th Annual Conference of Economic Research Foundation for Middle East and North Africa*, organised by Economic Research Foundation for Middle East and North Africa at Beirut, Lebanon during 14-16 December, 2004.
- A paper titled 'The Dragon vs. Elephant, Comparative Analysis of Innovation Capability in the Telecommunications Equipment Industry in China and India' was presented at a seminar organised by *Indian Institute for Information Technology and Management-Kerala*, at Technopark, Trivandrum on 17 March, 2005.
- Presented a paper 'On the Practicalities of conducting Innovation Surveys' at the seminar on Innovation Surveys in India, organised by Department of Science and Technology at the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi on 23 March, 2005.

John Kurien

- Presented a paper at the *Workshop on State and Governance* held in Institute of Rural Management Anand, Gujarat in December 2004.
- Presented a Keynote Address in *SustainFish 2005 Workshop* in Kochi in February 2005.

J. Devika

- Presented a paper 'Modernity with Democracy ? : Gender and Governance in the People's Planning

Campaign, Keralam' at the Workshop on the sub-theme "Gender and Governance" held as part of the Symposium on *Governance in Development: Issues, Challenges and Strategies* organised by IRMA, Anand, Gujarat during 14 - 18 December, 2004.

- Presented a paper 'The Idea of Being Malayali: The Aikyakeralam Movement of the Mid- Twentieth Century' at the *Workshop on Recent Trends in South Indian Studies: Towards a Synthesis*, organised by MIDS, Chennai, and CSSS, Kolkata held at MIDS, Chennai during 9-11 December, 2004.
- Was discussant for paper presented by Dr. Ester Gallo, University of Sienna, titled *Unorthodox Sisters: Gender Relations and Generational Change in Malayali Transnational Marriages*, at the KCHR, Thiruvananthapuram, on 5 February, 2005.

Praveena Kodoth

- Presented a paper titled 'Marriage-mediated Access as Livelihood Security? Gender, Land Rights and Agricultural Work in Kerala and West Bengal' at the seminar on *Gender concerns and Food Security Issues in Rice Livelihood Systems in India – Challenges and Prospects*, organised by MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai during 2-4 September, 2004.
- A paper titled 'Paying for Marriage: Gender, Marriage Bargaining and Inheritance Rights in Kerala' was presented at the *South Indian History Workshop*, organised by Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, Kolkata and Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai at MIDS, Chennai during 9-11 December, 2004.
- Presented a paper (along with Mridul Eapen) titled 'Area of Concern: Emerging Issues in Gender Dimension' at the One day consultative *Workshop on Preparation of Kerala Human Development Report* at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on 29 November, 2004.



Mridul Eapen

- Submitted a paper 'Gender Analysis of Select Gram (Village) Panchayat Plan Budgets in Trivandrum District, Kerala State' at the *Workshop on Gender Budget Initiatives*, organised by the UNDP at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi during November 25-26, 2004.
- Was Resource Person for 'Tools of Gender Budget Analysis' at the *Training Programme on Conceptual Clarity and Module Preparation for Gender Budgeting*, organised by the Institute of Management in Government, Cochin Centre, Cochin during 2-5 February, 2005.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Presented an invited paper 'Causality and Error Correction in a Markov Chain' at the *24th Annual Conference of Indian Society for Probability and Statistics and National Seminar on Recent Advances in Statistical Theory and Applications* at the Department of Statistics, St. Thomas College, Palai during 4-6 November, 2004.
- Submitted a paper 'Political Economy of Rural Electrification in India' at the conference on *Governance of Rural Electricity*, organised by IRMA in connection with their Silver Jubilee Symposium on Governance in Development: Issues, Challenges and Strategies at IRMA, Anand during 15-16 December, 2004.
- Participated in the South Zone Regional Workshop on Preparation of the Course Curriculum on Human Development, New Delhi, conducted at the Academic Staff College, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad on 22 December, 2004.
- Submitted a paper 'Power Sector Reforms: Is Privatization a Panacea?' at the *Third National Seminar on Kerala Economy*, organised by

Department of Applied Economics, Kannur University, Thalassery on 25 February, 2005.

- Presented a paper 'CES function, Generalized Mean and Human Poverty Index: Exploring Some links' at the *National Conference on Human resources and Development*, organised by Department of Econometrics, University of Madras (in connection with the Department's Silver Jubilee celebration) at the University of Madras, Chennai on 8 March, 2005.

K.T. Rammohan

- Presented a paper titled 'Multiple Histories of Economic Thinking' at the *Workshop on Teaching of Economics: Theory, Methods, and Practice*, organised by University Grants Commission and the Postgraduate Department of Economics, Government Women's College, Thiruvananthapuram, during 14-16 December, 2004.
- Submitted a paper 'The Making of a Rice Bowl: An Exercise in the Historiography of the World-System' at the *Seminar on Crisis in Historiography: A Debate on Modern India*, organised by Directorate of Collegiate Education, Kerala and the Postgraduate Department of History, Government Victoria College, Palghat during 14-15 January, 2005.

Dibyendu S. Maiti

- Submitted a paper 'Conflict Local People and Forest Resource: A Study on Joint Forest Management of Southern Bengal' at the *National Conference on Panchayat Extension Schedule Act*, organised by Agramee, Bhubaneshwar during 17-19 January, 2005.
- Presented a paper 'Factor Influencing Rural Industrialisation in Liberalised India' at the *Fourth Development Convention* (of ICSSR Institutes of Southern Region) on *Economic Reforms and Social Justice in India: Achievements and the way Ahead*, organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad during 4-5 March, 2005.



Udaya S. Mishra

- Served as a Resource Person at a *Workshop on Gender and Social Issues in Reproductive Health Research* in Mumbai, October, 2004.

P. Sivanandan

- Session Chairperson at the *Fourth Development Convention* (of ICSSR Institutes of Southern Region) on *Economic Reforms and Social Justice in India: Achievements and the way Ahead*, organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad during 4-5 March, 2005.

K. Navaneetham

- Conference Coordinator, and presented a paper 'Poverty, Malnutrition and Mortality in South Asia: A Review of Issues and Options' at the *Conference on -The Impact of Mortality as Both a Determinant and a Consequence of Poverty and Hunger: A Contribution to Achieving the First Millennium Development Goals (Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger)* organised by Centre for Development Studies, Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) at the CDS, Trivandrum during 23-25 February, 2005.
- Submitted a paper 'Demographic Change, Human Development and Poverty Reduction in Kerala, India' at the *conference on Inter-linkages Amongst Poverty Alleviation, RCH Utilization and Population Stabilization and 27th Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Population*, organised by Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), Chandigarh, India, during 10-11 February, 2005.

K.N. Harilal

- Attended the *National Conference on Planning and Development: Institutions and Markets*, at St. Thomas

College, Thrissur, Kerala, on 2-3 October, 2004.

- Participated in *Workshop on State, Governance and Natural Conflicts*, organised by IRMA and SIFFS, at Thiruvananthapuram during 29-30 July, 2004.
- Attended the *Afro-Asian Civil Society Seminar on-From Cancun to Sao Paulo; The Role of Civil Society in the International Trading System*, CUTS, New Delhi during 13-15 April, 2004.
- Participated in the *Workshop on Capacity Building for Trade and Globalisation*, organised by UNCTAD, Government of India and DFID, New Delhi on 12 April, 2004.

D. Narayana

- Organised the *Workshop on Community Based Health Insurance, Kerala* held in Wayanad, during 19-23 July, 2004.
- Presented papers at the *CBMS Workshop*, organised by the Centre for Development Studies (Kerala), and the University of Montreal (Canada), sponsored by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC-Canada) during 4-5 March, 2005.
- Presented a paper titled 'Participation of the Poor and Excluded in Local Governance: The Indian Decentralization Experience' at the *National Conference in Honour of Professor KN Raj entitled 'Planning and Development: Institutions and Markets'* 2-3 October, 2004, St. Thomas College, Thrissur, Kerala.
- Presented a paper titled 'High Health Achievements but Lack of Health Security: The Emerging Kerala Situation' at the *Seminar on Economic Dimensions of Security in Peninsular India – MIDS-CSA Seminar* on 29-30 October, 2004.

REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ADVISORY BODIES

John Kurien

- Vice-Chairperson, FAO/UN Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research.

Sunil Mani

- Co-convenor, Science and Technology Working Group, European Association for Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI).
- Member, Experts committee on Innovation Survey, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India (October 2004-).
- Member, International Technology Indicators Panel, TPAC, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

Mridul Eapen

- Chairperson, High Level Monitoring and Evaluation Committee on Women Empowerment Networking in Kerala through Science and Technology, set up by the Kerala Agricultural University for a Project funded by the Department of Biotechnology, New Delhi.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Member of the Expert Committee for the Preparation of the District Level Energy Plan, set up by the Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural technology (ANERT) under the guidelines of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India, 2004.



- Member of the Expert Group to Examine the Functioning of the Statistical System in Kerala (in the areas of Infrastructure, Transport and Communication), set up by the Government of Kerala under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, State Planning Board, 2004- 05.

K. Pushpangadan

- Member, Valuation Team on Socio- economics status of tribals in Attappadi, Project by Government of India.

K. Ravi Raman

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

Udaya S. Mishra

- Serving as Member of Board of Studies for Demography in Kerala University.
- Associate Member of the Southampton Statistical Sciences Research Institute, University of Southampton, U.K.
- Served as an advisor to the U.N. Statistics Division in preparing a Handbook on Designing of Household Surveys

S. Irudaya Rajan

- 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 Labor, Government of India.
- Member, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) Panel on Aging in Developing Countries.
- Member, High Level Committee Set up by the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala, to assess the statistical system in Kerala.

- Member, Expert Committee, Data Base for Human Development: Strengthening Vital Statistics at the District Level, UNDP and International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.

P. Sivanandan

- Member, Governing Body of Institute for Societal Advancement.

Chinnappan Gasper

- Member, State Statistics Expert Group on Education and Social Statistics, Kerala.

K.N. Harilal

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

D. Narayana

- Member, Review Panel, Rubber Research Institute of India, Kottayam.

K.T. Rammohan

- Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady.

PARTICIPATION IN EXTERNAL TEACHING

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Delivered two Lectures and held discussions on 'Quantitative Methods' (Application of Mathematics in Economics) with the participants of the I Refresher Course in Agricultural Economics, organised by UGC–Academic Staff College, University of Kerala at Academic Staff College, University of Kerala, Karyavattom, Thiruvananthapuram on 4 September, 2004.
- Delivered a Special Lecture on 'Application of Quantitative Techniques in Social Science Research'organised by Department of Economics of SN College, Sivagiri, Kerala, on 14 February, 2005.



- Delivered a Special Talk in Malayalam to All India Radio, Trivandrum on 'The Rising Rupee' on 17 June, 2004.

Diyendu S. Maiti

- Gave four lectures at the Department of Aquaculture and Management, Vidyasagar.

K. Navaneetham

- Delivered two lectures on 'The Role of Demographic Transition on Economic Growth' in the UGC Sponsored Refresher Course in Economics conducted by Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala, 20 September, 2004.
- Delivered a talk on 'Age Structural Transition and Economic Growth Nexus in Kerala' in connection with the celebration of 75th year of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune on 15 February, 2005.

K.N. Harilal

- Delivered a lecture at the UGC Refresher Course, Academic Staff College, University of Kerala.
- Delivered a lecture at the UGC Refresher Course, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

K. Pushpangadan

- Thesis Examiner Ph.D. Evaluation, University of Calicut.
- Thesis Evaluator - Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.

Sunil Mani

- Thesis examiner- Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.

- Referee for (i) Books: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd, (ii) Journals: (a) Structural Change and Economic Dynamics; (b) Economic and Political Weekly.

N. Vijayamohan Pillai

- Referee for an article titled 'Technical and financial performance of Indian electricity utilities: a case of Rajasthan power sector' for the READ (Resources, Energy, and Development) journal of the TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi) during May-June 2004.

K.T. Rammohan

- Thesis Examiner for the evaluation of the written account of the Ph D preliminary qualifying examination, Kannur University.

K. Ravi Raman

- Resource person for UGC sponsored seminars/workshops.

S. Irudaya Rajan

- Referee for - International Migration, Economic and Political Weekly, Indian Social Science Review, The Wellcome Trust, Sage Publications, Asia Pacific Migration Journal, Development and Change, Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, and Demography India.

P. Sivanandan

- Thesis Examiner, Department of Economics, University of Calicut.

Chinnappan Gasper

- Thesis Examiner for Ph D thesis, Pune University.
- Monitoring agent of MHRD for SSA in Kerala and Lakshadweep.

K. Navaneetham

- Member, Board of Studies, Department of Demography, University of Kerala.
- Referee for the journal 'Social Science and Medicine'.

(a) LIBRARY

The library procured 1427 choicest books in various subject areas relevant to the activities of the Centre. The Library also received 740 working papers from different Institutions. The library subscribed to 234 journals and received 160 journals as gift or on exchange. Subscription to 4 journals was newly started during this year. On-line access to several print journals subscribed by the library was also activated. The CD-ROMs and floppy diskettes supplied along with books and those procured independently for the library were organised and shelved conveniently. The Library continues to be a member of the consortium for Union Catalogue of Periodicals maintained by 18 major libraries in the country. The CDS library is the depository of IMF publications and 300 publications were received from IMF during the reporting year.

During the reporting period bibliographic records of 1392 books were added to the library's database. The library continued to serve the members by providing reference service, downloading 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 749 new reference memberships and 131 new memberships with borrowing facilities. People from the State and from all over the country and abroad perused the CDS library to meet their information requirements.

Electronic Database Centre

The Electronic Database Centre (EDC) of the library provides service to internal as well as external members. The EDC has 95 valuable databases in economics and related social



sciences. Some of the prestigious databases are Indiastat.com, Prowess, Popline, India Trades, IMF Database, and National Sample Survey Unit Level Data. The section renders personalised services like online data search and retrieval and other Internet information services. The Library started Internet Document Delivery Service and took initiatives to provide a number of web and email based services to help researchers produce, share and disseminate their work.

(b) COMPUTER CENTRE

The Computer Centre provides technological support to achieve the objective of creation/dissemination of knowledge. In this regard, the Centre supports teaching and research activities and day-to-day operations of library and administration. The Wing provides software and end-user service includes programming and software

management support to the faculty, staff and students. Periodic computer familiarisation programmes for fresh batches of students and occasional training programmes for the faculty members are being conducted.

The campus-wide network commissioned in 2002 provides round the clock net access to the faculty and staff from their offices and students. The other facilities are e-mail service with web-based and POP access and to store backup files on the Intranet that helps a user access the resources from any workstation. The existing Library automation system is being upgraded into a web-enabled system. There are also plans to upgrade the current Net server with necessary security features like firewall, spam and virus controllers and the net bandwidth from 128 kbps to 512 kbps. The other plans are to make the campus (or at least the library and guesthouse) Wi-Fi enabled so that anyone with wireless enabled computer can access the net resources without being physically linked to our network.

STAFF WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Centre launched the Staff Welfare Fund in 1999. During the reporting period, twenty three employees were granted loan for purposes such as house renovation, education of children, medical treatment, purchase of house hold items and vehicles. Two of the last grade employees were provided with grant for medical treatment of their dependents and another one for marriage of his daughter. Three administrative staff were granted special cash benefits of Rs.10,000/- each on their retirement. During the reporting period, nine children of faculty and staff were awarded merit certificates and cash awards for their scholastic performance in public examinations. The funds required for the grants, cash awards and special retirement benefits were drawn out of the income earned by the Fund from loan recoveries.

Five staff members from the administration and Library have attended a two-day training programme on office administration organised by the National Institute of Personnel Management, Trivandrum Chapter in July, 2004. Two professional staff members from the Library were nominated for a training programme on digital libraries at the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode. A series of in-house tutoring programmes were organised for faculty, students and staff on computer familiarisation.

COMMITTEES**Committee of Direction**

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

Faculty Committee

Professor K.Narayanan Nair (Chairman)
 Professor K.N.Raj
 Professor K.K. Subrahmanian
 Professor Chandan Mukherjee
 Professor John Kurien
 Professor P. Mohanan Pillai
 Professor P. Sivanandan
 Professor D.Narayana
 Professor K. Pushpangadan
 Professor K.J. Joseph
 Professor S. Irudaya Rajan
 Professor Sunil Mani (Convenor)

Finance Committee

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

Ph.D. Advisory Committee

Dr K.Pushpangadan (Chairman)
 Dr Mridul Eapen
 Dr P. Sivanandan
 Dr K. Ravi Raman
 Dr K. Navaneetham (*ex-officio*)

M.Phil Advisory Committee

Dr K. Navaneetham (Chairman)
 Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
 Dr D. Narayana
 Dr N. Shanta
 Dr J. Devika
 Dr K. Pushpangadan (*ex-officio*)

**Academic Programme Co-ordinators**

Ph.D. Programme:

Dr K. Pushpangadan (Co-ordinator)

Dr Mridul Eapen

M.Phil. Programme:

Dr K. Navaneetham (Co-ordinator)

Dr N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Library Committee

Dr Mridul Eapen (Chairman)

Shri C.K.Sankaran (Convenor)

Publication Committee

Dr K.Narayanan Nair (Chairman)

Shri Tilak Baker (Convenor)

Academic Committee

Dr P. Sivanandan (Convenor)

CDS Seminars and Invited Lectures

Dr P. Sivanandan (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. Narayanan Nair (Ex-officio Chairman)

Shri J. Muraleedharan Nair (Convenor)

Investment Committee

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Chairman)

Dr D. Narayana

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

Staff Council

Dr K. Narayanan Nair (Ex-officio Chairman)

Shri Soman Nair (Ex-officio Convenor)

Hostel Warden

Dr Praveena Kodoth



FACULTY

Fellow and Director

Narayanan Nair K.
Ph.D in Economics
(Kerala)

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

Fellows

Kannan K.P.
Ph.D in Development
Studies
(ISS, The Hague)
(On leave)

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

Chandan Mukherjee
Ph.D in Statistics
(ISI Calcutta)

Research Interest: Quantitative Methods in Development Studies

Mohanan Pillai P.
Ph.D. in Economics
(Gujarat)

Research Interest: Industrial Economics, Regional Economics

Pushpangadan K.
Ph.D in Economics
(Massachusetts, USA)

Research Interest: Industrial Economics, Econometrics, Micro economics

John Kurien
Ph.D in Social Sciences
(TISS, Bombay)

Research Interest: Natural Resource Management with special focus on Fisheries

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.
(ISI Calcutta)

Research Interest: Health, Decentralisation of Governance Ph.D in Economics

Sunil Mani
Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

Research Interest: Innovation Policy Instruments, Measuring Innovation and Telecommunications Industry

Joseph K.J.
Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

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



Associate Fellows

Mridul Eapen

Ph.D in Economics
(Erasmus)

Research Interest: Rural Transformation, Gender and Employment

Irudaya Rajan S.

Ph.D. in Demography
(Bombay)

Research Interest: Ageing, Migration and Kerala Studies

Navaneetham K.

Ph.D in Demography
(Bombay)

Research Interest: Population, Health and Development

Shanta N.

Ph.D in Economics
(Kerala)

Research Interest: Industrial Economics

Achin Chakraborty

Ph.D in Economics
(California at Riverside, USA)
(On leave)

Research Interest: Welfare Economics, Health Economics, Environmental Economics, Methodology of Economics.

Indrani Chakraborty

Ph.D in Economics
(Calcutta University)
(On leave)

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

Udaya Shankar Mishra

Ph.D in Population Studies
(IIPS, Bombay)

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

Pradeep Kumar Panda

Ph.D in Population Studies
(IIPS, Bombay)
(On leave)

Research Interest: Gender, Population and Development; Human Development

Santhakumar V.

Ph.D in Economics
(IIT, Madras)

Research Interest: Environment and Development Governance and 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 Development,
Minority Studies, New Social Movement

Research Associates**Chinnappan Gasper**

Ph.D in Education
Economics
(Pune)

Research Interest: Education and Development

Beena P.L.

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU, New Delhi)

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

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 Scholars**M. Kabir**

Ph.D in Economics
(Kerala)

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

Dibyendu S. Maiti

Ph.D in Economics
(Vidyasagar University,
West Bengal)

Research Interest: Economic Development, Informal
Sector, Institutional Economics

K.T. Rammohan

Ph.D in Economics
(Kerala)

Research Interest: History of Development, Political
Economy, Kerala Studies

R. Ramakumar

Ph.D in Quantitative
Economics
(ISI Kolkata)

Research Interest: Agrarian Relations, Agricultural
Economics, Development Economics



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>

Faculty Support Services & Guest House

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

COMPUTER CENTRE

J.Muraleedharan Nair	<i>Systems Manager</i>
E.Sujana Bai	<i>Asst. Administrative Officer</i>

LIBRARY

Joseph Kurien Pulikuthiel (Retired on 28.2.2005)	<i>Librarian-in-charge</i>
M. Chidambaram Pillai	<i>Librarian-in-charge (from March 1, 2005)</i>
V. Usha Devi	<i>Deputy Librarian</i>
P. Southamini	<i>Confidential Assistant</i>
R. Krishnan Kutty	<i>Messenger</i>

Circulation

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

Acquisition & Technical

Sosamma Mathew	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
Ansamma Joseph	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>



K. Vijayamma *Programme Assistant*
K. Ramachandran *Messenger*

Periodicals & Binding

C.K.Sankaran *Senior Assistant Librarian*
Shobhana Kannan *Assistant Librarian*

K. Ameer Ali *Assistant Librarian*
Sunil Kesavadeth *Assistant Librarian*
(Resigned on January 6, 2005)

Information Products & Services Section

V.K. Anil Ku m a r *Senior Assistant Librarian*
S. Gopakumar *Assistant Librarian*

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.

Former Member,

Planning Commission, New Delhi

Ramachandran V.

Former Vice-Chairman,

State Planning Board, Government of Kerala.

Krishnaji N.

Former Fellow, CDS.

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.

George P.S.

Former Director & Fellow, CDS.

Rao G.N.

Former Fellow, CDS.

Thomas Isaac T.M.

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.

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