



CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Annual Report

2015-16

Centre for Development Studies

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OVERVIEW

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

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

Over the past decades, CDS has diversified its research into a large number of areas. Some of the topics that received significant attention in the 1970s and 1980s are no longer in vogue, while new areas of research concern have emerged in the field of development studies. It is also worth mentioning that the Centre received prestigious endowment funds from different government agencies to set up dedicated research units in recent years to focus on specific areas like local government, migration and plantation development. Needless to mention, CDS has been attracting sponsored project research funding from several national and international organisations for carrying out research on various dimensions of development.

Another major milestone for CDS in the recent years is the launch of its MA programme in applied economics in 2012. This is a unique master's programme in economics that aims at providing a rigorous training in theory, tools and methods for applied economic analysis, with a special focus on issues of economic development. The degree is awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University (New Delhi). The introduction of the MA programme

marked a paradigm shift in CDS's academic profile. Faculty members now devote a significant part of their time to teaching courses in this full-fledged programme, over and above their research commitments and research supervision.

Academic Programmes

The three degree programmes – MA in Applied Economics, integrated MPhil/PhD in Applied Economics – are the three pillars of the Centre's academic activities. The MA and MPhil, PhD degrees are awarded by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). From 2014-15 onwards, CDS has introduced an integrated MPhil/PhD programme whereby on completion of MPhil with a stipulated result, students would be automatically entitled to get admitted for the PhD programme. The admission tests for M.A. and Integrated MPhil/PhD programmes are now conducted at 6 centres across the country. In 2015, the cities in which the centre organised the entrance examination were New Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Trivandrum.

In the year 2015-16, 5 PhD degrees were awarded and 4 PhD theses were under evaluation. In the same year, all 4 MPhil students submitted their thesis and all of them have been subsequently awarded their degrees. In 2015, 200 students applied for the Integrated MPhil/PhD programme 12 were admitted and 10 students joined. For the Direct PhD programme, we received 57 applications, 8 were offered admission and all of them joined the programme.

The newly introduced MA programme is now well grounded. Hitherto, we have graduated the first and the second batches and the third and fourth batch of students is in progress. All 15 students of the first batch (2012-14) graduated with five of them securing first class grades. Further, over fifty per cent of them cleared the highly competitive UGC JRF/NET examination and some of them have already started working as lecturers in the university system. All 17 of the second batch (2013-15) students graduated with seven of them securing first class grades. For the academic session 2015-16, 623 candidates applied for admission of which 480 appeared for the entrance test and 20 students were finally admitted to the programme. During their summer vacation, some of them were selected for internship in various organisations such as Reserve Bank of India and the Kerala State Planning Board.

Research

Research at the Centre extends beyond pure academic research and focuses on policy oriented research that acts as important academic input for informed policy making. This has been a part of CDS's mission right from its inception and this component of research often accounts for a significant share of faculty's research time. Many of these policy

research outputs may not necessarily take the form of academic publications. Nevertheless, the Centre is able to record over 74 publications in the year 2015-16.

By agreement among the faculty, the research output of the Centre is presented here under the rubrics Macroeconomics and Development, Agriculture and Local Government, Industry and Innovation, Human Development, Migration, Employment and Social Security, Gender, and Others. The studies are listed individually with abstracts in Chapter II.

Research Projects

As usual, CDS faculty remained actively engaged in conducting sponsored research projects during 2015-16. While most of these research projects have essentially been driven by individual initiatives of CDS faculty, a notable feature for this academic year's project profile is the collective research project that CDS undertook for the ICSSR on 'Quality of Social Science Research in India'. In this project, a team of seven faculty members of CDS under the leadership of the Director made a unique attempt to measure the quality of social science research in India and came up with an index of quality (coined as CDS_Index). This work is being published by ICSSR with Oxford University Press in a volume on the status social science research in India.

Among other research projects during the year, a project sponsored by the IDRC on 'Involuntary Resettlement: A Cross Country Study on Urban Inequality and Poverty,' a study sponsored by the MOIA on 'Dalits, Overseas Migration and Inclusive Growth: A Comparison of Punjab and Kerala,' and a study on Tamil Nadu titled 'Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015,' sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu were successfully completed. A manual titled 'Teaching Text on Economics of Innovation, Selected Topics,' was brought out under the sponsorship of UN ESCAP-APCTT.

Ongoing research projects include a study on 'Trade in Health (Ayurveda) Services: A DGCI&S-CDS Study for Designing a National Data System,' sponsored by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India and two studies focusing on issues of migration and ageing - 'Kerala Ageing Survey 2016' sponsored by the University of California and 'Gender and Migration' sponsored by George Town University, Qatar. Another ongoing study on 'Self Help or Social Transformation: Role of Women in Local Governance in Kerala and South Africa,' sponsored by the Research Council of Norway focuses on areas of deprivation in urban and rural contexts in South Africa and Kerala. A study sponsored by the Population Foundation of India looks into 'Infant and Child Mortality in India: District Level Estimates.' The EURA-NET project on 'Transnational Migration in Transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary

Mobility of People,’ aims at understanding current characteristics and related policy impacts of temporary transnational migration and mobility between national borders.

A study on ‘River Restoration in Kerala: Developing a co-evolutionary Framework and River Restoration action plan for Trivandrum City,’ was initiated this year by the Research Unit of Local Level Self Government, CDS and Government of Kerala. A study on ‘Fairtrade Certified Tea in the Hired Labour Sector: An Impact Study,’ sponsored by Fair Trade was taken by the NRPPD researchers to explore the impact of Fairtrade certification on workers in tea estates.

Outreach

As part of its effort to disseminate our research activities, the Centre conducts a number of conferences, seminars, and workshops. Open seminars are given by faculty and researchers from other institutions from within the country as well as abroad. This year 12 open seminars were conducted. In addition to this, 6 seminars were given by the faculty and students. CDS also organised 13 international/national seminars, conferences and workshops with distinguished speakers from India and abroad. Three annual public lectures were also organised.

The Fourth Foundation Day Lecture on ‘Development by Dispossession’ was delivered by Professor Amit Bhaduri, Emeritus Professor, JNU, New Delhi & Honorary Fellow CDS on 7 December, 2015. Professor Nivedita Menon, Jawaharlal Nehru University, delivered the Sixth P.K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture on ‘Women’s Rights to Land and the Challenge of the Commons,’ on 18 February, 2016. And finally, Professor Maitreesh Ghatak, London School of Economics delivered the Seventh B.G. Kumar Lecture titled ‘Persistence of Poverty and Anti-Poverty Policies: Theory and Evidence’ at the CDS on 23 March, 2016.

CDS has continued with its tradition of conducting short term training programmes. As part of the capacity building initiative, the Research Unit on Plantations conducted a short-term training programmes titled ‘Research Issues and Methods in Innovation Systems and Sustainable Development,’ and also organised a National Consultation on Crisis in Plantation Sector. The Third INDIALICS International Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development was also conducted. An ICSSR Sponsored Orientation Programme for Doctoral Students in social sciences was held at CDS which was a special drive towards capacity building of scholars belonging to the under-privileged category. A Refresher Course on ‘Population Studies, Demography and Methods and Approaches on Migration Issues’ for Officials of Indian Statistical Services was conducted by the Migration Unit. A week-long course on ‘Development Issues in Contemporary Kerala’ for students of the Department of International Environment and

Development Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NO-NMBU), Norway was held at the CDS.

CDS faculty and students have been invited to speak at conferences/ seminars/ workshops/ roundtables etc. both in India (84) and abroad (25). Many of CDS faculty colleagues have served as members of committees, task forces and advisory bodies at the national and international levels.

CDS outreach activities extend beyond conferences, workshops, training etc. The CDS library has always been kept open for researchers, college lecturers, students and members of the public CDS faculty members have been informally interacting with them to provide their academic and intellectual inputs. An opportunity to institutionalise this had emerged in 2010. The then Finance Minister of Kerala Dr. Thomas Isaac, a distinguished Alumni who was a faculty and is presently Honorary Fellow of the Centre, had made available in his budget the sum of Rs. 1 crore to constitute a K.N. Raj Endowment at the Centre. The income from this generous grant is to be used mainly for lecturers and others in Kerala to use the academic resources of the Centre for research and for putting together teaching material. In 2015-16, ten lecturers within the State availed of the fellowships during the year. The Centre also provided research affiliations to researchers from the United Kingdom and Norway for a period of study at the Centre.

Infrastructure Development

The construction of four new faculty residences was completed and handed over for occupancy during the year. Extension work of the Administrative building commenced in November and the work is in progress. In the old library block, dismantling of the lift and machine room to facilitate installation of a new lift is in progress. In addition to this, construction of an external stairway is also underway. The electrical re-wiring of the entire main building is also nearing completion.

Renovation of the compound wall, Alu-Zinc roofing and waterproofing of residential houses H1, H6, H10 and H12 along with renovation of the sewage system and a new waste water treatment plant for the canteen are some of the other civil works completed.

For better waste management on the campus a permanent shed has been constructed for safe keeping of cleaned solid waste. Also a centralised bio and non bio-degradable, separated and cleaned waste collection system has been introduced in the campus.

This year intercoms were provided to all residential quarters in the campus. For this purpose, the PABX system was expended with an additional cabinet, analog card with respective license. 30 basis phones and 3 digital phones were also purchased.

A fully furnished faculty club house was set up for the use of the faculty. A gym was also started near to this for all members of the CDS.

During the year the Centre carried on with upgrading of the IT infrastructure by installing Juniper switches and HP servers. Computer network of the Centre were upgraded by renewing the network cabling and switches to support a 10 Gigabit connection. This year 25 PCs has been purchased for Administrative staffs. PCs are being upgraded to Windows 8.1 and installed with anti-virus software. New Wi-Fi access points has been installed in academic and library block to provide internet facility in the whole area.

Finances

During the year, the Government of Kerala and the Indian Council of Social Science Research have provided Grant-in-Aid to the Centre, whose support is gratefully acknowledged. The Government of Kerala provided a total Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 591.00 lakh and the Indian Council of Social Science Research Rs. 283.00 lakh. The Centre earned a total income of Rs. 98.35 lakh as rent from residences and guest house, tuition fee, interest from banks, fee from teaching and training programmes and faculty and overhead costs received from sponsored research programmes/research units. During the year, income from the CDS Endowment Fund and Research Endowments amounted to Rs.308.99 lakh and Rs.195.33 lakh, respectively. The Centre's policy has been to manage its activities and operations at the minimum cost possible without compromising on essential needs and the quality of its output. The Investment Committee aimed to achieve best possible growth of the Centre's funds by investment in high-yielding and risk-free investments. The Annual Accounts are presented in Appendix7.

RESEARCH

This chapter provides a brief description of the studies that were done and are in progress during the year 2015-16. As in the previous year, they are grouped into broad thematic groups. However, given the inter-linkages between various themes, it is difficult to avoid some overlapping. A total of 82 studies are presented in this chapter.

(a) MACROECONOMICS, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Completed Studies

1. Chinese Crisis: Learning Lessons in Slow Riding the Economy

K.N. Harilal

After an unbelievably long period of hectic growth the Chinese economy has begun to slow down. While the high growth phase was characterised by remarkable stability, the phase of slower growth, if the present crisis is any indication, is likely to be more turbulent. Slow riding an economy is much more difficult a task than managing it when the going is good. The slower the pace higher the risks of gravitation toppling the apple cart. The big question therefore is whether the Chinese have done the homework for slow riding the economy. On the basis of whatever had happened in the recent crisis it is difficult to believe the Chinese are caught unawares. The decision to free the currency market and allow Yuan to depreciate is not a kneejerk response; it is best seen as a part of a major policy departure specially designed to suit the global slowdown and beyond. Periods of slow growth are prone to frequent confidence crises among investors and consequent contagion of panic in the economy. But, Chinese State appears to enjoy a relative advantage over its western counterparts in that it has control over a sizable proportion of economic agents such as provincial governments, state owned banks and state run enterprises. Nevertheless, how immune is the Chinese economy to confidence crises and panics is not yet very clear. If recent developments such as the stock market crisis are an indication, in spite of the advantage of State control over a sizable proportion of economic agents, vulnerabilities still exist.

Status: Published online: <http://www.leap2020.net/euro-brics/2016/01/15/>

2. Determinants of Workers' Remittances into Developing Asian Economies

Hrushikesh Mallick

We explore the key motives of migrant workers to remit their earnings from abroad, for 11 major Asian migrant sending countries. Using fixed and dynamic panel regressions estimation approaches, we find that high economic growth and interest rate differentials of home over the host countries, consumption motive, financial development at home along with high per capita incomes both in the home and host and international crude oil prices significantly determine remittance inflows into Asia. In the absence of real investment as well as profits motives in investing in stocks, the study concludes the

altruistic motive has the significant and dominant influence over the self-interest motive, driving remittances inflows into these economies.

Status: Communicated with a journal.

3. Do Residential Housing Prices Follow a Random Walk Process? Evidence from Major Cities in India

Hrushikesh Mallick, Muhammad Shahbaz (COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore), and Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela)

The study employs both univariate and panel Langrange Multiplier (LM) unit root tests with single and double structural breaks, developed by Lee and Strazicich (2003, 2004) and Im et al. (2005) respectively to examine the behaviour of housing prices for nine major cities in India (Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Jaipur, Kanpur, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai), whether they exhibit random walk process. Using quarterly statistics (2008Q1 to 2014Q2), the empirical tests reveal that the residential urban housing prices are stationary in their levels, which implying that any fluctuation in urban housing markets are temporary deviations as the city-wise housing prices are converging to their long-run trends to any short-term disturbances.

Status: Communicated with a journal.

4. Motivating Factors of Remittances for Developing Asian Economies

Hrushikesh Mallick & Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela)

Considering 11 major Asian migrant sending countries during 1975–2012, the study explores the factors that motivate migrants to remit their earnings to home countries. Using panel regressions, it finds that it is primarily the growth rate and interest rate differentials between the home and host, the household consumption and financial sector development at home along with per capita income of host countries which lead to remittances inflows. It concludes that it is not only the altruistic (or consumption) and higher interest income motives; but also the patriotic motives reflected from significant impact of past remittances, are crucial factors of such flows.

Status: Published in *Singapore Economic Review*, Vol. 60, No. 4, Pp.1-26, (2015)

5. Are House Prices Guided by Fundamentals or Speculative Factors? An Empirical Inquiry for India

Hrushikesh Mallick and Mahalik Mantu Kumar (NIT, Rourkela)

Using quarterly data from 1995:q1–2013:q4, the study empirically examines the key macro determinants of housing price in India's dwelling market. Employing the tools of vector auto-regression (VAR) model, the results based on variance decomposition suggest that the non-fundamental or speculative factors reflected in historical growth of house price predominantly contribute a larger proportion of house price variation comparing the fundamental economic factors. Among the fundamental factors, it is the

real income growth rate which significantly explains the variation in house price. The stock market return, real effective exchange rate and interest rate moderately explain the house price variation in India.

Status: Published in *Int. J. Economic Policy in Emerging Economies*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2016.

6. The Role of Globalization on the Recent Evolution of Energy Demand in India: Implications for Sustainable Development

Hrushikesh Mallick, Shahbaz Muhammad (COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore), Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela), Perry Sadorsky (York University, Toronto)

Using annual data for the period 1971–2012, this study explores the relationship between globalization and energy consumption for India by endogenizing economic growth, financial development and urbanisation. The cointegration test proposed by Bayer–Hanck (2013) is applied to estimate the long-run and short-run relationships among the variables. After confirming the existence of cointegration, the overall results from the estimation of an ARDL energy demand function reveal that in the long run, the acceleration of globalization (measured in three dimensions-economic, social and overall globalization) leads to a decline in energy demand in India.

Furthermore, while financial development is negatively related to energy consumption, economic growth and urbanization are the key factors leading to increased energy demand in the long run. These results have policy implications for the sustainable development of India. In particular, globalization and financial development provide a win–win situation for India to increase its economic growth in the long run and become more environmentally sustainable.

Status: Published in *Energy Economics* 55 (2016) 52–68.

7. Structural Change in the Indian Economy

Sunandan Ghosh and Manmohan Agarwal

We analyse the evolution of the Indian economy over the past six decades, particularly identifying structural breaks. We find that usually there has been a gradual change in the indicators of the economy. The growth rate of per capita GDP after falling in the decade mid 60s to mid 70s has been accelerating gradually since then. Since 1991 exports have played an important role in this growth. The various crises and the measures taken to tackle them have not disturbed this evolution, except the policy changes ushered from 1991. The structural breaks we identify do not usually coincide with these crises. The structural breaks suggest certain patterns which are investigated using the VAR estimations.

Status: Forthcoming in M. Agarwal, J. Wang and J. Whalley (Eds.) *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*. World Scientific: Singapore and as CDS Working Paper No. 465.

8. The Effect of RTAs on India's Trade

Sunandan Ghosh and Manmohan Agarwal

We analyse the effect of India's regional trade agreements on her trade. We find that both exports to and imports from RTA partner countries have significantly increased in recent years. However, India's trade deficit with these countries has been growing over time mainly because India's trade with China. We did not find any significant intra-industry trade in India's trade with her RTA partners unlike India's trade with the world. We also found that India's exports to the RTA partners are mainly concentrated in commodities in which India has a RCA with respect to the world.

Status: Forthcoming in M. Agarwal, J. Wang and J. Whalley (Eds.) *China and India: The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*. World Scientific: Singapore.

Ongoing Studies

9. What Matters for the Monetary Policy -Money or Bank Credits in Achieving the Goal of Price Stability? Verifying the Relevance in the Indian Context

Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela)

Using the annual data from 1970-71 to 2012-13, this study makes an attempt to provide an empirical evidence for India, whether Friedman's monetarist proposition stands to the recent time or it is the modern economists (non-monetarists) who are right in contesting to the Friedman's monetarist proposition. The monetarists proposition while gives emphasis on money supply, the modern economists argue that it is the credit which should matter the most relative to the significance of money. In this regard, the study from its empirical evaluation concludes that both money and credits matter for monetary policy and thereby weakly establishes the relevance of Friedman's hypothesis in the Indian context. From the policy perspective, the study suggests that although the role of money cannot be ignored even with greater sophistication in the medium of transaction but at the same time, the role of credit can't also be ignored for designing an optimal monetary policy in an emerging economy like India in particular and for any economy in general.

Status: Targeting for a journal publication.

10. Understanding the Dynamic Relationship between Oil Prices and Residential Property Prices in the Advanced Economies

Hrushikesh Mallick, Muhammad Shahbaz (COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore), and Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela)

This study investigates the empirical association between oil prices and residential prices in advanced economies namely United States (US), United Kingdom (UK) and Canada (CA) by applying the wavelet transform framework. This methodology enables the decomposition of time-series at different time-frequencies. This study has used maximal

overlap discrete wavelet transform, wavelet covariance, wavelet correlation, continuous wavelet power spectrum, wavelet coherence spectrum and wavelet based Granger causality approaches to analyze the relationship between the variables. Using the monthly frequency data for the period of 1976M₁-2015M₁₂, the results provided a very mixed relationship between oil prices and residential property prices over the short run to medium run. However, a significant positive relationship is evidenced between the same variables over the long run to very long run.

Status: Planning for a journal publication

11. Political Party Performance and Donations

Ritika Jain

The aim of the study is to examine the association of political parties funding locations with their performance. Data from annual reports of various political parties (with information on the district from where the funding is obtained) in India is mapped with their performance in various districts. The study will help to understand if donation and funding distribution predicts performance in elections.

Status: Ongoing

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

12. Trade in Health (Ayurveda) Services: A DGCI&S-CDS Study for Designing a National Data System

K.N. Harilal, Hrushikesh Mallick and Sunandan Ghosh

Sponsor: DGCI&S, Government of India, Kolkata

The study is on one of the fastest growing areas of India's service trade: Trade in Health (Ayurveda) Services. Even though no mode of service export can be ruled out Mode II (health tourism) is the dominant mode of health (Ayurveda) service exports from the country. The study focuses mainly on Mode II exports. The primary aim of the study is to make recommendations regarding a sustainable system of data collection. It proposes to develop a model template for collection of data on exports of health (Ayurveda) services to be used in subsequent rounds. The study also aims to bring out salient features of the sector, especially aspects such as size and organisational structure, spatial distribution, product profile, client profile, geography of trade, product and market development strategies, competition among providers within the country and alternative foreign destinations, nature and sustainability of demand, human resource requirements and supply, availability and cost of material inputs, policy barriers/ support within the country, and trade barriers in partner countries.

The study was supposed to be completed last year. But, due to delays from the part of the sponsor (on line data entry facility was completed much later than schedule), and lack of co-operation from respondents, the project work has got delayed.

Status: Ongoing – Journal article planned, seminar to be organised by DGCI&S.

(b) AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY AND DECENTRALISATION

Completed Studies

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

Harilal K.N.

Latin America is rising from a long slumber. It is a new wave of democracy that lies at the base of the contemporary awakening of the continent. Colombia is also an active participant of the process of democratisation. Colombia was at war (internal armed conflict) for nearly fifty years. The peace and democratisation initiative of the Colombian government and the rebels, represented by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN) is expected to go a long way in building and strengthening democracy. This paper is an attempt to put together the lessons from Kerala that deserve to be looked at in the context of building democracy in Colombia. The most important lesson Kerala gives is about the role of ‘freedoms’ and ‘public action’ in building democracy. This is a message of importance in the context of Colombia, which suffers from acute inequality and unfreedom. If castes and classes constrained freedoms in Kerala, presence of mafia, private armies, anarchy, violence, fear, insecurity and monopolies of the elite limit freedoms in Colombia. Legislative, administrative, and law and order measures are required to address such situations; but collective intervention by the people can elevate the fight for democracy to a higher trajectory of progress. If people come together, resolve, and collectively act many seemingly difficult barriers could be broken easily.

Status: Published in *Social Scientist*, Vol. 43, No.11-12, November- December. 2015.

14. Politics of a Public Space Refusing to be Public Enough: A Case of Innovation in Governance from Kerala

K.N. Harilal

The focus of the paper is on one of the least democratized aspects of contemporary governments, i.e., policy implementation. In our view, democracy works, if at all it does, more in policy formulation and least in implementation. Policy making is made public, whereas its implementation is not yet made ‘public’ enough in most countries. Implementation is done in a hidden abode far removed from the reach of people, media, and even legislative scrutiny. In most countries implementation is assiduously guarded as an exclusive preserve of the bureaucracy and experts, where people or political contestations have no place. Therefore, for democratizing modern democracies, and to

make them more inclusive, it is important that the light of democracy reaches the hidden abode of implementation. The challenge is to generate durable mechanisms of continuous direct involvement of the people in implementation so that it is brought under democratic control. It will require innovation of institutions as well as new technologies. As a recent experiment in Kerala shows it is not the complexity of either the problem or the technology required for its resolution that prevents innovation in democratizing policy implementation. The obstacles to innovation in governance are more political than technological or even managerial. The barriers are not natural but constructed. The key to their resolution is to make them public. In other words, the way out is to let everybody know the 'who and how' of such intimidating strategies.

Status: Chapter in Roy, Ash Narain and Mathew George (eds.), *Development, Decentralisation and Democracy*, 2015, Orient BlackSwan, New Delhi.

15. Globalisation, Development and Plantation Labour in India

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

This book provides a detailed examination of the impact of globalisation on plantation labour, dominated by women labour in India. The studies presented here highlight the perpetuation of low wages, inferior social status and low human development of workers in this sector and point out the movement of labour away from this sector and the resultant labour shortage. It also highlights the perils involved in doing away with the Plantation Labour Act 1951 and provides a plausible way forward for improving the conditions of plantation workers.

Status: Book

Ongoing Studies

16. Mechanisation in Kerala Agriculture

K.N. Harilal and K.K.Eswaran (Consultant-Research)

This is a paper that looks into the present status of mechanization in Kerala agriculture and analyses the reasons for the tardy progress in agricultural mechanization in the state.

Status: Plan to publish in *Economic and Political Weekly*.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

17. River Restoration in Kerala: Developing a co-evolutionary Framework and River Restoration action plan for Trivandrum City

K.N. Harilal and Srikumar Chattopadhyay (Senior Fellow, ICSSR Fellowship)

Sponsor: CDS-RULSG, Government of Kerala

The study has attempted to identify the key environmental elements that would help protection of rivers and dependent ecosystems of high conservation value and developed a river restoration framework based on DPSIR (Driver, Pressure, Stress, Impact and Response) principles. It also assesses the role of local self governments in river protection and ecosystem conservation. It also provides some inputs for a river policy for Kerala.

Status: Ongoing- draft report ready.

(c) INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND TRADE

Completed Studies

18. Outward FDI and Cross-Border M&As by Indian Firms: A Host Country-Level Analysis

P.L. Beena

This study engages an econometric analysis of the determinants of outward FDI by Indian firms through CBM&As during the period, 2004 to 2014 by using data from host countries. This has been done by testing the relevance of motivations developed by the theory on determinants of FDI, namely, market-seeking, resource seeking and strategic asset seeking. As expected, natural resources and assets such as technologies, brands and management skills were found to be the major determinants of outward FDI through CBM&As by Indian firms. The study did not find any empirical evidence to validate the hypothesis developed by the theories on MNEs related to market seeking motivations. Strong political stability which is measured in terms of rule of law of the host countries could have facilitated such deals. The study further argues that outward investment through CBM&As by Indian firms was initiated not to maximise profit by minimising taxation but owing to other motivations specific to host countries.

Status: To bring out as CDS Working Paper.

19. Growth Performance of ICT in India under Trade Liberalization and Integration with ASEAN

K.J. Joseph and Kiran Kumar (Doctoral Scholar)

Being a general-purpose technology of the new millennium studies underlined the need for evolving innovation capabilities along with capabilities for production and use. This

study analyzed the performance of India's ICT sector in terms of its production and use against the backdrop of India's commitment to trade liberalization under ITA and growing integration with ASEAN countries. The study reiterated the remarkable performance of IT software production and export. When it comes to IT hardware (electronics) the performance was rather unsatisfactory after the signing of ITA; output growth decelerated, employment growth became negligible, extent of value addition almost halved and finally the trade deficit boomed. While India has been making concerned efforts under its Look East policy to integrate with ASEAN and also Japan and South Korea, the available evidence tends to suggest that India's trade (export and import) in electronics with ASEAN and electronics leaders like Japan and Korea declined to reach negligible level. India's imports by and large are confined to final goods almost entirely from China. It tends to suggest that India's integration with Electronics GVC has been negligible and has not been leading to upgrading in the value chain as evidenced from declining value added. It has also been postulated that, to the extent that import has been mostly of final goods, interaction has been mostly with traders within the country with hardly any learning opportunities for the domestic producers. When it comes to import of capital goods with potential for interactive learning, the trend has been on the decline. To throw further light on the issue at hand there is the need for more in depth inquiries into the nature and extent of integration of India's electronics industry with the global production network and the extent of integration between global production network and the innovation system in India. This is however an area for further enquiry.

Status: To publish as journal article.

20. Interactive Learning, Innovation and its Outcomes: A Comparative Analysis of the Research Institute-Grower Interaction in R&D and Extension in Tea and Natural Rubber

K,J. Joseph and NamrataThapa (Doctoral Scholar)

It is generally held that innovation in general and R&D and extension in particular play a key role in the development of agricultural sector. Studies using innovation systems perspective have highlighted the importance of interaction between producers of knowledge (research institutes) and consumers of knowledge (growers) as a conduit for learning and innovation. This study explores the interaction between research institutes and growers in the planning and implementation of R&D and extension activities in tea and natural rubber and the outcomes. It is observed that unlike in natural rubber, the growers play a predominant role in shaping the nature and direction of R&D and extension in tea. Yet the research outcomes in tea compare poorly with that of natural rubber. Further, small tea growers are left altogether from the interactive learning and innovation process. Thus viewed, while interaction is important in learning and innovation, the ultimate outcome would be governed by the role of different actors involved in driving the innovation process.

Status: To publish as journal article.

21. Determinants of Industrial Disputes: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry

M. Parameswaran

This paper examines the determinants of industrial disputes in Indian manufacturing industry. The study is in the context of drastic decline in the number and intensity of industrial disputes in India. Compared to the existing studies, determinants of three dimensions of industrial disputes, namely number of disputes, number of workers involved and number of mandays lost are examined by segregating them into strikes and lockouts. The study shows that contract labour and import competition have significant negative effect on industrial disputes. It is also found that strikes are more responsive to contract labour and lockouts are more responsive to import competition. The study also shows that female presence in the labour force is significantly reducing the number of strikes and lockouts.

Status: Published as CDS Working Paper No. 464.

22. Pawn or Potentates: Corporate Governance of Central Public Sector Enterprises in India

Ritika Jain and Rajnish Kumar (PhD Scholar, IGIDR)

The Department of Public Enterprises had made submissions of Self Evaluation Reports, for the purpose of corporate governance, mandatory for all central government owned enterprises. Despite this, an alarming 40% of the enterprises did not do so. This study examines the impact of external policy tools and internal firm specific factors on corporate governance of central public sector enterprises (CPSEs). We use a dataset of all manufacturing and non-financial services owned by the central government of India for the year 2010-11. Using probit, ordered logit and Heckman's sample selection models, the study finds that the probability and quality of corporate governance is positively influenced by the CPSE getting into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the central government of India, and hence, enjoying more autonomy in terms of day to day operations. Besides these, internal factors, including bigger size and lower debt size contribute significantly to better corporate governance.

Status: To bring out as Journal article.

23. An Empirical Analysis of Disinvestment Policy in India: Does Ideology Matter?

Ritika Jain and Shubhro Sarkar (Associate Professor, IGIDR)

The paper analyzes the extent to which the ideology of parties within a coalition as well as the ideological differences between the parties ruling at the center and the states, influence the decision to privatize state owned enterprises. Using panel data estimation for limited dependent variable and sample selection models, we identify political, industry specific, firm specific and macroeconomic variables which influenced the decision to divest central public enterprises in India between 1991-2010. We find that higher partial privatization is driven by a more right-winged coalition, lower ideological

spread in the coalition and lower ideological difference between the center and the state in which the public enterprise is located. We also find that after the government selects larger, more experienced and more profitable firms, it divests to a larger extent the relatively less experienced and less profitable firms.

Status: *European Journal of Political Economy* (under review).

24. The Impact of Ideology on Disinvestment Decisions of a Coalition: A Game Theoretic Analysis

Ritika Jain and Shubhro Sarkar (Associate Professor, IGIDR)

We build a two- stage game theoretic model for capturing disinvestment decisions made by a coalition government. In the first stage the coalition selects an enterprise for disinvestment, located in a particular state, and in the second stage it decides on the extent of disinvestment. We further attempt to capture the effect of three specific aspects of ideology (seat share weighted ideology score of the coalition, seat share weighted variance of the coalition and ideology difference between the Centre and the state where the enterprise is located) on disinvestment decisions. The model predicts that a left winged government prefers less disinvestment than a right winged one more often than not. However, there may be a case where moving towards the left end of the ideology spectrum may raise the incidence of disinvestment. Similarly, a coalition with ideologically similar parties favour disinvestment more than their counterparts more often. But for a very narrow range of parameter values the effect may be reversed. It is also found that low ideological difference between the Centre and the State (where the enterprise is located) improves the incidence of disinvestment. Further, we extend the game to a three party coalition where we find multiple equilibria.

Status: Public Finance Review (second revision).

25. Economic and Political Interactions in Explaining the Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India: The Disinvestment Experience

Ritika Jain

India had adopted disinvestment, as part of broader reforms, in 1991 to improve performance of public sector enterprises (PSEs) owned by the Central government of India. The current study captures the effect of disinvestment policy on the performance of PSEs with special emphasis on the local political and economic environments in which these enterprises operate. Using firm efficiency to capture performance of all PSEs owned by the central government between 1991-92-2010-11, the study employs panel data fixed effects and two stage least square estimation. The results suggest that performance of PSEs is driven by a harmonious union of internal (firm specific) and external factors. Among external factors, disinvestment, as a policy intervention, has a limited impact on performance where as state specific political and economic factors affect firm performance strongly. Finally, the effect of disinvestment on firm performance is conditioned by the political factors in the state where the PSE is located.

Status: Economic Systems (revised and resubmitted).

26. Diffusion of Broadband in India, Trends, Determinants and Policy Challenges

Sunil Mani

India has one of the lowest diffusion rates for broadband among the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa grouping, or BRICS. India has also been very slow in terms of the diffusion of mobile phone services. While it took only five years for mobile phone services to reach a diffusion rate of 75%, after 10 years the diffusion rate of broadband has not even reached 10%. In this context, this study attempts to measure the rate of diffusion of broadband in the country, identifies the factors that determine its adoption at the subscriber level, and discusses the policy challenges for hastening the diffusion rate in India.

The paper is structured into three sections. Section 1 analyses the trends in the diffusion of broadband Internet and also the trends in it across the states in the country. Section 2 will identify the factors that determine the diffusion of broadband and specifically the content and application services that affect its diffusion. Section 3 concludes the paper by delving on the policy challenges to increase diffusion.

Status: Published as a special article in *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 50, Issue No. 51, 19 December, 2015.

27. Market Leadership in India's Pharmaceutical Industry: The Case of CIPLA Limited

Sunil Mani

Over the last three decades, Indian pharmaceutical firms have accumulated considerable technological capability in manufacturing generic versions of off-patented drugs (Chaudhuri, 2005). In 2014, the firms accounted for about 10 per cent of the global pharmaceutical industry in volume and 1.4 per cent in value terms. The growing leadership position of the industry is also evident from a number of indicators such as significant increases in the number of Abbreviated New Drug Applications (ANDA) granted to Indian pharmaceutical firms in the United States (US), significant increases in exports, research and development (R&D) intensity, and also in the number of patents granted to pharmaceutical inventors from India at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The industry consists of about five thousand Indian and foreign firms although the industry is largely dominated by domestic enterprises.

Within India's rather small manufacturing, the pharmaceutical industry occupies an important place. In fact, based on indicators such as value added, exports, trade balance, R&D and patents, it is one of India's leading manufacturing industries. In short, India's pharmaceutical industry can justifiably qualify itself to be a market leader. This case study is about the market leadership of CIPLA Limited, a domestic pharmaceutical firm. The firm was established almost eight decades ago by a knowledge-intensive entrepreneur, is the largest company among the Indian pharmaceutical firms and has made a name for itself as a producer of inexpensive generic drugs. CIPLA is also one of

the most innovative firms in the Indian industrial establishment having a large number of US patents to its credit.

In this paper we analysed the case of CIPLA as a market leader in India's pharmaceutical industry, which itself, as we argued, is a leader in India's manufacturing industry. CIPLA met all the three conditions of market leadership: market dominance, global reach and innovation. It must, however, be pointed out that there are other companies which can also claim to be leaders in the industry including Ranbaxy, Dr Reddy's Laboratory, and Sun Pharma. But CIPLA has had a significantly longer history and has enjoyed better success in serving both domestic and foreign markets. It has been a trailblazer for pioneering low cost, lifesaving drugs and is therefore highly respected in India. We sought to explain the source of leadership in terms of firm level and sector level factors. Knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship was a key factor. The firm has a very good vision and a corporate strategy focused on being a provider of low cost, lifesaving drugs both domestically and abroad. CIPLA has also taken advantage of three sector level factors, namely the patent regime, technology contributions from PRIs and the higher education sector. In a number of ways, the sources of CIPLA's leadership is similar to those discussed in the Tata Motors case. An important factor that is common to both these firms is the knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship behind their respective foundations. Although the founding entrepreneurs wield overall control, the management of both the companies is in professional hands. In both cases, the contribution of both sectoral and country-level factors have been important.

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

28. Innovation without Performing Formal R&D, Three Cases from India's Manufacturing Industry

Sunil Mani

The general belief is that innovations of any of the five types are introduced by intramural R&D done by the firms. Further there is also another empirical finding that persistent innovators tend to rely on R&D while non persistent innovators may mostly resort to other innovation activities. The other innovation activities include a host of non-R&D routes such as acquisition of machinery, training, purchase of extra mural R&D etc. Based, on the innovation surveys done in a variety of developing countries including that of India, the predominant innovation activity is acquisition of machinery, equipment and software, with 64 per cent of countries having the highest shares of firms engaging in this activity. Only in three developing countries, Indonesia, Mexico and Panama that this route is lower than 50 per cent. In short, this finding, places on the table an important finding that innovating firms in developing countries introduces innovations through a variety of activities other than in-house R&D. In the context, the purpose of the present study is to discuss the case of three manufacturing firms from India belonging to three different types of industries in terms of their technological intensity, low, medium and high technology manufacturing industries. The three firms are very innovative in the

sense and account for a substantial portion of either the national or the regional market for the product that is their main line of activity. However, the firms have reached their respective exalted positions not by investing in formal R&D. The precise route through which they have reached their positions, the source of information on innovative activity are distilled in our present study. The study thus, although, based on a small number of cases have the possibility of suggesting policy instruments for hastening innovative activity by small and medium enterprises in developing countries which performs innovations of an incremental variety.

The study is structured into four sections. In section 2, we provide a discussion of the conceptual framework employed in analyzing the three cases. Section 3 surveys discernible trends in innovative activity in India, first by relying on conventional innovation indicators and subsequently by analyzing the new indicators thrown up by the first national innovation survey conducted in India. Section 4 discusses the insights from the three cases. Section 5 sums up our main findings and distils out important policy conclusions. The conceptual framework used in the study is the tried and tested innovation survey framework introduced by OECD and Eurostat in its latest 2005 version of the so called Oslo Manual.

The study begins by mapping the general background to the case studies. The background consists of two dimensions. The first one is the recent economic performance of India with the country being one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The second one is the fact that India has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Her growth performance during the period since 2005-06 is one of the highest compared to her own growth performance in the past and when compared to other large economies such as China. But her GERD to GDP ratio and even her BERD to Manufacturing Value Added ratio has not shown much increase although the share of BERD within the GERD has increased to almost a third. Results from the national innovation survey shows that 35.6 per cent of the firms surveyed are innovation-active firms and about 18 per cent of then are innovative firms. Majority of these innovative firms have introduced their innovations, whether in product, process, marketing or organizational through routes other than in-house R&D. In short this raises the importance of understanding the non-R&D routes to innovation and that is what the following case studies are seeking to unravel.

In order to understand the role of non-R&D routes to innovation, we chose three cases from India's fledgling manufacturing sector. A five pronged criteria was used to select the specific cases. The five criteria are: (i) the firm in question must have introduced either product, process, organizational or marketing innovations on a continuous basis and must have established themselves as an undisputed market leader in their respective industrial sector so that when one refers to them as an innovative firm, that should not be open for any disputation; (ii) the firm should have introduced its claimed innovations through the non-R&D route; and (iii) the firm should have been in existence for at least 15 years so that their innovation performance is not really an aberration; (iv) they should represent different types of sectors in terms of their technological content of their main product line. In other words, they should be belonging to low, medium and high technology

sector. Our three cases met all the three criteria; and (v) the external environment obtaining to the selected firms (for example the ease of doing business) should roughly be the same so that the effect of the external environment on their innovative behaviour should be similar.

India has a positively skewed distribution of firms with large number of small and medium firms and a small number of large firms. None of the small and medium firms do any R&D, which is by and large concentrated in large firms. So innovating through non R&D routes is an important one for majority of the firms- confirmed by the three cases that we have chosen and also by the larger national innovation survey conducted from the three year period beginning 2007-08. The three cases show that the firms have used training as the main non R&D route, acquisition of capital goods is not the major route- this is a counter intuitive one. When knowledge intensity of production increases, firms are prone to doing formal R&D unless like one of our cases (Verdant) has access to sophisticated knowledge base residing in institutions and customers. The cases highlight the importance of encouraging firms to subject their technicians to training in latest knowledge in their respective technological domains. Innovation policies must therefore incorporate this important aspect of encouraging training which at the moment is lacking. The case studies does not deemphasize the role of intra mural R&D but highlight the importance of sequencing R&D. Firms which are at the bottom of technological ladder needs to give far more importance to periodic training of their technicians. Another important result, thrown up by our examination of the cases is the role played by the professionally trained founding entrepreneur. She or he is an important source of innovation and is also instrumental in giving the firm a sense of technological direction.

Status: Will be published as a journal article.

Ongoing Studies

29. University Research, Commercialisation and Knowledge Exchange in the UK

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

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

Status: Two papers from this work have been submitted to journals and present status of both papers: revise and resubmit.

30. IPR Regime and Developmental Implications of Firm Performance: India in a Comparative Perspective

P.L. Beena

Although there are many empirical studies on Innovation and Intellectual Property mainly looking at the association of R&D and patents within manufacturing sector (Griliches, 1981; Arora, 2000; Arora, 2001; Kanwar and Evenson 2003; Ray and Saha, 2011; Kanwar 2012; Sunil, Chaudhuri, et al. 2013), less importance is given to capture the economic role of trademarks which is widely used by different sectors including business services and other services such as personal and professional services. The objective of the proposed study is to fill in this gap. The study is further aimed at capturing the role of trademark registration, patent activities and global Production networking through overseas acquisitions in generating value addition, employment and technological capabilities.

Status: Ongoing.

31. Spectres of Jobless Growth and Prospects of an Inclusive Growth: The Case of MSMEs in India

P.L. Beena

The small-scale industrial development policies initiated by the planned economy, adopted concessions and protections to encourage industries in the backward regions, which was also expected to absorb rural non-agricultural labourers. In contrast, the national programme for rural industrialisation in India initiated in the early 1990s aimed to introduce a number of market-oriented strategies to 'promote' rural and small industries to replace the ones that promoted 'protection' and subsidies. The present study aimed at analyzing the structure and growth pattern of MSMEs in Indian economy.

Status: Ongoing.

32. R&D and Extension in Tea: A Comparative Analysis of North India and South India

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

Indian tea industry, which once used to have monopoly in the world tea market, is at present confronted over the years with a host of challenges at different stages of production, processing, marketing and trade more than ever before. Tea sector is also known for its longer history of R&D and extension activities at the instance of tea research institutes established and managed at the instance of large states. Notwithstanding the prevalence of such an estate driven R&D and extension system both in North India (by Tea Research Foundation) and South India (by UPASI) there has been significant difference in the performance of tea sector in South India and North India. At

the national level yield of tea almost stagnated from late 1990s. While, the yield of tea in All India and North India is seen to be in tandem with each other, the yield of South Indian tea plantations is observed to be higher. It was as high as 2062 kg per hectare in 2008 compared to 1597 kg per hectare in North India. Though after 2010 onwards, the all India level yield is showing an upward trend, there still exists a gap between the yield of North Indian tea and South Indian tea. In 2013-14, the yield of North Indian tea stood at 2111 kg per hectare while that of South Indian tea was 2281 kg per hectare. This study is an attempt at exploring the role of R&D and extension in understanding the observed difference in the performance.

Status: Ongoing.

33. The Structure of India China Commodity Trade

Sunandan Ghosh and Manmohan Agarwal

The paper will seek to analyze the evolution of trade between India and China for the period 1980-2015. This will enable us to see the impact both of India's reforms which began in 1991 and the financial crises of 1996 and 2008. We shall investigate the changing composition of trade over this period both in terms of volume and value. In this part of the analysis we shall pay particular attention to the commodity concentration of the export basket. We will further try to analyze how this concentration is changing over the period of analysis. We shall also investigate the extent of intra-industry trade between these two countries. A major endeavour of the analysis will be to look into whether prices in India-China trade are substantially different from the trade with other partners. Such an analysis will help us to identify the impact of the accession of China to the APTA in 2002. We will try to relate this pricing behaviour to the commodity concentration of trade between these two countries. One of the concerns about China India trade is the increasing deficit on the Indian side. We shall investigate the reasons for this – whether it's related to the commodity composition of trade or whether it's governed by macroeconomic environments in India and China.

Status: Ongoing -- plan to publish as working paper and as journal article.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

34. Teaching Text on Economics of Innovation, Selected Topics

Sunil Mani

Sponsor: UN ESCAP-APCTT

This manual describes the process of adopting a National Innovation System (NIS) framework, and evolves strategies to strengthen the process of creating and diffusing new technologies and innovation within a nation state's economy. While innovation can be created without research, the increasing globalization has not reduced the importance of

NIS framework in national economy. The framework maps out the institutions and incentive system that support technological change within a nation. Particular attention is paid to the interaction between the different actors or elements that constitute an NIS. The process of adoption of the NIS framework for identifying systemic failures that hamper the generation of innovation and its diffusion, and then correcting them so that innovative activity is promoted in a sustainable manner entails a series of five logical steps. The five steps are defining the core of the NIS, gathering data on innovative activity at the core, diagnosing health of the NIS by employing a variety of tried and tested innovation indicators, designing policy instruments to promote generation and diffusion of innovation, and finally evaluating the effectiveness of these policy instruments and making required corrections for optimizing their effectiveness. The manual would be very useful for policy makers working within the government ministries and institutions that support technological change, as well as to researchers in and students of the economics and policy regimes of technological change.

Status: UN ESCAP will be publishing it online, workshop planned in October 2016.

Ongoing Projects

35. Fairtrade Certified Tea in the Hired Labour Sector: An Impact Study

K.J. Joseph along with Karin Siegman & Rachel Kurien (ISS, The Hague), Karin Fernando, Romeshun K, (CPS, Colombo) and P. K. Viswanathan, (GIDR Ahmedabad)

Sponsor: Fair Trade

Fair Trade certification involves sharing the Fair trade premium with the estates such that the estates that are members of Fair trade could use these resources for improving the life and working conditions of tea estate workers. This study aims at exploring the impact of Fairtrade certification on workers in tea estates. The study therefore involves a detailed examination working conditions, pre and post fair trade certification as well as in comparison with non Fair Trade estates.

Status: Ongoing.

(d) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Completed Studies

36. Social Dimension in Changing Demand for School Education in Kerala

C. Gasper

When a society advances in economic and social development, the pattern of demand for schooling also undergoes change. There is an increase in demand for quantity and quality of education. This demand is conditioned by various factors relating to the consumer, institution of study, society and others. Since the pattern of demand is influenced by the consumer's (or the parents') level of social and economic development,

the pattern of demand for school education is likely to vary according to the social groups. Kerala has made much advance in social development. Hence the paper aims to understand the changes in the pattern of demand for school education among different social groups in Kerala. The paper is based on the analysis of data relating to students' enrolment in I to X standards in different categories of schools in Kerala from 1993-04 to 2012-13.

Status: To publish in journal.

37. Female Education Externalities on Household well-being: Does Male Education Matter?

Udaya S. Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

Female education externality on household well being is larger when compared with male education but the potential of female education externality is mediated by the educational level of male members within the household. The paper demonstrates this aspect of mediation in consideration of highest male and female education level available within the household where the potential of female education externality is conditioned by the accompanying levels of male education. Considering the access to toilet facility as an indicator of household's well being outcome, it is evidenced that relatively lower male educational level in combination with better female educational level limits the attainment of full potential of female education externality.

Status: Manuscript under communication.

38. Educational Progress in India: A Dissection

Udaya S. Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

Educational progress is often assessed with a temporal comparison of aggregate indicators of education like literacy, years of schooling etc. These aggregate indicators are summary of educational achievement of varying age cohorts who became educationally endowed during young ages. Given this premise, this paper makes an assessment of educational progress across various age cohorts which not only offers a robust assessment of progress but also for a longer period rather than a decade or two. The proposed assessment is in contradiction with the conventional assessment of educational progress. Such an assessment is made to compare the educational progress across Indian states with age-cohort perspective in consideration of a couple of educational indicators like literacy, mean years of schooling as well as the share of attainment of different levels of education. The results highlight a mismatch in educational progress across states when compared across various indicators. Hence, educational progress assessment should be a combination of progress in terms of the varied educational indicators.

Status: Manuscript under Review.

39. Gauging Educational Deprivation in India: A Household Perspective

Udaya S. Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

The paper aims to analyze the educational deprivation across Indian states in a household perspective. Household based educational deprivation speaks beyond individual-centric educational deprivation given the positive externality of an individual member's education level within a household on all other members of the household. With this perspective, household educational deprivation is conceived in terms of the absence of a certain minimum level of education within the household. Such deprivation seems to be lower in large sized households and the disparity across region is relatively lesser when compared with individual-centric measures of educational deprivation.

Status: Manuscript under Review.

Ongoing Studies

40. Varying Class Size and its Impact on Government and Private Schools in Kerala

C. Gasper

The school education in Kerala has undergone a lot of change. Over the years, the pattern of demand for schooling has changed very much. The demand for private education has increased tremendously; but the demand for governmental and government-aided education has decreased. Consequently, the size of the classes in the primary and secondary schools has changed significantly. The size of the classes has become very much smaller in the case of government and private aided schools and very much larger in the case of private unaided schools. This paper is based on the study of selected government, private-aided and private-unaided schools in all districts in Kerala.

Status: Ongoing.

41. Educational Attainment and Challenges among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

S. Irudaya Rajan, Chinnappan Gasper and S. Sunitha (Research Assistant)

This book originates from two studies conducted in Kerala. They are the 'Educational attainment and Challenges among Scheduled Castes in Kerala' funded by ICSSR, New Delhi and the 'Scheduled Tribes of Kerala' funded by Kerala State Planning Board, Govt. of Kerala. The book identifies the root causes for the poor educational outcome and high level of unemployment among the SCs and STs. Social, economic and demographic factors hindering the progress of the SC and ST students are discussed, analysing the two household surveys simultaneously. The performance of SC and ST students is assessed in terms of students' continuation in studies and their academic achievements. The performance varies from one school to another and from rural to urban area. The strengths and weaknesses of the social and educational systems do influence the academic achievements of SC and ST students.

The households, the teaching community, the peer groups and the government are not very supportive to the educational development of SC and ST children. Further, many developmental schemes, programmes and facilities remain unutilized or underutilised either due to the students' ignorance or ineffective implementation. The level of discrimination and exclusion at educational institutions is also discussed. Overall, the government policies should be implemented in such a way as to support the students in completing their studies successfully.

Status: Ongoing – to publish as book.

42. Elder Abuse and Neglect in India: Current Perspectives

S. Irudaya Rajan

Ageing is a natural process, no one can stop or avoid that affect any being, nation or global; but can face it bravely, if there is good governance towards the future. Managing the incidence of ageing becomes the matter of hours which is different for each and every country. The Government, which is the representative of the society, is responsible for fixing a minimum standard of living and for the welfare of the citizens of the nation. India is now coping with the aged population by different social security schemes; although incompatible. The elderly people are the major beneficiaries of social security and their needs consist of food, clothing, shelter, health care and emotional support. All these needs can be met through an income. Therefore need for income security is the pioneer requirement of the elderly. Though India being a welfare nation, social security given to the citizens is inadequate for their daily living. In India majority of the workforces earns through unorganised labour markets. The issues that are generally happening in aged population are the increasing number of aged women with widowhood, health and financial problems that lead to elder abuse and neglect. Most probably, the abusers are the caregivers, particularly family members. Another important problem among the aged is the migration of their children causes increasing risk to manage their life without the physical help of their children. This chapter envisages the current demographic situation and future trend of the elderly population in India, their living arrangements, marital status, working status and disabilities by different ages for both male and female and place of residence based on various Censuses and the projected figures. Also the chapter describes the major diseases, disabilities and geriatric depression that cause the elderly at their dusk of life by using the data collected through the Kerala Ageing Survey 2013 conducted by the Centre for Development Studies, Kerala, funded by Government of Kerala and co-ordinated by the author of this chapter.

Status: Ongoing.

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

Udaya S. Mishra

Differences in educational outcomes according to socio-economic characteristics have always prompted inequity concerns in this capability domain which has far reaching impact

on various forms of inequality. However, difference in educational outcome has its own response from educational spending in the current scenario of shrinking public investment in education. Hence, it becomes pertinent to examine the characteristic aspect of households in terms of educational spending to assess the implied variation in educational outcome and its consequential derivatives on inequality. In the process, a contentious hypothesis of caste-based connection with educational spending is verified to contest the position that claims endowment based variation responsible for differential in educational outcomes.

Status: Ongoing - to publish as journal article.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan and Indu K (Doctoral Scholar)

Sponsor: International Development Research Centre, Canada

In the context of internal displacement, this research strives to comprehend and theorise the complex interlinks between violence, inequality and poverty. It examines the difference that displacement makes to the condition of the internally displaced people (IDPs) in contrast to the lives of non-IDP inhabitants, in terms of medium/long term inequality, impoverishment, social and economic opportunities for second generation, civic participation, and entrepreneurial behaviour.

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

The CDS has completed the both rounds of the longitudinal surveys held in both first and third year. The first round of the survey was conducted between November 6th, 2013 and January 31st, 2014 while the second round of the survey was conducted between 1 December 2015 and January 2016. The survey covered both displaced and resettled households (IDPs) and non-displaced people (non-IDPs) served as the control group. As for the displaced and resettled group, we took those households who were displaced as part of several recent development projects in Kochi and who had resettled in the last 10 years.

The survey involved two tasks; one of mapping the displaced household in Kochi and the second of surveying these households. With regard to non-displaced, we adopted the criteria of taking them from those locations where displacement took place. Random

sampling was done to make meaningful comparisons between IDPs and non-IDPs. Post survey, the data entry, cleaning and making comparable the data set across the three cities was done by February 2016 and the data analysis is being carried out at present.

Qualitative research was conducted in all three years. Interviews exploring the several dimensions of displacement were carried out in first year. In the second year, a community profile of the resettled was planned to look closely at the lives of the displaced, who were evicted from their homes as their land was acquired by the government for setting up the Smart City in Edachira, Thrikkakara Municipality in Kochi. The community profile focuses on six aspects in relation to this area: 1) as a part of the city, 2) a place to live, 3) social community, 4) economic community, 5) political community and 6) personal space. Interviews were conducted with government officials, activists, researchers and non-IDPs for getting their perspectives on the concerned issues in the third year. Through a community profiling exercise, we tried to understand how the resettled community has coped with the process of displacement and resettlement as well as how they have managed their lives as a community by leveraging the resources available to them or by engaging with other actors such as the government. The struggles of the displaced for better compensation are underscored in the study as Kerala is a state which has received much acclaim for public action by the masses. The publication plan is to bring out an edited volume consisting of papers based on quantitative and qualitative analysis from the three South-Asian cities.

Status: To bring out as edited volume. IDRC sponsored international conference on Development-induced Displacement and Migration, Land Acquisition and Resettlement held on 3 and 4 March 2016, at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

45. Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015

S. Irudaya Rajan, Bernard D' Sami (LISSTAR) and Samuel Asir Raj (MS University)

Sponsor: Government of Tamil Nadu

The survey among 20,000 households in all the 32 districts of Tamil Nadu was co-ordinated by the Centre for Development Studies, Kerala, which is the lead partner in sampling, preparation of questionnaire, data entry and analysis and report presentation. According to the TMS 2015, emigrants from Tamil Nadu living in any part of world are estimated to be 2.2 million. On the other hand, return emigrants who return after working abroad is estimated as 1.3 million. Singapore reports the largest number of emigrants from Tamil Nadu which is 4.1 lakhs. The Gulf region comprises of the top 5 countries receiving emigrants from Tamil Nadu – with both UAE and Saudi Arabia accounting for 4.0 and 3.5 lakhs respectively. One out of ten households in Tamil Nadu has one or more emigrants compared to one out of five households in Kerala. Among emigrants, 15 per cent are women. Out of 2.2 million emigrants, 75 per cent are Hindus, 15 per cent Muslims and 10 per cent Christians. The total number of women left behind due to husbands' migration is estimated as 1 million and this is again not discussed in the policy circle. The estimated number of Out-migrants (OMI) in Tamil Nadu is 1.02 million and

that of Return Out-Migrants (ROM) is 0.91 million. Karnataka is the state which receives the most number of out-migrants from Tamil Nadu. The total remittances to Tamil Nadu in 2015 was estimated to be Rs.61843 crores according to the TMS 2015. According to our estimates, the remittances to Tamil Nadu are equivalent to 14 per cent of the state's domestic product. The per capita income of the state was Rs.66,635, without taking remittances into account, but would be Rs. 75,214 if remittances are taken into account. Remittances were 6.8 times the money that the state received from the central government as revenue transfer and 1.8 times the entire government expenditure. In other words 85 per cent of the households received remittances for their day-to-day needs.

Status: Plan to publish Research articles.

Ongoing Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: EURA-NET

The aim of the EURA-NET project is to attain an understanding of the current characteristics and related policy impacts of temporary transnational migration and mobility between national borders. The project seeks to help national and international policy-makers to address the challenges arising in the increasingly interconnected and demographically mobile world. The project already completed two phases (Task 1 and Task 2) and the Task 2.3, which is mainly a study among key informants, is continuing. It is expected to conduct 40-60 structured interviews among the key informants with respect to 'Temporary Transnational migration between India and Europe' and prepare a detailed report. The research outcomes will be communicated in the forms of scientific and policy reports and policy briefs to multi-level interest groups.

Status: Ongoing.

47. Infant and Child Mortality in India: District Level Estimates

S. Irudaya Rajan, P. Mohanachandran Nair (University of Kerala) and Anil Chandran S (University of Kerala)

Sponsor: Population Foundation of India

Although the data on IMR and CMR are available at national and state levels, it is not available at the district level. In India, there is a large inter-district variation in the level of socio-economic development within a state. The District Level Household Survey (DLHS) also suggests a large variation in health care indicators at the district level. With the initiation of decentralized planning, it has become inevitable to plan at the district level and the key variables are IMR and CMR or under five mortality. With the correct estimation of fertility and mortality, therefore being essential, we have attempted to estimate vital rates for India, its states and their districts with the census data on children ever born and children

surviving by using the techniques developed by Brass, Trussell and later by Pathak et al. Main objectives of the study are to estimate Infant and Child Mortality for 640 districts in India using Children Ever Born (CEB) and Children Surviving (CS) data from 2011 census and to compare the estimates of 2011 with 1991 and 2001 estimates.

Status: Ongoing – Report planned.

48. Kerala Ageing Survey 2016

S. Irudaya Rajan and Yasuhiko Saito (Nikon University) and Zimmer Zachary (University of California)

Sponsor: University of California

“Kerala Ageing Survey 2016”, is the two sets of longitudinal studies on Ageing. One was started in 2004 continuing its 5th wave and another one was started in 2013 and this is the second wave. The data will be collected from the same elderly who were interviewed in 2013 of both panels. The total elderly sample is 9802. The data will be edited, compiled cleaned and ready for analysis. CDS will also write a joint report with University of California.

Status: Ongoing -- Report planned.

49. Gender and Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan, Ganesh Seshan and Sulagna Mookerjee (Qatar University)

Sponsor: George Town University, Qatar

The study is to explore the consequences of migration for the wives of the migrants who remain in the origin households. The impact of husbands' migration status on the wives' well-being in their marital household has been empirically relatively unexplored in the development economics literature, and is theoretically ambiguous. Wives of migrants could have greater authority and higher decision-making participation in the household, or they could be left more vulnerable to the conduct of their in-laws as a result of the removal of the husband's protective presence. This would in turn depend on the remittances of the husband to the origin household, whether the wife was the direct recipient of the remittances, and whether the wife reduced contact with her marital household once her husband migrated elsewhere (for instance, if her natal family lived nearby, she could spend more time in her natal household). To this end, we have included some questions on women's participation in household decision-making and their ability to go to places (such as the market, the health clinic, etc.) without requiring permission or escorts. These outcomes are commonly used in the development economics literature as a proxy for women's well-being, and linking them to migration decisions of their partners would be a novel contribution of this survey. In order to deal with the lack of panel data for this analysis (since these questions were not included in the earlier round, KMS 2011), the survey seeks to collect retrospective information on women's status in the household; for instance, women report what their current decision-making participation in the household is, along with what it was five or ten years ago. Comparing the change in their husband's migration status with a change in their authority

within the household would enable us to draw inferences about what migrant husbands entail for women's autonomy.

Status: Ongoing.

(e) MIGRATION

Completed Studies

50. Deterritorialisation of Keralam: Economy, Society and Polity

K.N. Harilal and C.S. Akhil (Doctoral Scholar)

Territory was and continues to be problematic in understanding Keralam. A view of Keralam confined to the geographical boundaries of the Kerala state is grossly inadequate. Global disbursal of Keralites in the aftermath of the formation of united Keralam in 1956, especially since 1970s when migration to the Middle East picked momentum, has transformed Keralam into an archetypical deterritorialised society. Even though, migration from Kerala has of late attracted a lot of attention, underlying deterritorialisation of Keralam is not yet widely discussed or understood. The present paper is an attempt to fill in this void. The process of deterritorialisation is quite advanced in Keralam, not only because of the big size of the diaspora or its contribution to the economy but also for its role in producing and reproducing the society and culture. Keralites inside the territory cannot claim superiority over Keralites off the territory in building Keralam in its various dimensions. Diaspora participation in the production of literature, music, cinema, festivals, media, charity, corruption, scams, scandals, religion, communal and community activities, politics, etc., is in no way inferior to those at home. It is also fast acquiring features such as contemporaneity and synchronicity. Still the rein of home Keralam over off Keralam continues unabated. What is highlighted here is the intransigence of the polity; polity remain stubbornly territory-centric. In the design and functioning of polity those at home are privileged over those off home. What we see is 'home rule' of both home and off home! The territory-centric nature of the polity is reflected even in the case of the making of the diaspora policy. But, it is more obvious in the participation of people off the territory in the governance of the processes shaping the common future of deterritorialised societies? The question may sound too futuristic, but not when raised in the context of societies that are moving onto advanced stages of deterritorialisation, such as Keralam.

Status: To publish chapter in *India Migration Report, 2016*.

51. India Migration Report 2016: Gulf Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan

This annual series strives to bring together international networks of migration scholars and policymakers to document and discuss research on various facets of migration. The seventh IMR, organised in 20 chapters, looks at contemporary labour recruitment and policy, both in

India and in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. It also explores gender issues in migration to Gulf countries and brings together latest field data on migrants across states in India.

Status: To publish as a book.

Ongoing Studies

52. Securing India's Interests or Undermining the Rights of Emigrant Domestic workers in the Middle East? Reflections on India's Emigration Policy

Praveena Kodoth

Reports of violence against domestic workers in the Middle East occasionally make headlines in the Indian media and routinely elicit demands for curbs on women's labour migration. Focus is on the long term implications for social and economic citizenship of women workers of how these demands are framed. The long standing policy stance legitimising restrictions has had severely detrimental effects on the position of Indian domestics on the labour markets in the Middle East in general and in the more competitive and better paying labour markets in the UAE and Kuwait, in particular. In the latter countries, Indian domestic workers enjoyed an edge in the 1960s and 1970s as the earliest entrants from outside the Arab countries but have been relegated at present to competing with the most recent entrants who are also the lowest rated and lowest paid workers. In 2015, the Indian government virtually banned the mobility of domestics to Kuwait because Kuwait refused to accede to some of the conditions insisted upon by India. Even as the Indian state continues to compromise the labour market prospects of domestics in the more competitive markets in the Middle East, recent events show that the Indian state may not be averse to using domestics as pawns to advance the interests of Indian business. In 2014, India inked a bilateral agreement to promote the mobility of domestics to Saudi Arabia, the first of its kind with any nation. Saudi Arabia has a high unmet demand for domestics not the least because it has been black listed by several sending countries owing to its poor human rights record with respect to domestics in particular. Though Saudi Arabia acceded officially to the Indian government's conditions for the supply of domestics, recruiting agents report that it routinely reneges on them even as private agents demand that they must supply women domestics if they want to receive contracts for other jobs.

Status: Ongoing.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan, Steve Taylor (Northumbria University,UK) Vinod Kumar (Punjab University, Chandigarh)

Sponsor: MOIA

This study is to examine the extent to which the relationship between overseas migration, economic growth and regional development is inclusive within Punjab and Kerala, with particular reference to caste inequities. More specifically, the aim is to investigate the role of Dalits within the international migration-development nexus within two states where overseas migration is increasingly heralded as one of the, if not the, main facilitators of social mobility, economic growth and regional development.

Dalit overseas migration is a much more recent phenomenon, significant from the 1980s onwards, when compared to wider caste migration in both Punjab and Kerala. This is particularly pronounced in Punjab where higher caste overseas migration has a history stretching over two centuries. The majority of Dalit overseas migration from both Punjab and Kerala remains towards the Middle East, as opposed to the western nations migrated to by other caste groups. Employment of Punjabi and Dalit migrants overseas is dominated by unskilled, low paid and temporary work, particularly when compared to wider caste migration from these states. Dalit overseas migrants from both Punjab and Kerala are clearly more prosperous, and have seen a huge increase in income and life chances, when compared to Dalit non-migrants. The vast majority of remittances from overseas Dalit migration are directed towards personal consumption, for migrants themselves and their families, within both Punjab and Kerala.

Dalit overseas migration from Punjab and Kerala has provided significant increases in income, resources, land ownership, educational opportunities and consumption for migrants and their families, as well as enabling wider development initiatives, particularly within Punjab. However, overseas migration alone can certainly not be seen as the panacea for tackling caste inequalities within these or other states. Overseas migration simultaneously exacerbates and intensifies existing caste and gendered inequalities. These inequalities need to be tackled at root (within India) before there can be any talk of inclusive growth or development and so that all Indians can take advantage of employment and life opportunities both at home and overseas.

Status: To publish as research articles.

(f) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Completed Studies

54. Is Disinvestment Detrimental to Employment? Firm Level Evidence from Indian Central Public Sector Enterprises

Ritika Jain

The employee strength in central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) in India has been plummeting since the late eighties. This period overlaps with the inception and evolution of disinvestment since 1991 as a remedial policy tool to improve the performance of the CPSEs. Disinvestment is defined as the transfer of ownership of public sector enterprises from the government to the private sector. Against this background, the current study aims to explore the effect of disinvestment on the size of employment in CPSEs. Using an instrumental variable approach, the study focuses on the employment decisions of all CPSEs (approximately 230) from 1991-92 to 2011-12. The study recognizes and accounts for the political influence in public sector enterprises and disinvestment decisions. The results suggest that investment has, in fact, had a positive influence on employee strength. Further, ideology of the state where the enterprise is located not only affects employment directly but also conditions the influence of disinvestment on employee size.

Status: To publish in *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict*.

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

Vinoj Abraham and J.Devika

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

Status: To be sent for publication to a journal.

Ongoing Studies

56. Declining Wage Share in India's organised Manufacturing Sector

Vinoj Abraham and Sasikumar S .K. (V.V. Giri National Labour Institute)

A persistent decline of wage share in gross value added of the organised manufacturing sector in India and widening gap between real wages per worker and labour productivity was noted at least since the early 1980s. This phenomenon of declining wage share and widening wage-productivity gap is of serious concern owing to their implications on class based inequality, concentration of wealth and power. Hence, there is need to delve on this important issue of declining wage share and widening wage-productivity gap in the organised manufacturing sector of India. Given this background this study looks into the following objectives: (1) To analyse the trends and patterns in factor payments in the organised manufacturing sector. (2) To account the extent of decline in wage share and identify the sources of the drop in wage shares in the organised manufacturing sector. (3) To analyse the factors that explain the change in wage share. For this study we have used the Annual Survey of Industries, both the unit level data and the aggregate data. To look into the long term trends we analyse the data for 1980 to 2012 for All India, and fifteen major states.

Status: Ongoing - For publication in a journal.

(g) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

Completed Studies

57. The 'Kudumbashree Woman' and the Kerala Model Woman: Women and Politics in Contemporary Kerala

J. Devika

This paper reflects on women's presence in politics in Kerala where neoliberalised welfare now targets a very large number of women and inducts them into local governance. Offering a brief sketch of the shifts in women's roles and responsibilities from the pre-liberalisation period to the 1990s and after in the region, the paper draws upon two spells of fieldwork to probe the unintended consequences that neoliberalised welfare has generated, the possibilities thrown up by institutional change in women's self-help groups. It is also attempted to think about the sharing and the departures between the figure of the 'Kerala Model Woman', shaped in the laudatory literature on the 'Kerala Model' of development, and the emerging, apparently more troublesome, figure of the 'KS woman'.

Status: Forthcoming in *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*.

58. Reformer-Man and Feminist Man: The End of an Era in Kerala

J. Devika

‘Men in feminism’ has always been an uneasy category in Anglo-American feminism. This has been particularly the case after the manner in which the knowledge-objects of feminism became radically pluralized in the late twentieth century. The story, definitely, is bound to be different in non metropolitan, South Asian locations. This paper is about men ‘doing’ feminism in the 1980s and early 1990s in Kerala, a period in which feminism as a politics was beginning to take shape.

Status: Accepted to a volume on *Men in Indian Feminism*, edited by Romit Choudhury and Zaid al Basset from Routledge India.

59. The Kiss of Love Protests: A Report on Resistance to Abjection in Kerala

J. Devika

This paper reflects on the contemporary political moment in Kerala in which objects seem to be swelling, even as outliers seem to be receiving differential attention. For instance, while public outrage has been prominent towards the denial of land to the tribal people, evident in the remarkable public support for the ‘Stand-Up Struggle’ demanding land for tribals, and in responses to news of infant deaths in tribal hamlets, the plight of the fisher folk who are to be displaced by the upcoming Vizhinjam port has not elicited the same degree of protest from the privileged who occupy the Malayalee public. What is also striking about the present political moment here is the open and widespread resistance that is being offered to abjection. This is not surprising perhaps because unlike sex workers and people of non-heteronormative sexualities who are also materially deprived besides being culturally and socially marginalized, the present targets – young people, cutting across class, gender, and community divides – are much better endowed with the many kinds of resources needed for struggle.

Status: For a volume from Routledge India titled *Familiarizing the Unfamiliar: Sexuality, Abjection and Queer Existence in Contemporary India* co-edited by Pushpesh Kumar and Rukmini Sen.

60. Gender and Labour Migration

Praveena Kodoth

Gender structures mobility such that labour migration is embedded in family strategies that prioritise male migration or bind women largely to move in association with men. It is relatively rare for women to migrate independently. As a counterpoint to the under-estimates of women’s labour mobility in the macro data, in this paper the author maps its diverse nature and forms within the country focusing particularly on village and sector specific studies that document women’s considerable presence in temporary, seasonal and circular labour migration and consider their implications for social development. The study also probes gender-related assumptions underpinning state policy on labour migration within the country and across its borders. Migration from Kerala has been

male dominated but unlike high emigration states like Punjab, Kerala is recognised for migration of women workers particularly as nurses but also as domestics. In this context, the author asks what conditions enabled nurses and domestics from Kerala to access international mobility and what have been the implications of gender-differentiated mobility for social development. To trace these she draws on interviews conducted with nurses and domestic workers who migrated between 1950 and 1975 and / or their family members.

Status: To publish in *Social Development Report 2016*, OUP.

61. Migration Policies, Employment Choices and the Vulnerability of South Indian Domestic Workers in the Middle East

Praveena Kodoth

Emigrant domestic workers from South India are found in two broad categories of employment in the Middle East, i.e., full-time live-in jobs with employers, who have sponsored them as mandated by the system, or in informal employment, where the sponsor and the employer are separate and workers take up full time, part time or irregular jobs that are outside the purview of the system. The regulatory system in the Middle East introduces friction in the relationship between sponsor-employers and domestic workers. The legal obligation of sponsors to pay for the emigration and subsistence of domestic workers imparts a sense of entitlement over the latter and shapes violation of rights. The benefit of this provision, however, is usually absorbed by intermediaries. Thus, South Indian domestic workers invest large sums of money on emigration and are under tremendous pressure to tolerate exploitation and abuse in order to continue employment with the sponsor. In this context, India's emigration policy, which relies on barriers to prevent the flow of domestic workers to the Middle East and denies them support in the destination pushes the latter to depend on informal support networks and heightens their vulnerability in overseas employment. Severe ill treatment by sponsors or aspirations for better jobs motivates domestics to seek informal employment, which is illegal in the Middle East. This paper analyses employment choices of emigrant domestics in four categories - stable employment with sponsors, precarious employment with sponsors, stable informal employment and precarious informal employment – to draw attention to how Indian policy reinforces precarity.

Status: Forthcoming in M Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley eds., *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict*, vol 3, *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, World Scientific.

62. Structural Violence Against Emigrant Domestic Workers and Survival in the Middle East: The Effects of Indian Emigration Policy

Praveena Kodoth

The emphasis of Indian emigration policy on restrictions on the mobility of women domestic workers to the Middle East has created conditions in which they are subject to systemic exploitation and abuse in the emigration process and in overseas employment.

Indian policy has made way for unscrupulous recruiters, raised the costs of migration and reduced returns. Thus it has impeded the incentive for workers to invest in training and diminished their prospects on the labour market in the Middle East. However, Indian policy is underpinned not by economics but by a gendered, caste and class based nationalism that regards the emigration of women domestic workers as degrading. In the Middle East, where the *Kafala* system of sponsorship endows sponsor-employers with extraordinary powers over immigrant workers, the lack of support from Indian embassies reinforces structural violence. Push factors in the sending regions of South India and the demonstration effects of previous migration motivates women to use the services of informal recruiters and to disregard state regulations. Domestic workers survive multiple pressures in the destination by tolerating abuse and striving to gain the sponsor's patronage or defying the system with the help of social networks to tap the gains of informal/illegal employment.

Status: *Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics*, Vol. (1) 2016.

Ongoing Studies

63. Scattered Thoughts on Feminist Solidarities, Spaces of Belonging, and Intersectional Analysis for Troubled Times

J. Devika

How to think of feminist spaces of belonging and refurbishing feminist solidarities in times in which feminists face eviction from the 'Nation' as conceived by Hindutva rightwing forces? In what ways could intersectional analysis be mobilized to this end? This paper thinks aloud about these vital questions. It seeks to clarify the difference between spaces of alliance and spaces of belonging, and to reflect on the debate on the utility of intersectional perspectives among Indian feminists.

Status: To appear in volume edited by Aishika Chakrabathi and Panchali Ray, following a conference on Women Speak the Nation: Identities and Intersectionalities.

64. Lokavipavangalil Vecchettavum Neendathu : Raashtriyam, Lingabhedam, Janadhipadhyam, [The Longest of World Revolutions: Politics, Gender, and Democracy]

J. Devika

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

Status: Design over; copyediting is ongoing. To be published by the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat.

65. Patriarchy, Caste and Belonging to the Nation: Perspectives of Emigrant Domestic Workers

Praveena Kodoth

As India globalizes aggressively through moves to recognise a conception of de-territorialized citizenship and woos ‘overseas citizens’ (particularly those in the OECD) with rights that include easy mobility across its borders, the contrast with its approach towards less skilled ‘overseas workers’ in the Middle East could not be more stark. Successive governments have reinforced procedural requirements for the mobility of ‘unskilled’ workers to the Middle East and imposed restrictions on the mobility of ‘unskilled’ women, particularly domestic workers citing their abuse and exploitation at the workplace. However, with strong personal connections and informal networks in the Middle East, established over more than half a century of mobility, formal restrictions have failed to stem the flow of domestic workers. On the contrary they have only spurred ‘irregular’ migration. Why do the popular rhetoric of ‘protection’ and policy of restrictions miss the reality of women’s aspirations? It may be argued that assertion of control by the state over women workers recovers an upper caste patriarchal sense of belonging to the nation that may be destabilised by the claims of women overwhelmingly from poor and marginalised social groups to less skilled employment in the Middle East. Because women are constituted as symbols of national honour, the state and the dominant ‘public’ view the abuse and exploitation of women workers outside the country but not within as an affront. As the domestic context of work ill affords protection to this class of women, the rhetoric of protection is not about the rights of women at the workplace but about the self image of the country, which women’s mobility puts at risk. Here racial difference with Arabs, who are constituted as ‘predatory’ and the sexual agency of women emigrants too are drawn into perceptions of how the identity of the nation may be undermined. The perspectives of the first generation of emigrant women workers question the dominant cultural sense of belonging to the nation not only through their claims to overseas jobs but also through a deeper sense of identification with the destination, where they forge affiliations that cross national and familial boundaries.

Status: Ongoing.

66. Securing India’s Interests or Undermining the Rights of Emigrant Domestic workers in the Middle East? Reflections on India’s Emigration Policy

Praveena Kodoth

Reports of violence against domestic workers in the Middle East occasionally make headlines in the Indian media and routinely elicit demands for curbs on women’s labour migration. I focus on the long term implications for social and economic citizenship of women workers of how these demands are framed. The long standing policy stance legitimising restrictions has had severely detrimental effects on the position of Indian domestics on the labour markets in the Middle East in general and in the more competitive and better paying labour markets in the UAE and Kuwait, in particular. In the latter countries, Indian domestic workers enjoyed an edge in the 1960s and 1970s as the earliest entrants from outside the Arab countries but have been relegated at present to

competing with the most recent entrants who are also the lowest rated and lowest paid workers. In 2015, the Indian government virtually banned the mobility of domestics to Kuwait because Kuwait refused to accede to some of the conditions insisted upon by India. Even as the Indian state continues to compromise the labour market prospects of domestics in the more competitive markets in the Middle East, recent events show that it may not be averse to using domestics as pawns to advance the interests of Indian business. In 2014, India inked a bilateral agreement to promote the mobility of domestics to Saudi Arabia, the first of its kind with any nation. Saudi Arabia has a high unmet demand for domestics not the least because it has been black listed by several sending countries owing to its poor human rights record with respect to domestics in particular. Though Saudi Arabia acceded officially to the Indian government's conditions for the supply of domestics, recruiting agents report that it routinely reneges on them even as private agents demand that they must supply women domestics if they want to receive contracts for other jobs.

Status: Ongoing.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

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

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

Sponsor : NORGLOBAL, Norway

Date of completion was extended to end of 2017 (no additional funds) in view of the ill-health of a lead member of the team in Oslo. A new phase of fieldwork, intending to study three different housing programmes rolled out in the Thiruvananthapuram City Corporation since 2000 and the manner in which women have participated in them as development agents has been initiated.

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

assess the impact of these on the loves and careers of women from these extreme-marginal communities.

Status: Ongoing -- Several papers published; two journal articles accepted for publication; several chapters in forthcoming books. Papers from project presented as a special panel in an international workshop organised by Gender Park, Govt. of Kerala, November 2015 and in the SASNET conference at Lund, May 2015.

(h) OTHER STUDIES

Completed Studies

68. 'Introduction: A Woman among the Reformers'

J. Devika

This introduction offers a new reading of Lalitambika's writing by placing her as a public intellectual engaging with and re-writing the major political and literary currents of her times. It justifies the selection of stories in the collection from this angle, explicitly rejecting the manner in which she has been read as the epitome of bourgeois motherhood and a modernising-figure within the Nambutiri community.

Status: As the scholar's introduction to author's collection of translated short stories by Lalitambika Antarjanam, forthcoming from OUP.

69. Return and Volatility Interdependences in Up and Down Markets across Developed and Emerging Countries

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata)

In this paper, we have used daily stock returns data from two developed and four emerging countries to analyse the behaviour of returns and volatility spillovers in two different stock market conditions called the up and down markets. To this end, we have proposed a VAR-TGARCH-M type model and incorporated the smooth transition behaviour to switch from one market condition to another. The results show that, in general, there is significant and asymmetric effect of returns and volatility of one market on another in up and down market conditions, but the sign of the effect varies over pairs of countries concerned and also of market conditions.

Status: Published in *Research in International Business and Finance*, 2016, Vol 36, p. 297-311.

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

Srikanta Kundu and Ruma Kundu (Sikkim University)

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

is an important vehicle for the transfer of technologies, contributing relatively more to growth than domestic investment. However, some empirical study has suggested that the role of FDI is different in different sectors of the economy. On the other hand some studies suggested that the effect is different in different country depending on the market condition, while others suggested that the positive impact of FDI on growth exist only after the financial market exceeds some threshold level, until then the benefit of FDI is nonexistent. In this paper we investigate whether there is different role of FDI on economic growth in different financial market condition in case of India. We employ a Markov switching regression model for explaining the role of FDI on economic growth. On the other hand, from the time varying transition probability model we want to see whether the improvement of financial market condition can increase the probability of FDI to a higher regime. It may be possible that there are bidirectional relationship between the growth and the FDI. Linear vector autoregressive model suggested that such type of relationship may not exist in these two variables. Similar to the single equation model, Markov switching VAR model also established the bidirectional relationship contrary to that of linear specification.

Status: To be communicated to journal.

71. The Volatility and Return Spillovers across Asian Developed and Emerging Economies in Up and Down Market Conditions

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata)

This paper investigates the transmission of returns and volatility among four Asian stock markets and investigates the asymmetric spillovers in up and down market conditions. Two developed (Hong Kong and Japan) and two emerging (China and India) markets from Asia are included in this analysis. A multivariate autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (MGARCH)-in-mean model with a threshold specification in conditional mean considering up and down markets is used to identify the magnitude and sign of the spillovers in the different market conditions. A number of hypotheses regarding the asymmetric effects have also examined using Wald and LR tests. The results generally indicate the spillovers are not homogeneous among the different combinations of countries considered. Effects of Japan on emerging markets are higher compared to that of Hong Kong. As per the up and down markets are concern, asymmetric effects of returns and volatility are statistically significant for all pairs of countries.

Status: To be communicated to journal.

72. Effect of Monetary policy on Stock Return under Markov Switching Regression Model: Evidence from Emerging countries

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata)

This paper investigates the effect of monetary policy on stock returns in case of important emerging economies using the Markov switching regression-both the fixed and time varying transition probability models. We use two different instruments of monetary policy-money supply growth and change in interest rate-to examine the asymmetric effect on stock returns.

Our results show that monetary growth has no impact on stock returns, but the change in interest rate has a negative impact in the bull market and it has greater effect in bear market. Further, we find that an increase in current interest rate increases the transition probability of stock market to switch from bull to bear market in case of time varying transition probability model.

Status: Presented in the conference of Indian Econometric Society at Kozhikode in January 2016 and to be communicated to journal.

73. Enlargement Decisions of Regional Trading Blocs

Sunandan Ghosh

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

Status: Forthcoming in M Roy and S Sinharoy (Eds.) International Trade and International Finance: Explorations of Contemporary Issues. Springer: New Delhi.

74. Decentralized Governance and Human Development: The Kerala Experience

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 paper introduces the integrated theory of governance, public action and development in the framework of Sennian capability approach and human rights perspective. The experience of Kerala in decentralization ventures is discussed and an evaluation made of the programmes in the context of the implications for human development. An attempt is also made to correlate quality and freedom in the context of infrastructure development. Defining development in its truest sense in terms of a duality of availability (including accessibility) and quality, we argue that Kerala has in the field of infrastructure achieved only what we call *apparent capability* (or *a-capability*) *enhancement*, and she is yet to strive for the true development or the *freedom from apparent freedom*.

Status: Published in *Journal of Global Studies in Economics*, January-June 2015, 1(1): 20-43.

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

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

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

Rationing cost involved in power shortage includes loss of consumers' surplus and cost of administering a certain rationing scheme. Minimising the total cost incurred in power supply in a shortage period yields a significant inverse relationship between LOLP and rationing cost along with other (capacity and operating) cost components. It is significant to note that the rationing cost derived here is the same as the one obtained by Hung-so Chao (1983) and Vijayamohanan Pillai (1991; 2010) under conditions of stochastic demand and conventional costs and ordering of n-technology in an expected social welfare maximizing model. Various implications of this relationship are examined for optimal investment rule, stochastic version of peak load pricing, etc.

Status: Under review of *Energy Review*.

76. Communism: A Deterministic Inevitability or a Practical Possibility?

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This constitutes a chapter of a book on '*Poverty of Communism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks*'. There are many Marxian statements that ostensibly direct social progress along a predetermined ('monist') path obviously implying traits of a determinism. And this determinism has become stronger as dialectical materialism with its iron laws of the nature has stood to raise historical materialism to the pedestal of a science. To a good extent, the Marxist gurus themselves were responsible for this unfortunate situation with numerous of their assertive claims. This paper argues that the dialectical relationship between the objective base and the subjective superstructure implies that social progress is neither spontaneous nor mechanical, but one to be brought about through consciously organized force. It is here the notion of practice, significance of praxis, appears. This in turn suggests that social transition is a practical reality on the plane of possibilities, not a mechanical inevitability on the wings of certainty. The Marxist gurus conveniently forgot to underline this idea.

Status: Chapter in book.

77. The Enigma of Necessity and Freedom in Marxism

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This constitutes a chapter of a book on '*Poverty of Communism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks*'. The assertion that social life progresses along a monist channel determined by historical laws and that it must be achieved through consciously organized human action clearly implies a historical necessity to be carried out consciously by men. The conflict between this historical necessity and human freedom is another puzzle in Marxism. Is man only a slave of historical necessity? Does he have no freedom, autonomy, free will? The present paper argues that it is not possible to contain free will within the confines of determinism. Even though the conflict between necessity and freedom could be solved in Marxism, it is only an intellectual exercise of abstraction. As Lenin remarked in 1919, "we know perfectly well from our own experience that there is a difference between solving a problem theoretically and putting the solution into practice." It is argued in the paper that herein lies communism as an utopian dream.

Status: Chapter in book.

78. Global Warming: A State of Fear or an Inconvenient Truth?

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Global warming refers to the scientific consensus, summarized in the 2001 Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), that the global average surface temperature has risen 0.6 ± 0.2 °C since the late 19th century, and 0.17 °C per decade in the last 30 years, and that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities, in particular, the heat-trapping greenhouse gas effect. Despite the claimed consensus, there have been a large number of scientists, dubbed as global warming deniers or doubters or skeptics, who hold that it is not possible to project global climate accurately due to inadequacies of current global climate modeling, or that the observed warming is more likely to be naturogenic than anthropogenic.

This global warming controversy has witnessed a number of explosive bouts fuelled by non-scientist writers, enriching the popular media, such as the 2004 book by the environmental lawyer Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. entitled *Crimes Against Nature: How George W. Bush and Corporate Pals are Plundering the Country and Hijacking Our Democracy*, the best-seller 2004 techno-thriller novel by Michael Crichton, *State of Fear*, in which a group of environmental extremists plot mass murder through artificial tsunami in order to signal as a consequence of global warming and the 2006 documentary film *An Inconvenient Truth* of Davis Guggenheim about the former United States Vice President Al Gore's campaign to educate people about the threat of global warming, followed by the 2007 American documentary film *An Inconvenient Truth...Or Convenient Fiction?* of Steven F. Hayward, aimed to rebut the global warming extremism of the film *An Inconvenient Truth*. Most of the skeptics agree along with Hayward: "I agree that we're warming, and I agree that we're playing a role in it. What I disagree with

is overall pessimism” (Reported in *New York Times*, April 14, 2007). *The present paper discusses the trend and the implications of this controversy.*

Status: Inaugural Address of a Seminar on ‘Environment and Development: Conflict or Congruity?’ To be published.

Ongoing Studies

79. Monetary Policy and the US Housing Bubble: A VAR Study with Structural Breaks

Srikanta Kundu and Mahua Barari (Missouri State University)

In recent years, a number of studies [see Taylor (2007), Taylor (2012), Kahn (2010), Ahrend (2010)] have suggested that a loose monetary policy pursued by the Federal Reserve in the past decade was a primary cause of the dramatic increase in house prices and residential investment in the US leading up to the Great Recession of 2007-2009. On the contrary, in a 2010 speech, then Chair Bernanke disputed such claim citing research conducted by Del Negro and Otrok (2007), Jarocinski and Smets (2008), Dokko et. al (2009) among others and specifically elaborated on Dokko’s study.

Dokko et. al (2009) used two types of empirical models to examine the role that monetary policy may have played in housing market developments – the internal FRB/US model and a general reduced-form Vector-autoregressive(VAR) model. For the VAR analysis, the sample period ranged from 1977-2002 with 2003-2008 being set aside for the forecast period. Using a conditional forecast approach (conditional on other variables that enter the VAR), Dokko et. al found the realized path of federal funds rate for the forecast period to be within 2 standard deviation conditional forecast bands. This was a clear indication, according to Dokko et. al, that monetary policy was not unusually loose during this period. On the contrary, the actual paths for house price growth and residential investment share were unusually strong for the same forecast period and outside of the 2 standard deviation conditional forecast bands for the most part. Such simulation exercises suggested that monetary policy could not have played a major role in the housing market boom. Based on their VAR study, Dokko et. al concluded that the realized paths of these housing market variables were not typical of historical relationship between the set of variables that entered the VAR and left open the possibility of breaks in these relationships, especially in view of recent financial innovations in housing market finance.

Dokko et. al is the starting point of present study. We first examine if structural breaks in VAR relationships between housing variables, general macro variables and monetary policy variables indeed occurred in the US housing market. To address this issue, we apply a fairly recent statistical technique by Qu and Perron (Econometrica 2007). Qu and Perron (2007) is the first comprehensive study by far to investigate structural change issues with respect to multiple structural breaks occurring at unknown dates in linear multivariate regression models that include VAR. Our preliminary results suggest

existence of multiple breaks in the VAR relationships using Dokko sample period (1977-2008) and beyond.

Next, we use the estimated break points to split the sample into different segments/regimes and perform multivariate time series analysis for sub-samples including Granger causality tests and impulse responses. When only Dokko sample is considered, there is indeed no evidence of federal funds rate impacting housing market variables. However, when sample size is extended to include a more recent time period, we find early evidence of federal funds rate Granger causing housing market variables in the last regime pointing to possible role of the Fed in contributing to the housing bubble.

Status: Ongoing - to be communicated to journal.

80. Path Dependency: A Marxist Interpretation

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

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

Status: Ongoing- To be presented in Seminars and to be published.

81. Revisionism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This constitutes a chapter of a book on ‘Poverty of Communism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks’. It sketches out the development of revisionism that is the games of filling in the perceived Marxian blanks as a series of wonderful survival tactics of capitalism made a mockery of the charming optimism of the Marxian ‘scientific’ determinism. The paper shows that Marx had left many a blank in respect of the process of the socialist revolution and a significant turn in the recognition of the new historical evolutionary process came from an unexpected quarter: from Engels himself, who attempted to fill in the Marxian theoretical blanks with concrete references from the social reality since 1848. Eduard Bernstein carried on this legacy and earned the infamous title of ‘the father of revisionism’, whereas the later revisions of Marxism in the

names of Leninism, Stalinism, Trotskyism, Maoism, and so on including even Castroism have been in general dubbed in terms of development of Marxism.

Status: Ongoing.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

82. Quality of Social Science Research in India

Amit S Ray, M Parameswaran, Manmohan Agarwal, Sunandan Ghosh, Udaya S Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham

Sponsor: ICSSR

There is a growing recognition of the importance of academic research in India and is being monitored by public institutions. However, the focus in these assessments has remained largely confined to quantity dimensions, completely ignoring the dimension of quality. It is in this context that we posit our unique attempt to measure the quality of social science research *in India* in objective quantifiable terms. We have developed a precise and relevant index (**CDS_Index**) of quality of social science research in India, capturing multiple dimensions that are particularly important in the Indian/social science context. The index is a combined measure of an articles index and journals index, premised on the users perspective and producers perspective of quality. The results of the study shows that India's social science research contributes more to public debates and policy formulations than to pushing the frontiers of knowledge for further research. It is encouraging to note that over 90% of all articles record a positive quality index score, which implies that they contribute to further research and/ or public discourse. Nevertheless, nearly 99% of articles still score less than 0.14. Our paper does signal towards two policy directions. First, it is absolutely essential to increase research funding for social sciences to improve its quality. Secondly, there should be a concerted effort to encourage collaborations, especially international collaborations, in social science research in India.

Status: Ongoing – to bring out as CDS Working Paper.

ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

(a) DOCTORAL PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS

The Doctoral Programme at Centre allows scholars to register under either JNU or the University of Kerala. Of the 168 scholars who were admitted during 1975-2015, 77 scholars have been awarded PhD Degree: 68 from JNU and 9 from KU. 4 theses are under evaluation at JNU; 28 scholars are now in campus. 21 scholars are De-Registered from the programme for employment, etc., 6 scholars are Re-Registered for submission of their thesis and 32 scholars Discontinued from the programme to join elsewhere.

Following the JNU scheme, admission to the Programme is only for those with M.Phil and has an intake of a maximum of six per year. The first semester is devoted for reworking the study proposals to match the research agenda and approach at CDS, prepared in consultation with the faculty. The topics and supervising faculty are then finalised. The registration is granted per semester, after due review of progress. In addition, the scholars are to seek confirmation of registration in three semesters after a rigorous process involving both internal and external reviews of their study proposals and an adjunct paper. After obtaining confirmation and completing the core aspects of the study, scholars can also choose to take up employment with provision for re-registration later, for submission of thesis. Financial support is through doctoral fellowships of the ICSSR, UGC, RGNE, Government of Kerala for SC/ST students and CDS Endowments. Scholars are also provided financial assistance for participation in national conferences and seminars. Centre's scholars do get early exposure to international research initiatives and academia through major events abroad.

Overview of the Year

2015 admission: 30 candidates were shortlisted for interview from the 57 applications, based on their score for academic record and the quality of the research proposal. Eight candidates were offered admission; four from the general category, two belonging from the OBC NCL, one from Physically Handicapped and one belonging to ST. Six were awarded ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship, two were awarded UGC/JRF Fellowship. The eight joined the Programme on August 03, 2015.

As on 31 March, 2016 four theses were under evaluation at JNU :

- *Socio-Economic Transformation and Educational Deprivation of Children in Andhra Pradesh*
Venkatanarayana Motkuri, 2000 -, *Malcom & Elizabeth Adisheshaiah Endowment Fellowship*
Supervisor: U. S. Mishra

- *Understanding Institutional Change and its Outcomes in a Traditional Industry: The Case of Coir in Kerala*
Indu K. 2002 -, *NCCR Fellowship*
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. Narayanan Nair (Rtd. Professor)
- *Innovation and Diffusion of Green Energy Technologies in India: A Study of Domestic Biogas Plants and Off-Grid Solar Lighting Systems*
Sravanthi Choragudi. 2008 -, *UGC-RGNF Fellowship*
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
- *Exports and Employment under Globalisation: A Study of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*
Uma S. 2009 -, *ICSSR Fellowship*
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham

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

- *Cross-Border Migration, Resource Conflicts and Development – The Case of Assam State, India: An Empirical Investigation*
Rikil Chrmang, 2008 -, *UGC/RGNF Fellowship*
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. Narayanan Nair (Rtd.)
- *Diffusion of Information and Communication Technologies: Evidence from Indian Agriculture*
Bibhunandini Das, 2008 -, *ICCR Fellowship*
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & U. S. Mishra
- *Movement of Natural Persons and the Sieve of Immigration Policy – A Study of India's Mode 4 Exports to the United States*
Sajitha Beevi Karayil, 2003 -, *ICSSR Fellowship*
Supervisor: K. N. Harilal
- *Labour in a Globalised World: In Migration to the Gold Jewellery Making Industry in Kerala, India.*
Sumeetha M. 2009 -, *UGC-JRF Fellowship*
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. N. Harilal
- *Services Sector Growth in Kerala: Character, Composition and Implications*
Shyjan D. 2003 -, *ICSSR Fellowship*
Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & K. Pushpangadan

PhD Thesis of Rikil Chyrmang (2008)

- *Cross-Border Migration, Resource Conflicts and Development – The Case of Assam State, India: An Empirical Investigation*
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. Narayanan Nair (Rtd.)

The multiplicity of problems involving cross-border migration, resource conflicts and development are unique to the state of Assam and also concerns the influx of undocumented immigrants. Cross-border migration could be responsible for this state of under development, with competition for land leading to conflicts between natives and migrants. Specifically, in this study, the implications of cross-border migration in Assam are examined in the framework of the resource-based conflicts and livelihood, using secondary and primary level information and qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

Further, it undertakes an in-depth micro-level study of two villages to assess the socio-economic characteristics of natives and immigrants settlers and measures the degree of economic inequality. The nature of inter-group land possession and conflict intensity is also examined. The study finds that decadal population growth of Assam has been increasing in the post-independence era, higher than the national average, along with an increase in its population density. Though the decadal population growth and the share of immigration in total population have come down, population density continues to increase which indicated that there was an absolute increase in the natural growth rate of population. This unaccounted natural growth of population could be attributed to the 'undocumented immigrants'.

An analysis of the 1991 and 2001 Census data on migrants also showed that cross-border migration was a strategy pursued for a better livelihood. The majority moved to rural areas and stayed for a longer duration of more than ten years and engaged in primary economic activities, mostly agriculture with an active involvement of their women folk. The analysis of secondary data also noted a change in the land utilization pattern. The available information is unclear as to the extent of land utilization by migrants' vis-a-vis natives. This study used the random sampling for selection of 150 households from each village, through questionnaire-interview method. The economic inequality between the natives and immigrant settlers was measured by using the Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve. Logistic regression was done to estimate the qualitative response of variables, taking a value of 1 or 0 to measure the likelihood of an immigrant acquiring land resource and conflict intensity. The study found a high degree of economic inequality between the native and immigrant settlers and also an unequal distribution of land owned. The issues over land rights between the natives and immigrants were found to be one of the main causes of conflicts which however was not the result of a sudden change associated with recent migration.

PhD Thesis of Bibhunandini Das (2008)

- *Diffusion of Information and Communication Technologies: Evidence from Indian Agriculture*
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & U. S. Mishra

Given the emerging significance of ICT in this millennium, there is a rising concern regarding its expansion and diffusion in varied sectors of the economy. This study is an attempt at understanding the extent to which ICTs has been harnessed by India's agricultural sector and its outcomes. The objectives of the present study are: (i) to examine the trends and patterns of ICTs diffusion in Indian states and the rural-urban

variation therein (ii) to analyse the use of ICTs vis-à-vis other means for accessing information by the Indian farmers (iii) to examine the returns to ICTs use in agriculture as manifested in the productivity and profitability (iv) to examine the role of interactive learning and competence building through institutional intervention for harnessing ICTs in the backward agrarian context.

A temporal assessment of the trends and patterns of ICTs diffusion is made based on an ICT diffusion Index (ICTDI) using information obtained by NSSO. This index comprehends inter-state differences and observes a greater rural-urban divide. In addition, it is found that along with the faster adoption of emerging ICTs like mobile phones, there has been an increasing digital divide in rural areas across the States. Using NSS 59th round data on Situation Assessment Survey of farmers, the study analyses the use of ICTs to access varied agricultural information and the choice pattern of farmers. Findings indicate that education and training have positive bearing on ICTs, highlighting the relevance of capacity building initiatives for enhancing the use of ICTs in Indian agriculture. Another significant observation relates to large farmers being more likely to adopt ICTs as the source of information.

As regard the returns to the use of ICTs in agriculture in terms of production per acre and profitability, the use of ICTs by the farm households has its bearing on the yield performance but with variation across different crop categories. In case of cereals and pulses, which are grown by a large proportion of farmers, the study reports a statistically significant positive relationship between yield and use of ICTs. But when it comes to the other two crop categories - oilseeds & spices, fruits & vegetables - the observed association is rather weak. Based on the profit function it is observed that for all crops taken together, users of ICTs have significantly higher profit as compared with non-users. An inspection of ICT linked development initiative launched by M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation indicated that interactive learning through institutional interventions plays an instrumental role in enabling the illiterate farmers to harness ICTs for addressing their various agricultural problems.

PhD Thesis of Sajitha Beevi Karayil (2003)

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

Supervisor: K. N. Harilal

Mode 4 or movement of natural persons, i.e., temporary movement of service suppliers into the country of the consumer, is one of the four modes of international trade in services under WTO GATS (General Agreement on Trade in Services). The labour (mode 4) movements, an area of natural comparative advantage for developing countries like India, received scant attention in international trade negotiations, unlike merchandise trade and capital movements. The present study addresses this contentious issue, by examining the trends, structure and determinants of India's mode 4 exports to the United States (U.S.), and the findings reveal that policy has a major role to play in determining the mode 4 flows into U.S. An important feature of the study is its detailed critique of the existing database on trade in services and application of an alternative dataset, carefully delineated from the U.S Yearbook of Immigration Statistics.

The aggregate patterns of mode 4 admissions (imports) in U.S. reveal the U.S. policy bias towards certain visa categories (high skilled and preferential) and countries. The country-wise structure corroborates this perception, by showing that the leading mode 4 exporters into U.S., like Mexico and Canada, enjoy preferential entry provisions. India has significant and growing representation in some segments of the U.S. mode 4 market like the H1B (specialty occupations). However, unlike some important medium-skilled categories, like ‘trainees’ and ‘artists’, the share of intra-company transferees (L1) is continuously rising in India’s mode 4 exports to U.S., implying the noticeable role of MNCs in influencing the U.S. policy. The augmented gravity model supports our intuition about the preferential policy of U.S. towards neighbouring countries and countries with bilateral partnerships.

The less and medium skilled categories, with comparative advantage for India, are simply left out of the U.S. trade commitment schedules. Categories like H1B, with scope for covering medium-skilled workers, are subject to highly discriminatory barriers. Besides leaving the national treatment clause as uncommitted, the U.S. abuses the MFN (Most Favoured Nation) exemption provision by extending preferential entry for additional countries over time. The actual immigration policies of U.S. are also highly discriminatory, the less and medium-skilled being subject to numerous restrictions. At the same time, the bilateral visa categories like TN (NAFTA professional workers) and H1B1 (Chile and Singapore FTA aliens) that violate the MFN principle under GATS, have too liberal provisions. The mode 4 restrictiveness indices support our findings, by depicting high index scores for lower skilled entry categories and for developing countries like India.

As the analyses explicate, policy, which is highly interventionist and biased, plays an overwhelming role in shaping the structure of mode 4 inflows into U.S. (overall as well as from India). As revealed from the study, vested interests (capitalist/commercial interests, foreign policy considerations and domestic pressure groups like labour unions), rather than the basic liberalisation principles, guide the nature of U.S. mode 4 policies. This current state of stalemate in multilateral negotiations prompts us to argue in favour of bilateral solutions to the problem of protectionism affecting mode 4 flows.

PhD Thesis of Sumeetha M. (2009)

- *Labour in a Globalised World: In-Migration to the Gold Jewellery Making Industry in Kerala.*

Supervisor: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. N. Harilal

Capital labour dynamics remains the most intriguing relationship in any workplace. This thesis studies capital-labour relations in a contested workplace with a thrust on migrant workers as a group that capital deploys to extract surplus value. It specifically analyzes the labour process in the gold jewellery making industry in Kerala, in the context of altering labour regimes and capital control. The changes in the production regime are associated with the expansion of local markets and the integration of the Indian economy with the world economy. The traditional caste-based occupation has altered, resulting in

minute specialisation and division of labour. When the organisation of work changed, migrant workers became crucial inputs, who provided capital with a readily available reserve of labour. Their entry is facilitated through the operation of an institutional mechanism and a set of intermediaries, who actively segment the labour market. An in-depth analysis of technological changes, division of labour, hierarchical arrangements and skill in the industry exhibit pertinent changes in labour intake and use. This study attempts to decipher specific changes in the industry through an analysis of the notions of power, identity and knowledge in the workplace. The post-liberalised Indian economy (1990s) provides the setting.

The extent of the gold jewellery market in Kerala has widened and consumption patterns have drastically altered. Prior to the 1960s, gold work was home-based and the exclusive preserve of a master craftsman, who was assisted by apprentices. The easing of caste-based restrictions saw the entry of diverse communities into the industry. Smuggling was rampant and many traditional goldsmiths could no longer remain in the vocation. While the gold jewellery market prospered in the early 1980s, the control of production and marketing was concentrated in the hands of a few retailers in the state. The production, distribution and marketing links in the industry have boosted the presence of intermediaries and multiple stakeholders. The increasing presence of migrant workers in the industry is a direct consequence of the deregulation of the gold industry in the early 1990s. Based on this background, the central research questions of the thesis are the following: What are the notions that capital have about work and labour? How do they influence workplace policies? How do the ideas of capital percolate to labour? How do different actors perceive them? How are they ultimately challenged? How do workers mould themselves and their lives within the constantly shifting fields of power and identity?

Given the numerous set of players in the workplace and the complexities to be unearthed, the labour process theoretical framework is considered most resourceful for this study. An eclectic theoretical framework is resorted to in order to explore the changes in the workplace through objective and subjective conditions of work and post-structuralist perspectives. This thesis tries to integrate the labour process theoretical framework with migration analysis. The empirical data of this thesis is based on the findings and observations gathered during an intensive fieldwork during a course of three years from 2010-2013 in the gold jewellery making industry in Trissur and Kozhikode districts in Kerala. It also relies on a larger data set, the Inter-State Migrant Survey conducted by the Centre for Development Studies in 2012 that collected data on migrant workers in gold jewellery making from four districts of Kerala (Trissur, Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode).

This thesis thus closely contests established ideas on the labour process and traces the evolution of migrant workers as crucial entities in an already volatile workplace. The subjective notions embedded in the worker result in a constant shift of power, identity and bargaining within the labour place. These subtleties in the working space are explored and critically analysed in this thesis.

PhD Thesis of Shyjan D. (2003)

- *Services Sector Growth in Kerala: Character, Composition and Implications*
Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & K. Pushpangadan

The main objective of the study has been to characterise the process of structural transformation led by the services sector in Kerala. It was done by identifying the leading and lagging services at the most disaggregate level, and studying the nature of them in terms of output, employment and wages. This analysis has helped the study bring out the dualistic nature of the growth of services sector in the state wherein we see the coexistence of 'better off' as well as 'worse off' services in terms of the quality of employment. It was followed up by a detailed analysis of its implications on wage and income disparity among workers within services and on the income inequality in the state economy as a whole.

The analysis confirms that Kerala economy has transformed into a growth turnaround phase from 1987-88. The main contributor to the growth revival has been the services sector. In terms of the workforce distribution too, the structural transformation has been in favour of the services sector. Though the services sector is the main resort for the workers displaced from agriculture, there has been a shift towards secondary sector too, mainly in construction. Also, the growth of the secondary sector, particularly manufacturing and construction, has been the main explanatory factors of the growth of services sector in the state over the period. But, the study failed to prove the relationship between remittances and the growth of services sector due to the paucity of authentic data.

The study was undertaken in the backdrop of the existing hypotheses on services led process of structural transformation in developing countries. The transition in Kerala, especially in the more recent period, does not quite match the 'surplus labour' or 'dependency' hypotheses. Because output per labourer, real wages and quality of employment are conspicuously better off in the services compared to the goods producing sectors. More importantly, the growing services subsectors offer better quality employment compared to the declining sub sectors. But, the labour intensive industries and traditional services subsectors continue to maintain a significant presence in the state.

The observed dualism within the services sector has got implications on the distribution of income because employment is the primary route through which people earn income. To examine this, we considered wages and MPCE across sectors. It is proved that the transformation during the reform period is broadly in favour of 'modern' and 'high-wage' services subsectors. There is considerable disparity in wages and income among the workers within and across different sectors. The main contributor has been inequality within services sector. The possibility of parity in wages, observed in the goods producing sectors, appears to have eluded the services sector. It is found that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes remain in the bottom of the ladder of income distribution within the growing sector. Therefore, there are certain social groups left behind in the process of service sector led growth paradigm. The social group inequality, therefore, may reinforce economic inequality.

Current Studies

1. *Firm Performance and International Trade*
Mohammed Izudheen, 2012.—, UGC – JRF
Supervisors: M. Parameswaran & Sunandan Ghosh
2. *Explaining Differential Health Outcomes across Indian States: An Enquiry from a Health System Perspective*
Nutan Shashi Tigga, 2012.—, UGC – JRF
Supervisors: U. S. Mishra & S. Irudaya Rajan
3. *Understanding Internal Migration in India: Implications for Regional Imbalance and Gains from Migration*
Pinak Sarkar, 2012 – UGC – RGNF
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & U. S. Mishra
4. *Institutions, Innovations and Livelihood Strategies: Study of Small Growers in Natural Rubber.*
Sajitha A., 2012– UGC – JRF
Supervisor: K. J. Joseph
5. *Fiscal Federalism and Regional Variation in Development: A Study of India with special Focus on Kerala.*
Siamlal T. A., 2012– UGC – JRF
Supervisor: K. N. Harilal
6. *Challenge to Localizing Development in Contemporary Kerala: Insights from Selected Case Studies.*
Gopika G. G., 2013 – ICSSR
Supervisor: J. Devika
7. *Corporate Social Responsibility: Its Determinants and Effects: A Study of Indian Corporate Sector.*
Kavitha P., 2013 – ICSSR
Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran
8. *Neoliberalization of Urban Governance, Contestations and Production of Space.*
Aarathi G., 2014– UGC-JRF
Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & Vinoj Abraham
9. *MNCs in India: An Analysis of their Operations over the Period 1990-91 to 2013-14. Manufacturing Sector.*
Anurag Anand, 2014 – ICSSR
Supervisor: Sunil Mani

10. *The State and Technological Catch-up: The Indian Experience.*
Arun M., 2014 – ICSSR
 Supervisor: Sunil Mani

11. *Caste and Economic Mobility: A Study of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe in Kerala.*
Libitha C. 2014 – ICSSR
 Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham

12. *Understanding Persistence Underdevelopment: A Case of Odisha .*
Panchendra Kumar Naik., 2014 – UGC-RGNF
 Supervisors: U. S. Mishra & Vinoj Abraham

13. *Tobacco Consumption and Control in India.*
Sanchita Mukherjee, 2014 – ICSSR
 Supervisor: U. S. Mishra

14. *Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development: India's Experience under Globalization.*
Sona K., 2014 – ICSSR
 Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

15. *Agrarian Question and the Dynamics of Rural Labour in India.*
Yadu C.R., 2014 – ICSSR
 Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham

16. *Challenges and Prospects of Tourism as a Development Option: The Experience of Kerala*
Nalini Netto, (2001) – Re-admitted on January 2015 (Government of Kerala)
 Supervisors: Amit Shovon Ray & K. N. Harilal

17. *A Study on Diaspora and Diaspora Policies*
Akhil C. S., (2015) – UGC-JRF
 Supervisor: K. N. Harilal

18. *Inequality, Pro-Poor Growth and Development Policy in India – An Empirical Study.*
Amartya Paul, (2015) – ICSSR
 Supervisors: N. Vijayamohanan Pillai & Upasak Das

19. *Acquisition and Use of Information by Agricultural Households in India*
Aritri Chakravarty, (2015) – ICSSR
 Supervisors: Amit Shovon Ray & Upasak Das

20. *Technology Adaptations and Innovations in Informal Sector: Evidence from India's Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises.*
K. Chandra Shekar, (2015) – ICSSR
 Supervisor: K. J. Joseph

21. *Sustainability and Human Development: A Ground Level Analysis in Kerala*
Gayathri Unnikrishnan, (2015) – ICSSR
Supervisors: N. Vijayamohanan Pillai & K. N. Harilal
22. *Development Trajectories and Technological Capability – A Case Study of Capital Goods Industry in India.*
George Paily, (2015) – UGC-JRF
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph
23. *Role of Public Expenditures in Explaining the Economic and Social Disparities across Indian States.*
Rimon Saha, (2015) – ICSSR
Supervisors: Manmohan Lal Agarwal & U. S. Mishra
24. *Factors affecting Dropout Rate in Education both Primary and Upper Primary Level – A Study between Tribal and Non-Tribal Children in Backward Districts of Odisha*
Susama Hansdah, (2015) – ICSSR
Supervisors: Chinnappan Gasper & U. S. Mishra

Re-Registered for Submission

1. *Technological Changes in India's Pulp and Paper Industry.*
Sandeep Kumar Kujur 2009 -, UGC-JRF
Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran
2. *Migration and Production of Space: Labour, Capital and the State in Kerala, India*
Mythri Prasad 2006 -, ICSSR Fellowship.
Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & Praveena Kodoth
3. *Transnational Linkages and Organisation of Care for the Aged: Experiences from Central Travancore, Kerala.*
Sreerupa, 2006 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: S. Irudaya Rajan
4. *Technological Change in Capital Goods Sector: The Case of India's Textile Machinery Industry.*
Sanjaya Kumar Malik., 2010-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran
5. *Examining Educational Progress in India: Characteristics and Consequences.*
Vachaspati Shukla 2010-, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: U. S. Mishra

6. *The Role of Innovations in Inclusive Development: The Case of Banking Industry in India.*

Kiran Kumar Kakariapudi 2010-, ICSSR Fellowship

Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham

(b) INTEGRATED MPhil/PhD PROGRAMME IN APPLIED ECONOMICS

The CDS has been offering its MPhil Programme in Applied Economics from 1975. This 4-semester Programme is affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and allows students with a Master's degree in any discipline. The focus on applied economics from a plural perspective and adaptation of effective learning tools adds to the uniqueness of the programme which has attracted nation-wide attention. 439 students from the 39 batches till 2013–15 have been awarded the MPhil Degree. The dissertation details of the 39th batch (2013 admission), are listed at the end of this section.

Twelve students of the 2014 batch will submit their dissertations by June 30, 2016.

The 41th batch of the Programme (2015–17) commenced on August 03, 2015.

2015 MPhil Admission

- 166 candidates attended written examination out of 200 applications
- 38 candidates were short-listed for interview from the 166 applications; 33 appeared for interview.
- 12 were offered admission (Six General, Three OBC NCL, Two SC & One ST with PH).
- 10 joined the Programme. One student Ms. Aswathy S. (OBC NCL) discontinued from the programme on 03.11.2015 after getting appointment as Assistant Professor in Devaswom Board College, Sasthamcotta, Kollam.
- 4 from Kerala, 2 from New Delhi and one each from Bihar, Odisha, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal.

DISSERTATIONS of MPhil Programme 2013-15

- *Determinants of Efficiency in Agriculture: A Study of Paddy Cultivation in West Bengal*

ARITRI CHAKRAVARTY

Supervisors: Vinoj Abraham and Ragupathy Venkatachalam

- *Manufacturing Exports from India in the Post Liberalisation Phase: An Analysis of its Technology Content.*

GEORGE PAILY

Supervisor: Sunil Mani

- *Disparity in Land Holdings and Rising Income Inequality in Kerala*
SATHEESHA B.
Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham
- *Attitude and Practice of Endogamy among Educated: A Study of University Teachers in Maharashtra*
SURWADE SANDIP DILIP
Supervisor: Praveena Kodoth

(c) M.A. APPLIED ECONOMICS

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

2015 MA Admission

- 623 Applications were received. All the 623 applicants were found eligible for appearing the Entrance Examination.
- Out of the 623 candidates, 23 opted Bengaluru, 10 opted Hyderabad, 28 opted Mumbai, 240 opted New Delhi, 133 opted Kolkata and 189 opted Thiruvananthapuram as their centre for Entrance Test.
- Entrance test was conducted from 10.00 am to 12.00 noon on Sunday May 24, 2015. The test centres were Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) in Bengaluru, IGIDR in Mumbai, SIS-JNU in New Delhi, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in Hyderabad, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) in Kolkata and Cotton Hill GHS School in Thiruvananthapuram.
- 480 Candidates out of 623 applicants appeared for the entrance test.
- Selection was based only on the score of the entrance test.
- 22 from selection list and 18 from waiting list were offered admission.
- 20 joined the programme. 9 from selection list and 11 from the waiting list.

2014 Batch

All the 17 students from 2014 MA batch successfully completed their III Semester. Now they are pursuing the IV Semester. Their Project Presentations will be scheduled on April 4 -7, 2016.

Internship

During the summer vacation (May 01–July 14, 2015) 07 of our students were selected for internship in various organisations. Out of 7, five were selected by the State Planning Board, two were selected by Reserve Bank of India.

Students achievements

Ashwin R. Nair has been offered admission for the Master of Philosophy in Economics at the University of Oxford starting from October 2016.

Ashwin R. Nair, Poojakrishnan, Amit Nandan and Diti Goswami have qualified for the National Eligibility Test (NET) with JRF.

Ashima Sahni, Sandeep Pandey, Rosmin Varghese and Malvika A. Nair have qualified the National Eligibility Test (NET).

Guest Faculty

Mr. Siddik R., Course AE 212: Law, Economics and Development- Semester IV.

List of the projects topics is given on the next page.

The Project topics of 17 students are given below:

Sl.No.	Name	Final Project Topic	Name of Mentors
1	Adusumalli Nidhila	An Evaluation of the Gender Budgeting Experience of India and Kerala.	Dr. Praveena Kodoth
2	Amit Nandan	Financial Innovation in Banking Service – A Case Study of ATM/POS Network and its Implication for Currency in Circulation/ Demand.	Dr. Vijayamohanan Pillai.N
3	Amrita Brahmo	Impact of Innovation on GDP Growth: A Study of the U.S. Economy	Professor Manmohan Lal Agarwal
4	Ashima Sahni	Measuring the Monetary Policy Effectiveness in India: Pass - Through From Repo Rate to Bank Lending Rate.	Dr.Parameswaran. M.
5	Ashwin R. Nair	Patterns of Household Debt: A Study on Scheduled Castes House Holds.	Professor U.S. Mishra
6	Dibyajyoti Chowdhury	West Bengal Demography: A Comparative Analysis Between West Bengal and India.	Professor S. Irudaya Rajan
7	Diti Goswami	Analysis of Social Security Measures for the Workers of Unorganized Sector in Kerala.	Dr. Vijayamohanan Pillai. N
8	Karan Singhal	Impact of Private Schooling on Learning Outcomes: Evidence from India.	Dr. Upasak Das
9	Malavika A . Nair	Women's Share of Employment in the Organized Manufacturing Sector.	Dr. Vinoj Abraham
10	Mehak Malhotra	A Study of the Decline in Maternal Mortality in India.	Professor U.S. Mishra
11	Nitesh Kumar	Food inflation in India: Post Recessionary Analysis.	Dr.Parameswaran. M.
12	Poojakrishna R.L	Muslim Fertility: Truth and Myth.	Professor S. Irudaya Rajan
13	Rosmin Varghese	Targeting of the Public Distribution System in Kerala.	Dr. Upasak Das
14	Sandeep Pandey	Oil price shock and the impact on Indian Economy.	Dr. Srikanta Kundu
15	Souradeep Ghosh	Is there any Effect of Global Financial Condition on the Relationship between Output gap and other Macroeconomic Variables in India?.	Dr. Srikanta Kundu
16	Sree Lakshmi M.S	Innovation and Development of Renewable Energy in India.	Professor. K. J. Joseph
17	Surbhi	A Study of Public Health Expenditure in India and China and its Implications on Development	Dr. Hrushikesh Mallick

(d) SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Refresher Course on Population Studies, Demography and Methods and Approaches on Migration Issues for Officials of Indian Statistical Services

8-12 June, 2015

Co-ordinator: U.S. Mishra

A Refresher course for the officials of Indian Statistical Services was held at CDS during 8-12 June 2015 which was an initiative to acquaint officers of statistical services with basic demographic methods and emerging issues in demographic research. This was sponsored by the National Statistical Systems Training Academy, New Delhi. A total of 20 participants serving in various ministries of Government of India attended the week long course which comprised of lecture sessions and workshops on various programs and packages for analysing demographic data. The programme was co-ordinated by Prof. Udaya S. Mishra. Resource persons for the programme included Prof. P.S.Nair, Prof. S.Irudaya Rajan, Prof. Mala Ramanathan, Dr. Rajesh K. Chauhan and Dr. William Joe. This programme was inaugurated by Prof. Amit S Ray Director CDS with a motivational remark on relevance of this course and its suitability of being hosted at CDS. The feedback received from the participants was more than encouraging in terms of meeting their expectation and value addition to their skill sets. On the closing day, the participants received their course completion certificate from Prof. K.C Zachariah, Honorary Fellow CDS amidst the presence of members of the faculty at a valedictory function.

Workshop for Masters Students of the Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NO-NMBU)

31 August – 5 September

Co-ordinator: Praveena Kodoth

The Centre for Development Studies organised a week-long course on 'Development Issues in Contemporary Kerala' for students of the Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NO-NMBU) between in August 31, 2015 and September 5, 2015. The course at CDS was part of a semester programme on 'State and Civil Society in Development and Environmental Governance in India'. There were fourteen students, who arrived here after spending time at the IDS, Jaipur. The course was designed to provide a critical understanding of the ideological and material contexts in which development was wrought and challenges of the present. A wide cross section of CDS faculty, honorary fellows and distinguished practitioners and activists from Kerala contributed to the course.

Training Programme on Capacity Building for Researchers in Social Sciences

29 February to March 4

Co-ordinators: S. Irudaya Rajan and Udaya S. Mishra

The training programme on Capacity Building for Researchers in Social Sciences was sponsored by ICSSR held at CDS during 29 February to March 4 2016. Fifteen research scholars from different parts of India participated in the programme. The programme covered a wide range of topics with theoretical foundations in social science research, familiarization of quantitative and qualitative analytical tools including survey methods, use of different data sets.

Training Programme on Research Issues and Methods in Innovation Systems and Sustainable Development

14-20 March

Co-ordinator: K.J. Joseph

The innovation system perspective, by now, has emerged as the most popular approach in innovation studies both in developing and developed countries. Considering the link between innovation and development in general and its crucial bearing in achieving inclusive and sustainable development, the training programme intended to expose the scholars to innovation system perspective. In this programme jointly organised by NRPPD at CDS, Thiruvananthapuram and RIS, New Delhi, scholars of eminence from India and abroad delivered lectures. The programme has been designed in such a way that Ph D scholars get an opportunity to present their research problem and receive feedback. While organizing the sessions, an attempt has been made to expose the scholars to various issues relating to plantation agriculture. There were 25 participants drawn from eight states in India in addition to 11 PhD scholars from CDS.

K.N. RAJ FELLOWSHIPS

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

Teaching Resources Grant for Teachers in Economics

Under this scheme, teachers in economics from any of the universities or recognised secondary schools in India may spend up to a period of one month at the Centre. At the

end of the award period, the awardee is expected to produce teaching resources such as lecture notes. They are:

K.N. Raj Teacher Fellowships

Dr. Sadasivam K, Assistant Professor, Madurai Kamaraj University on *Teaching Materials for Micro Economics*, during the period 15 June -14 July, 2015.

Dr. Albert Christopher Dhas, Associate Professor, The American College, Madurai, on *E-Teaching materials on the subject 'Health Economics'* from 11 May-10 June, 2015.

Mr. Anoopkumar M, Assistant Professor of Economics, Nehru Arts & Science College, Kanhangad, on *Welfare Economics : A Theoretical Note*, during 27 April-26May, 2015.

Dr. B. Pradeep Kumar, Govt. College, Ambalappuzha, Alappuzha, on *Nature of Supply and Demand for Agriculture Commodities and the need of Government Intervention in the Agriculture Market*, during the period 29 December, 2015 - 28 January, 2016.

Dr. Chacko Jose P, Sacred Heart College, Chalakudy, Thrissur, on *Application of Quantitative Techniques in Microeconomics (at UG Level)*, (Did not join)

Ms. Sumalatha B S, Assistant Professor, Central University of Tamil Nadu, on *Teaching Resource for Macroeconomics*, during the period 16 December, 2015 – 15 January, 2016.

Research Grant for Researchers in Economics

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

K.N. Raj Research Fellows

Ms. Pooja Kaushal, Research Scholar (Ph.D), Department of Applied Economics, University of Lucknow, on her *Doctoral Dissertation – An Analysis of Structural Changes in the Secondary Sector of India after Economic Reforms*, during the period 6 July - 5 October, 2015.

Dr. Baby P.K, Director, Students Welfare, CUSAT, Kochi, Research Paper on *Parallel Livelihood Promotion Schemes in Coastal Commons: Analysis for Selected Fishery Villages in Kerala*, during the period 21 July – 20 October, 2015.

Mr. Subin Dennis, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, on *Growth and Structural Change: A Study of Some Aspects of the Kerala Economy during the Long Boom after 1987*, during the period 29 September – 28 December, 2015.

Ms. Swati Narayan, PhD Scholar, TISS, Deonar, Mumbai, on Doctoral Dissertation: Southern Supermodels: Sri Lanka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. (Postponed to the next year).

Mr. Abhilash M, PhD Student, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT, Mandi, HP, on Research Paper- *Credit Money and the Politics of Economic Dispossession before Generalized Commodity Production : The Late 18th Century Malabar Coast*, for the period 4 January – 31 March, 2016.

Ms. Yasodhara Das, PhD Scholar, University of North Bengal, on *Socio-Economic Aspects of Migration from Rural West Bengal*, during the period 1 January - 31 March, 2016.

UGC and ICSSR FELLOWSHIPS

Dr Srikumar Chattopadhyay, a recipient of the ICSSR Fellowship joined the CDS as Senior Fellow for a period of two years from December 18, 2014 onwards. His area of study is 'Human Dimension of Environmental Change in Kerala: Spatial Scale Analysis for Transition to Sustainability.'

(e) RESEARCH AFFILIATION

Research Affiliation has been granted to the following scholars for the year 2015-16. However the affiliation has not been availed by any of them.

Ms. Ikuno Naka, D.Phil, Department of International Development, University of Oxford.

Mr. William Michael Crane, Ph.D. Candidate, Migration Studies, University of Sussex.

Mr. Jostein Jakobsen, Research Fellow, Centre for Development and the Environment University of Oslo.

ENDOWMENTS

Planning Commission Endowment in Development Economics

The Endowment Unit was established in 1998. On evaluation of the activities of the Unit, the Planning Commission recognised the Unit as the one working on issues relating to technology and innovation in the Indian context. Dr Sunil Mani, Professor, is the Chair Professor. The unit completed the studies on the diffusion of broadband in the economy, both all India and across the various states of the country. The study also analysed the determinants of the diffusion rate and the specific policy measures that are required to hasten its diffusion in the country. Another study completed by the unit focused on the non R&D routes to innovation by low, medium and high technology industries. Further, unit also developed a teaching text on the economics of innovation, which can be used as a teaching resource for postgraduate level courses on the economics of technology, and innovation. For the fiscal year, 2016-17, the unit has initiated three new studies: role of vertical policies in developing high technology industries in India, evolution and growth of the automotive industry in a range of emerging Asian countries, and the diffusion of the platform economy in India. The unit also offered courses in "Innovation and Technology Policy" at the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta and National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo, Japan. During the year, the unit had 4 publications in the form of 1 journal articles, one chapter in book, 1 book review and 1 other publication. It also contributed to the teaching and supervision at all the three programmes at the Centre.

Reserve Bank of India Endowment Unit on Economic Development

The Reserve Bank of India instituted the endowment scheme in 1976 with annual grants for research in Economics and allied subjects. In March 2002, the Bank replaced the scheme with a one-time Corpus Fund of Rs.150.00 lakh for purpose of research and for higher levels of learning in finance, banking, economics and related areas. On account of the changes in interest rates, inflation and implementation of sixth UGC pay revision, the Bank enhanced the Corpus to Rs.400.00 lakh.

Professor Manmohan Agarwal is the Chair Professor of the unit. Two volumes which were started in the previous year on *Sustainability of Growth : The Role of Economic, Technological and Environmental Factors*, and *India and China: Comparative Experience and Prospects* containing a number of articles have now been published. A book titled *Development in Africa* edited by Kararach, Besada and Shaw was published by Policy Press. The book contained an article by Prof Agarwal jointly with Natasha Pirzada titled 'Economic Performance and Social Progress in Sub-Saharan Africa : The Effect of least Developed Countries and Fragile States'.

An article on 'India's Experience of Aid' in the book *India's Approach to Development Cooperation*, by Routledge, was published as the result of collaboration between RIS, New Delhi and Asia Foundation.

Ongoing work includes editing three follow up volumes, one on China, another on India and the third on China and India, to be published next year by World Publishing. The papers have been written and sent to the publishers. The volumes contain a number of papers some by CDS faculty members.

Two studies, one on 'Structural Change in the Indian Economy' and the other on 'International Monetary System: The Response of Developing Countries to its Shortcomings,' were brought out as CDS Working Papers. Another study conducted for the ICCSR on the 'Quality of social science research,' will also be brought out as a working paper. A seminar was also presented on the performance of the manufacturing sector in India in the context of its performance in developing countries, more particularly the BRICS.

The unit has also been involved in teaching of the international economics and macroeconomics courses for the MA students and the macro course for the M.Phil students and supervising the dissertations of two M.Phil students and one Ph.D student.

Research Unit on Local Self Governments

The activities of the Unit have been guided by its long-term perspective of developing the RULSG into an international resource centre for local level participatory planning and governance. The programmes undertaken during the period mainly included research/studies, publication based on studies conducted in RULSG, dissemination workshops and development of the local history archive.

A study on 'River Restoration in Kerala: Developing a co-evolutionary framework and river restoration action plan for Trivandrum city' attempted to identify the key environmental elements that that would help protection of rivers and dependent ecosystems of high conservation value and developed a river restoration framework based on DPSIR (Driver, Pressure, Stress, Impact and Response) principles. A study on 'Mechanization in Kerala Agriculture' looks into the present status of mechanization in Kerala agriculture and analyses the reasons for the tardy progress in agricultural mechanization in the state.

A critical analysis of Agricultural Development Policies in Kerala including those on irrigation followed in the state from 1957 attempts to document and analyze the impact of policy on agricultural developmental experience of the state. An ongoing study on the 'Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan' (SCSP) which focuses on participation in its implementation at the local level along with revision of a study on 'Residents association and local government institutions' is continuing. Another study underway is on 'Ground Water Potential and Use in Trivandrum District with special emphasis on Trivandrum City.' This study is a byproduct of the larger study on river restoration.

During the reporting period an article on ‘Building Democracy in Columbia’ was published in the *Social Scientist*. This was earlier presented in a seminar in Columbia on decentralisation. Another article on deepening democracy by ensuring participation in governance, especially in plan implementation was published in the book *Development, Decentralisation and Democracy*, 2015, by Orient BlackSwan, brought out in honor of development economist, Professor M.A.Oommen during the year.

An article based on the RULSG study on agriculture and local governments, “The Agrarian Question and the local Governments in Kerala”, is accepted for publication in the journal, *Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy*. ‘A Study of Commuting Workers in Kochi City’ and ‘Social Classes and Participation in Decentralized Planning in Kerala’ have been published under the RULSG occasional paper series. Forthcoming papers include, ‘Edamalakudi Grama Panchayat: An Experiment in Tribal Self Governance and Development’, ‘Mechanisation in Kerala Agriculture’, ‘Agricultural Development Policy in Kerala’, ‘River Restoration in Kerala: Developing a co-evolutionary framework and river restoration action plan for Trivandrum city’ and ‘Ground Water Potential and Use in Trivandrum District with special emphasis on Trivandrum City.’

A workshop on ‘Ecological Footprint of Kerala’ was held under the auspices of RULSG at CDS on 13 August, 2015. A one day seminar on “Water Resources, Water Management, and Waste Management in Trivandrum District” was organized at CDS on 14 August 2015. A dissemination workshop was held by RULSG with the support of the COSTFORD at Thrissur on 14 October, 2015. The RULSG occasional paper on ‘Agrarian Question and the Local Governments in Kerala’ was presented and discussed in the workshop.

An Archive of local democracy (LSG Archive) focusing mainly on Local Governments was established by the Research Unit on Local Self Governments (RULSG) in February 2013. The activities of the Archive continued during the year. The Local Democracy Archive is housed in the K. N. Raj Library of the Centre for Development Studies. Access to the archive is open to all interested persons.

Research Unit on International Migration

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India had instituted a Research Unit on International Migration at the Centre to carry out a series of policy bearing research studies on international migration and capacity building activities. The Unit completed its research partnership with the MOIA by 2015. As funding to the unit has ceased no studies were undertaken during this year.

National Research Programme on Plantation Development

The National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD) sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce programme is expected to undertake policy oriented research on all aspects of plantation sector in India and help capacity building. The programme

works under the overall guidance of a Steering Committee chaired by the Chairman CDS and a Research Advisory Committee, Chaired by the Director CDS.

During this reporting period the programme has undertaken research on various issues and initiated different activities aimed at capacity building and dissemination in line with the objectives of the programme and as suggestions the Steering Committee.

This year a study on 'The state of NR production in Kerala and the emerging challenges,' has been completed. It is intended to organize a workshop with a few important stakeholders and RAC members to discuss the results before its publication. An ongoing study on the 'Impact of Fair trade Certification on Labour in Tea Estates' which is externally funded and jointly undertaken with ISS, The Hague, IPS, Colombo and GIDR Hyderabad aims at exploring the impact of Fairtrade certification on workers in tea estates. Another ongoing study on 'R&D and extension in Tea: A comparative Analysis of North India and South India' is an attempt at exploring the role of R&D and extension in understanding the observed difference in the performance. In addition to this 14 research papers are presently in the pipeline.

The research on Grass root innovations and its impact on cardamom has been initiated but could not be continued due to other commitments and lack of support.

Currently two Ph D scholars are working on plantation related issues and one M Phil dissertation was submitted. One is undertaking research leading to Ph D on 'Institutions, innovations and performance: A comparative study of plantation crops,' another is undertaking research leading to Ph D on 'Innovation and livelihood strategies: A study of small growers in plantation sector,' and another scholar is working on 'Exclusion and livelihood strategies with focus on plantation labour from backward communities.'

As part of the capacity building initiative, the Research Unit on Plantations conducted a short-term training programmes titled 'Research Issues and Methods in Innovation Systems and Sustainable Development,' and also organised a National Consultation on Crisis in Plantation Sector. The Third INDIALICS International Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development was also conducted.

A book titled Book: Globalization, Development and Plantation Labour in India was published this year. It provides a detailed examination of the impact of globalization on plantation labour, dominated by women labour, in India. The studies presented here highlight the perpetuation of low wages, inferior social status and low human development of workers in this sector and point out the movement of labour away from this sector and the resultant labour shortage. It also highlights the perils involved in doing away with the Plantation Labour Act 1951 and provides a plausible way forward for improving the conditions of plantation workers.

P.K. Gopalakrishnan Endowment Fund

The late Dr. P.K. Gopalakrishnan was a scholar, policy advisor and institution builder par excellence. He was one of the few outstanding personalities who played an important role in the establishment of many advanced institutions of research and learning in Kerala during 1970-80. As a Policy Advisor and Secretary to the Government during the Chief Ministership of the Late Shri. C. Achutha Menon, Dr. Gopalakrishnan is credited with the formulation of a science and technology for the State. To perpetuate the memory of Dr Gopalakrishnan, his family instituted the endowment at the Centre. The income earned from the endowment is being used to organise public lectures and grant fellowships to the students. During the reporting year, the Sixth P.K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture on “Women’s Rights to Land and the Challenge of the Commons” was delivered by Professor Nivedita Menon, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. at CDS on February 18, 2016.

B.G. Kumar Endowment Fund

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

During the reporting year the Centre organised the Seventh B.G. Kumar Lecture on ‘Persistence of Poverty and Anti-Poverty Policies: Theory and Evidence’. The lecture was delivered by Professor Maitreesh Ghatak, London School of Economics, at CDS on March 23, 2016.

A.D. Neelakantan Endowment Fund

A.D. Neelakantan was a student of the first batch of the M.Phil Programme during 1975-76. After his sudden demise in 1977 an endowment fund was instituted in his memory, with a modest contribution from his family, students and staff of the Centre. The purpose of the Endowment is to provide token financial support to deserving scholars to undertake research on socio-economic problems. During the reporting period, the Centre could not organise any activity under the endowment.

Joan Robinson Endowment Fund

Prof. Joan Robinson spent a few months as Visiting Fellow at the Centre in the mid-seventies. Out of the royalty that she earned from one of her books, she instituted an endowment to support public lectures at the Centre. Prof. Robinson passed away and in her memory, the Centre had organised seven public lectures. Professor Maria Cristina Marcuzzo of University of Rome, Italy delivered the last public lecture. The original funds thus created out of the accumulated royalties have been supplemented by a generous grant from Professor Ravi Kanbur, Professor of Economics, Cornell University,

USA while he was the first K N Raj National Fellow at the Centre during 2013-14, to form the Joan Robinson Endowment. The Joan Robinson prize will be awarded for the best overall performance in the MA (Applied Economics) programme. The prize is awarded from the annual returns of this endowment. This year the Joan Robinson prize for meritorious performance was awarded to Shatakshi Garg.

M.G. Kanbur Endowment Fund

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

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

SUPPORT SERVICES

(a) K.N. RAJ LIBRARY

The year 2015-16 was also a continuation of efforts made in the previous years in improving the quality of information services provided by the library.

K.N. Raj Library has partnered with Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, UK (IDS) for disseminating information about the CDS Publications world wide. Global Open Knowledge Hub <http://explorer.okhub.org/> is a project initiated by the IDS in order to disseminate and give wider visibility to research work emanating from various research institutes. OK Hub is primarily a database of open-licensed metadata (bibliographic data such as title, abstract, keywords and URLs) about research documents and resources. Research institutions can contribute metadata of the working papers / occasional papers / discussion papers to the OK Hub for wider dissemination and visibility. Open Index Initiative (OII), IGIDR is an online searchable bibliographic database of Indian Social Science literature. OII is a partner of OKHub. An MOU has been signed between the Centre and IDS / OII for providing the metadata of our working papers / occasional papers published so far. Details of new publications will also be sent to them at fixed periods henceforth

The Library continues to provide Book Selection Lists, display of latest catalogues of leading Universities Presses, prominent publishers, book lists and reviews, display of books on approval from several reputed book suppliers, etc. for the benefit of faculty and scholars, thereby improving the quality of books selected for the library. During the year, 803 books (including LSG Archive documents), 71 working papers, and 112 CD-ROM / DVD were added to the collection. The total collection consisting of books, working papers, back volumes of periodicals (bound), CD-ROM etc., is about one lakh seventy thousand. The library catalogue [OPAC] is available online at <http://cdslib.cds.ac.in:8080/opac/>. CDS Information Repository (Digital Library) including the CD-ROM / DVD mirroring is installed to capture / preserve digital content and make them accessible to scholars and faculty; it now contains more than 3200 digital documents.

The K.N. Raj Library subscribes to 175 Print Journals and 12 Newspapers. The library also received 91 print periodicals / journals as gift. Subscriptions of two periodicals were started this year, they are a) Caravan, and b) Mathrubhumi. Subscription to two databases the IMF e-Library and the World Bank eLibrary were renewed this year. The subscription to the e-journals archive 'EconLit' and 'JSTOR' were renewed for the year 2016, through the ICSSR/NASSDOC consortia. These two journal databases jointly are providing access to about 3600 e-journals. They are available to the CDS community through IP access. More than 1075 volumes (books and journals) were bound and preserved during the reporting year.

During the reporting period the library membership has increased. A total of 867 new members joined the library out of which 71 are borrowing members and the rest are reference only members. The library continued to provide Reference Service, Lending Service, Bibliographic Service, Internet Search Service, Content Page Service, and so on. Students and researchers from all over India and abroad visited the library.

The Electronic Database Unit (EDU) continued to provide services to internal as well as external members. The EDU has a collection of databases in Economics, and related disciplines in Social Sciences. Some of the prestigious statistical databases are Annual Survey of Industries, Census of India Data, CMIE Prowess, EPWRF India Time Series, IndiaStat, National Sample Survey Unit Level Data, IMF Balance of Payment Statistics, IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF International Finance Statistics, RBI Database on Indian Economy and UN Comtrade. EDU also provided the document delivery / ILL service through DELNET and JNU Library. The library has started to subscribe to three specialised statistical databases provided by Venture Intelligence, Chennai. They are (1) Private Equity Deal Database (2) Mergers & Acquisitions Deal Database, and (3) Company Financials Search Database.

During the reporting period the online 'content alerts' site has been updated with 1555 posts and has received 32092 visits. The following is the URL <http://knrajlibrary.wordpress.com/> of the service. Bi-weekly alert email is also sent to the library members regarding the addition to this site. For the convenience of library users, popular social media tools are extensively used to disseminate the library resources and services, they are (a) Facebook <https://facebook.com/knrajlibrary>, (b) LinkedIn in.linkedin.com/in/knrajlibrary, (c) Google Plus <https://plus.google.com/117599930063574349978/about>, (d) ScoopIt www.scoop.it/t/infoknrl, and (e) Twitter <https://twitter.com/knrajlibrary>.

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

Four Book displays were conducted during the reporting period. The publications of late Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam available in the library were kept for display in the Circulation Area of the library from July 27 to August 1, 2015. The works of Prof. Angus Deaton available in the library were kept for display from October 13 to 17, 2015. Professor Amit Bhaduri's works available in the library were displayed from December 4 to 12, 2015. On the occasion of International Women's Day, the library organised a special book exhibition from March 8 to 12, 2016. These displays were useful for the CDS community and library users.

The 2015 batch of MA, M.Phil and PhD scholars were given an orientation about the library. This included a tour of the library, a power point presentation and a live demo of database and online resources on how to use the library web-page and catalogue. They later met the library staff to familiarise with the library's activities and services.

A Training Programme on CMIE Prowess database was organised for the CDS faculty and students. The event was held on January 6, 2016. Ms. Pooja Sonawane, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Pvt. Ltd. (CMIE), Chennai was the resource person for the programme. The sessions included briefing on using the Prowess database and CMIE Support Desk and a demonstration of their new product ProwessIQ. The users of Prowess in the centre took this opportunity to seek clarification for specific queries / doubts about data retrieval with the resource person.

The Library conducted orientation programmes to introduce the resources and services to several groups. Masters students of the Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NO-NMBU) visited the library on August 31, 2015. The 1st Semester Masters in Public Health (MPH) and Diploma in Public Health (DPH) students from Achutha Menon Centre of Health Studies (SCTIMST), Thiruvananthapuram visited the library on January 8, 2016. The 2nd Semester Bachelor of Library and Information Science students from Kannur University visited the library on February 25, 2016. All the three groups were given a tour of the Library to familiarise the library collection and services.

A group of 30 students each from P.T.M. College, Malappuram; St. Joseph College, Irinjalakkuda; Christian College, Chengannur; Christ College, Irinjalakkuda and Newman College, Thodupuzha visited the library on December 16, 2015, February 25, March 15, 16, and 21, 2016 respectively, as part of the 'Walk with the Scholar' scheme of Government of Kerala. They were given a tour of the library to familiarize the library collection and services.

V. Sriram, Chief Librarian, delivered felicitations at a book release held at Kerala State Institute of Languages, Thiruvananthapuram on December 1, 2015. He also delivered a lecture on the topic 'Social Science Resources, Academic Writing and Reference Management' at the National Workshop on Basic Tools in Social Science Research, organised by Postgraduate Department of Economics, Government Arts and Science College, Kozhikode on December 2, 2015. He is also nominated as a Member of the ICSSR Committee on Documentation Services and Research Information (CDS&RI) for a term of two years from February, 2016. CDS&RI is the apex decision making body of NASSDOC, New Delhi.

(b) COMPUTER CENTRE

The IT wing of the Centre provides technological support to the faculty and students to achieve its object of knowledge creation/dissemination. In this regard, IT section supports teaching/research activities and operations of the Library and Administration.

IT infrastructure in CDS Campus

- Seven Juniper 3300 switches with 10 Gigabits uplink ports installed in four buildings of the campus.
- Fiber network connection from computer centre to other buildings.

- Two HP proliant DL 180 Gen-9 servers for Mail and Library applications.
- 51 HP desktops and 50 HCL desktops for staffs and student use.
- Cisco and D-link Wi-Fi Access points across the campus to provide internet facility.
- 100 Mbps NKN(National Knowledge Network) connectivity for internet facility in the campus

General Facilities

(a) Computer Lab

Computer lab houses 15 PCs with Windows XP/Windows 8.1, and other essential software including statistical packages like STATA and E-Views. These lab has been used for computer based training programmes and workshops regularly.

(b) Students Bay and Ph.D Bay

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

(c) Library

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

(d) Administration/Accounts

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

(e) Wi-Fi Facility

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

(c) STAFF WELFARE FUND

The Staff Welfare Fund provides limited grant to last grade employees for marriage of dependent children and financial relief for losses due to natural calamities. The Fund also provides loan to employees for purchase of land for construction of own house, house construction and renovation, education of children, medical treatment, purchase of

house hold items and vehicles, repayment of old debts etc. During the reporting period, eleven applications for loan were approved.

One child of employee was awarded merit certificate and cash award for his scholastic performance in public examination. One non-academic staff member who have retired during 2015-16 was given a grant of Rs.10,000/- as a welfare measure. The Fund is managed by a Committee. The Chairman of the committee is Prof K.N. Harilal with Shri P. Suresh Babu, Registrar, Shri Suresh S., Finance Officer and Smt Ansamma Joseph, Senior Assistant Librarian as members.

The Staff Welfare Fund, started in 1999 with an initial corpus from the CDS endowment has investments and loan disbursed to employees amounting to Rs.107.25 lakh as on 31st March, 2016.

PUBLICATIONS

The Centre has a rigorous research dissemination programme. 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.

At present there are a total of 467 working papers and 45 books brought out under the CDS programme. This year 7 working papers were published. A total of 5 books have been published by the faculty, 28 articles in total of which 5 are jointly with students and faculty and 2 by students individually in professional journals. 17 chapters in edited volumes and 17 other publications in reports, newspapers, magazines etc. have been brought out. The faculty researches are also published by well reputed publishers like, Routledge, Oxford University Press, Edward Elgar, Penguin, Orient Blackswan, Bookwell Publishers, Sage Publishers etc.

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

(a) BOOKS

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Politics of Migration: Indian Emigration in a Globalized World, Routledge, 2016 (with A Didar Singh).

India Migrations Reader, (ed.), Routledge, 2016.

Joseph K.J.

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Manmohan Agarwal

Sustainability of Growth : The Role of Economic, Technological and Environmental Factors, (ed), World Scientific publishers of Singapore, 2015 (along with John Whalley).

India and China : Comparative Experience and Prospects, (ed), World Scientific publishers of Singapore, 2015 (along with John Whalley).

(b) JOURNAL ARTICLES

Amit S Ray

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Beena, P.L

‘Globalisation, Corporate Strategies and Performance of Indian Industries: Some Grey Areas that Call for Regulatory Attention,’ *Journal of Social Discourse*, Vol.3, Issue No. 5, pp. 2348-6376. 2015.

Devika, J

‘Making Space for Women in Urban Governance? Leadership and Claims-Making in a Kerala Slum’, *Environment and Planning A* 47, 5, pp.1113-1131, 2015.(with Glyn O Williams and G. Aandhal)

‘Aspects of Socio-Economic Exclusion in Kerala, India: Reflections from an Urban Slum’, *Critical Asian Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/14672715.2016.1151801, Published, 4 March, 2016.

‘Surviving in Contemporary Kerala, India: Reflections from Recent Research in a Fisher Village’. (Provisionally accepted by *Development and Change*).

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‘Decolonising-Nationalist Racism? Reflections on Travel Writing from Mid-twentieth Century Kerala, India’ (Provisionally accepted by *Modern Asian Studies*).

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Hrushikesh Mallick

‘Motivating Factors of Remittances for Developing Asian Economies’, *Singapore Economic Review*, Vol. 60, No. 4, pp.1-26, 2015 (with Mantu Kumar Mahalik).

‘Are House Prices Guided by Fundamentals or Speculative Factors? An Empirical Inquiry for India,’ *International Journal for Economic Policy in Emerging Economies*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2016 (with Mantu Kumar Mahalik).

‘The Role of Globalization on the Recent Evolution of Energy Demand in India: Implications for Sustainable Development’, *Energy Economics* 55, pp. 52–68, 2016 (with Shahbaz Muhammad, Mantu Kumar Mahalik and Perry Sadorsky).

Irudaya Rajan, S

‘Changing Cities and Changing Lives: Development Induced Displacement in Kochi, Kerala’, *Cities People Places: International Journal on Urban Environments*, Vol. 1, Issue 1: pp. 1-18, July 2015 (with Ann George).

‘Efficiency of Health System in Four States of India: A District Level Analysis,’ *Productivity*, Vol.56, No.1, pp. 9-23, April- June, 2015 (with Nutan Shashi Tigga).

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‘Coming Back to Normal?,’ *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 50, Issue No. 52, pp. 33-36, December 26, 2015 (with Sharada Srinivasan, Arjun S Bedi).

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Srikanta Kundu

‘Return and Volatility Interdependences in Up and Down Markets across Developed and Emerging Countries,’ *Research in International Business and Finance*, 2016, Vol. 36, p. 297-311 (with Nityananda Sarkar).

Sunil Mani

‘Diffusion of Broadband Internet in India’ *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.50, No: 51, pp. 54-62. 2015 (with V.Sridhar).

‘Development Through Manufacturing’ Review of ‘Pathways to Industrialization in the Twenty-first century: New Challenges and Emerging Paradigms’ *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 50, No: 45, pp. 29-32, 2015.

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‘Can the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Reduce Short-Term Migration: Evidence from West Bengal, India’, *Journal of Development Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/00220388.2014.989997, published online: June 11, 2015.

‘Rationing and its Implication on Accuracy of Targeting in India: The Case of the Rural Employment Guarantee Act’, *Oxford Development Studies*, 43(3), pp. 361-378. May 14, 2015.

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Udaya Shankar Mishra

'Reckoning Level Differential in the Measurement of Progress: An Application in the Context of Deliveries Attended by Skilled Health Personnel across Least Developed Countries (LDCs)' *Journal of International Development* (forthcoming), (with William Joe).

'Welfare Comparisons with Multidimensional Well-being Indicators: An Indian Illustration' *Social Indicators Research* (forthcoming) 2016. (with Vachaspati Shukla)

'On Counting Multi-dimensional Well-being: An Indian Illustration' *Empirical Economic Letters*, Vol.14(10), pp.957-965, 2015. (with Vachaspati Shukla).

'Poor amidst the Non-poor: Ill-being implications of Poverty' *International Economics Letters* (forthcoming), 2015 (with Mohammad Kashif Khan).

'Provisions of Basic Household Amenities in India: A Progress Report,' *Social Change*, Vol. 45(3), pp.421-439, 2015 (with Vachaspati Shukla).

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Nutan Shashi Tigga

'Efficiency of Health System in Four States of India: A District Level Analysis', *Productivity*, Vol.56, No.1, pp. 9-23, April- June, 2015 (with S. Irudaya Rajan).

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'India's Development Story: Unfounded Apprehensions (Review of An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions by Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen)', *Indian Journal of Medical Ethics*, Vol.13, No.1.

'Welfare Comparisons with Multidimensional Well-being Indicators: An Indian Illustration' *Social Indicators Research* (forthcoming) 2016. (with Udaya Shankar Mishra)

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‘The Land Question and the Mobility of the Marginalized: A Study of Land Inequality in Kerala,’ *Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy*, December, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 327-370, 2015

(c) CHAPTER(S) IN BOOKS

Amit Shovon Ray

‘The Enigma of the ‘Indian Model’ of Development,’ in A. Calgano, S.Dullien, A. Márquez-Velázquez and J.Priewe (eds.) *Development Strategies after the Financial Crisis, Volume 2: Country Studies And International Comparisons*, United Nations: Geneva and New York, 2016.

‘Reflections on India’s Emergence in the World Economy’, forthcoming in M. Agarwal, J. Wang and J. Whalley (eds.) *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*. World Scientific: Singapore (with Sunandan Ghosh).

Devika, J

‘Family Planning and the History of Gender in Kerala: A Brief Foray,’ in A. A Roy and G. Mathew (eds), *Development, Decentralization, and Democracy*, Orient Blackswan, 2015.

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‘High-skilled Migration,’ Chapter 8 of Part 2, ‘Migration and Labour Market,’ in Anna Triandafyllidou (ed.) 2016. *Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies*, pp.88-95, Routledge, New York, 2016.

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Joseph, K.J.

‘Industry University Interaction in Global Innovation Networks: A Study of India’s ICT Sector,’ in *Innovation, Technology and Economic Development: Essays in Honor of Robert Evenson*, K.J. Joseph, D. Johnson and L. Singh (eds), Routledge, New Delhi, 2015 (With Vinod Abraham)

Manmohan Agarwal

‘Economic Performance and Social Progress in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Effect of least Developed Countries and Fragile States,’ in Kararach, Besada and Shaw (eds), *Development in Africa*, Policy Press, 2015 (along with Natasha Pirzada)

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Vinoj Abraham

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(d) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Amit S Ray

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

‘University Research, Commercialisation and Knowledge Exchange in the UK: An econometric analysis of the determinants and inter-linkages,’ Working Paper No. 4, ESRC Business and Local Government Data Research Centre, University of Essex: July 2015. (with Abhijit Sengupta)

‘Commercialisation of University Inventions in India: Highlights from Selected Case Studies,’ *India Science and Technology Report*, (Volume 3) CSIR-NISTADS, Foundations Books, New Delhi, 2015.

Devika , J

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‘Bhagawan’s Death’, English translation of K.R Meera’s short story ‘Bhagavante Maranam’ in *Caravan*, 13 December, 2015. [<http://www.caravanmagazine.in/vantage/bhagawans-death-kmeera>]

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Harilal, K.N.

‘Chinese Crisis: Learning Lessons in Slow Riding the Economy’ <http://www.leap2020.net/euro-brics/2016/01/15/>, 2015.

Irudaya Rajan, S

‘Coming South in Search of a Bride,’ *The Hindu*, June 17, 2015. (with Sharada Srinivasan)

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Upasak Das

‘Is the MNREGA fund crunch making the programme clientelistic?’ *Ideas for India*, September 2, 2015 (with D. Maiorano).

RULSG Occasional Papers

Kannan, K.P. 2015. ‘The New Panchayat Raj in Kerala: Reflections on its Institutionalization and Development Record,’ *Occasional Paper 2015:4*, May, CDS-RULSG.

Baishali Goswami, N. Ajith Kumar K.K. George. 2015. ‘Patterns of Commuting for Work: A Case Study of Kochi City’, *RULSG Occasional Paper 2015:5*, September, CDS-RULSG.

P. Mohanan Pillai and C. Prakash. 2016. ‘Social Classes and Participation in Local Planning in Kerala,’ *RULSG Occasional Paper 2016:1*, March, CDS-RULSG.

(e) WORKING PAPERS

Amit S Ray and Sunandan Ghosh. 2015. ‘Reflections on India’s Emergence in the World Economy,’ *CDS Working Paper Series, No. 461*, May.

Udaya Shankar Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla. 2015. ‘Welfare Comparisons with Multidimensional Well-being Indicators: An Indian Illustration,’ *CDS Working Paper Series, No. 462*, May.

K.C. Zachariah, S. Irudaya Rajan. 2015. ‘Dynamics of Emigration and Remittances in Kerala: Results from the Kerala Migration Survey 2014,’ *CDS Working Paper Series, No. 463*, September.

M Parameswaran. 2015. ‘Determinants of Industrial Disputes: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry,’ *CDS Working Paper Series, No. 464*, November.

Manmohan Agarwal, Sunandan Ghosh. 2015. ‘Structural Change in the Indian Economy,’ *CDS Working Paper Series, No. 465*, November.

Manmohan Agarwal. 2015. ‘International Monetary System: Response of Developing Countries to its Shortcomings,’ *CDS Working Paper Series, No. 466*, December.

Udaya S. Mishra. 2016. ‘Measuring Progress Towards MDGs in Child Health: Should Base Level Sensitivity and Inequality Matter?’ *CDS Working Paper Series, No. 467*, January.

SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS HELD AT THE CENTRE

As part of its effort to disseminate the research activities the Centre conducts a number of conferences, seminars, and workshops. Open seminars are given by faculty and researchers from other institutions from within the country as well as abroad. This year 12 open seminars were conducted. In addition to this, 6 seminars were given by the faculty and students. The CDS also organised several international national seminars/conferences and workshops in addition to public lectures.

(a) OPEN SEMINARS

Lars Aaberg, CDS Research Affiliate & MA Student, Centre for Gender Research, University of Oslo, *Men, Masculinities, and Kudumbashree*, (26 June, 2015)

Rebecca Miles, Professor, Department of Urban & Regional Planning, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, USA, *Are US Post-War Suburban Neighborhoods Less Age-Friendly Than More Urban Ones? Perceptions of Older Adults in a Mid-Sized City*, (17 July, 2015)

Katharine Allen, John's Hopkins University School of Public Health, *Quantifying the Burden of Disease in UAE: Understanding differences between Migrants and Nationals*, (22 July, 2015)

John Bosco Lourdasamy, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Madras, Chennai, *Tea and Technology: A Peculiar Story of Transfer*, (23 July, 2015)

Silvia Masiero, Department of International Development, London School of Economics and Political Science, *Will the JAM Trinity Dismantle the PDS?* (21 August, 2015)

Pinaki Chakraborty, Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), *Fourteenth Finance Commission's Recommendations: Continuity, Change and the Way Forward*, (8 September, 2015)

Mary Elizabeth King, Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies for the UN-affiliated University for Peace, Costa Rica & Distinguished Fellow of the Rothermere American Institute, University of Oxford, UK, *Gandhian Non-violent Struggle and Untouchability in South India: The 1924–25 Vaikom Satyagraha and the Mechanisms of Change*, (16 September, 2015)

Arun Kumar, Retd. Professor, JNU, New Delhi, *India's Black Economy: Implications, Causes and Remedies*, (25 September 2015)

K. Pushpangadan, Retired Professor, CDS and Ex-Chairman of the Kerala Public Expenditure Review Committee, Government of Kerala, *Budgeting for Growth : A Review of Kerala's Public Expenditure Report, 2013-14*, (6 October, 2015)

Alok Sheel IAS, Member Secretary, Planning Board & Addl. Chief Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs, Government of Kerala, *Monetary Policy in India*, (7 November, 2016)

Thomas Isaac, former Finance Minister to the Government of Kerala and Honorary Fellow, CDS, and R. Mohan, former research scholar at the Centre for Development Studies, *Fiscal Consolidation for Self Sustaining Economic Growth: Kerala Experience and the Way Ahead* (9 March, 2016)

K.C. Zachariah, Honorary Fellow, CDS & Former Senior Demographer, The World Bank, Washington, *Religious Denominations in Kerala*, (15 March, 2016)

(b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY/STUDENTS

U.S Mishra, *Measuring Progress towards MDGs in Child Health: Should Base-level Sensitivity and Inequity Matter?*, (10 July, 2015)

M. Parameswaran, Trade Openness and Labour Market Unrest: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry, (24 July, 2015)

Manmohan Agarwal, Professor, RBI Chair, CDS, *The Contingent Reserve Arrangement of the BRICS and Reform of the International Monetary System*, (29 July, 2015)

Sunil Mani and V. Sridhar, International Institute of Information, Technology, Bangalore, *Diffusion of Broadband in India - Trends, Determinants and Challenges*, (20 August, 2015)

Manmohan Agarwal, Professor, RBI Chair, CDS, and Sunandan Ghosh, *Structural Change in the Indian Economy*, (18 September, 2015)

Vachaspati Shukla, PhD Scholar, CDS, *Educational Expansion and Schooling Inequality: Verifying the Educational Kuznets Curve for India*, (9 October, 2015)

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

Workshop on Innovation and Inclusive Development in Brazil, China, India and Russia, held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum (4 May, 2015)

An Outreach Session on Economic Survey 2014-15 held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum (9 May, 2015)

Workshop on Sexuality, Gender and Human Rights, organised by *Sahayathrika* for Human Rights, Trissur held at Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum (16 July, 2015)

Workshop on Trade in Services (Ayurveda) organised by CDS and DGCI&S, Kolkata was held at CDS, Trivandrum (7 August, 2015)

MRC-DBT Women and Child Health GRP: Impacts of Demand Side Financing Instruments on the Continuum of Care for Maternal and Child Health in India and Bangladesh (12-14 August 2015)

Colloquium on 'Ecological Footprint of Kerala' by Dr. M. P. Parameswaran, Fellow, Integrated Rural Technology Centre, sponsored by CDS-RULSG at CDS (13 August, 2015)

One day Seminar on Water Resources, Water Management and Waste Management in Trivandrum District, co-ordinated by K.N.Harilal at CDS, Trivandrum (14 August, 2015)

A Workshop for Masters students of the Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences at CDS, co-ordinator, Praveena Kodoth (31August- 5 September, 2015)

Special Lecture on 'What Works and Why: The Solutions Promise of Development Evaluation', by Dr Cherian Samuel, CDS Alumni and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) of the World bank Group, Washington DC (7 September, 2015)

Annual Governing Body Meeting (10 September, 2015)

Special Meeting of the new Governing Body (28 November, 2015)

National Consultation on Crisis in Plantation Sector: In Search of Long term Strategies, sponsored by National Research Programme on Plantation Development (NRPPD)- co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph at Centre for Development Studies (6 February 2016)

International Conference on Development-Induced Displacement and Migration, Land Acquisition and Resettlement, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan at Centre for Development Studies (3-4 March, 2016)

Panel Discussion on Union Budget 2016 : Implications for the National Economy and the Kerala Economy (9 March, 2016)

Third IndiaLICS International Conference on 'Innovation and Sustainable Development' organised jointly with Research Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, sponsored by NRPPD and ICSSR and co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph at CDS (16-18 March, 2016)

(d) PUBLIC LECTURES

Amit Bhaduri (Professor Emeritus, JNU, New Delhi & Honorary Fellow CDS) delivered the Fourth Foundation Day Lecture on 'Development by Dispossession' at the CDS on 7 December, 2015.

Nivedita Menon (Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi), delivered the Sixth P. K. Gopalakrishnan Memorial Lecture on 'Women's Rights to Land and the Challenge of the Commons' at the CDS on 18 February, 2016.

Maitreesh Ghatak (Professor, London School of Economics), delivered the Seventh B.G. Kumar Lecture on 'Persistence of Poverty and Anti-Poverty Policies: Theory and Evidence' at the CDS on 23 March, 2016.

PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES / SEMINARS ELSEWHERE

OUTSIDE INDIA

Amit S Ray

- Presented a paper ‘A Dual View of University - Industry Engagement in the UK: Strategic and Policy Implications for the HE Sector,’ at the Research seminar at Essex Business School University of Essex, Southend-on-Sea, UK, April 20, 2015.

Devika, J

- Presented Keynote paper on ‘Contesting Hindutva: Thoughts on the Oppositional Quality of the Kiss Protests in India’ at PhD Scholars’ workshop sponsored by the European Association of South Asian Studies, SASNET, University of Lund, Falsterbo Sweden during May 18-19, 2015.
- Delivered a Talk on ‘Kafila: Politics, Academics, and the Media Interface’ at Explorative Workshop, organised by SASNET Media Project, University of Lund, Sweden during October 19-20, 2015.
- Three papers presented at the Special Session based on the CDS-NIBR project at the *International Conference for Gender Equality*, organised by Gender Park, Government of Kerala during November, 12-14, 2015. (Along with Glyn Williams University of Sheffield, UK, Michelle Williams, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, and Vinoj Abraham, CDS).

Harilal, K.N

- Presented a paper titled ‘Regions, Nation-States, Citizens and Democracy in Global Governance’ at a seminar organised and sponsored by LEAP, Paris, France at Helsinki on June 8, 2015.
- Presented a paper ‘Capitalist Development and External Economic Policies,’ at the seminar organised and sponsored by the Communist Party of China, held at Beijing, People’s Republic of China, on December 7, 2015.
- A paper titled ‘Deterritorialisation of Keralam’ was presented at a seminar organised by the Progressive Professional Forum, Kuwait and sponsored by KALA, Kuwait on March 11, 2016.

Irudaya Rajan, S

- Participated in the *Midterm Workshop of the Safe and Inclusive Cities Initiative*, held at the Southern Sun Cape Sun hotel in Cape Town, South Africa, organised by the UK’s

Department for International Development and Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), April 19-23, 2015.

- Participated as resource person in the Training on Labour Market Research, as a part of the IOM-UNDP Global Joint Programme of *Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies* supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) held at Dhaka, Bangladesh, during May 12-13, 2015.
- Presented a paper entitled 'Disability free Life Expectancy among the Elderly' in *Age-Globe Workshop on Ageing, Health and Social Care in India and Europe* held at Carlton Hotel, The Hague, Netherlands, organised by University of Groningen, Netherlands and University of Southampton, UK on June 29, 2015.
- Presented a paper on the topic 'Migration (in)flux: Impact of Legislation on Irregular Mobility between Indian and Saudi Arabia,' in the workshop *The Role of Legislation, Policies and Practices in Irregular Migration to the Gulf* during the Sixth Gulf Research Meeting (GRM) in Cambridge, organised by the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge (GRCC) on August 24-27, 2015.
- Attended the research workshop on 'Empirical Analysis of Labour Migration' to discuss the state of knowledge and future direction for research on labour migration to Gulf at New York University, Abu Dhabi on November 1, 2015.
- Had spoken on 'Cost of Migration from India to the Gulf' in the session 'Challenges and Issues Related to Low and Semi-skilled Migrant Workers in the Countries of Origin in Asia' in the *International Workshop on Welfare of Low and Semi-skilled Asian Migrant Workers in Qatar and Other Gulf States*, under the auspices of Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS) Qatar University, Centre for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) Georgetown University and International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Asia held at Qatar University during December 1-2, 2015.
- Participated in the annual review meeting of the IDRC project at Colombo during December 5-6, 2015.
- Visited Georgetown University, Qatar to discuss about the new project on Gender and Migration during January 1-2, 2016.
- Attended a meeting to discuss the progress of IDRC project in University of Sussex, UK during January 11-14, 2016.
- Participated in the 6th ADBI-OECD-ILO Round Table on 'Labour Migration in Asia: Safeguarding Labour Migrants from Home to the Work place' on February 3-5, 2016 at the ADBI in Tokyo, Japan.
- Participated in the fifth project meeting on 'Transnational Migration in Transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary Mobility of People' (EURA-NET) in Manila, Philippines from March 18-20, 2016.
- Attended a meeting with Diaspora Associations in Burma to discuss the Indian Diaspora issues in Burma during March 23-24, 2016.

- Meeting with *Helpage* International at Myanmar to discuss about the project, ‘Survey on Accessing Healthcare to Older Persons in Myanmar’ during March 25 to April 2, 2016.

Joseph, K.J

- Made a presentation on ‘Innovation Systems for Inclusive Development,’ in the *International seminar ‘Promoting Socio-economic Equity in South Asia: Challenges and Prospects’* organised by National Science Foundation Sri Lanka and ICSSR, New Delhi, at Colombo during July 15-16, 2015.
- Presented a paper on ‘Growth Performance of ICT and India under Trade Liberalization Integration with ASEAN’ in the *International Conference on Asian Economy at the Crossroad: China, India, and ASEAN*, organised by Institute of Comparative Economic Studies at Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan, November 14-15, 2015.

Sunil Mani

- Presented a paper on ‘Dimensions of India’s Innovation Performance’ at the Department of Technology Management, Delft University of Technology on April 1, 2015.
- Presented a paper on ‘Performing Innovation but through the non-R&D Route,’ at the workshop on ‘Industrial Development along the Global Supply Chain: Organisational Evidences from Asia,’ Institute of Developing Economies (IDE)-Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO), Bangkok, Thailand on November 29, 2015.

Vinoj Abraham

- Presented a paper ‘Poverty, Women’s Livelihood and Negotiation of Public Space: A Comparison of Two Sites’ at the *SASNET International Conference on Structural Transformation of South Asia*, organised and sponsored by SASNET, Lund University, Lund, Sweden during May 20-22, 2015.

IN INDIA

Amit S Ray

- Valedictory Address at 1st Annual Conference of the Kerala Economic Association at Sacred Heart College, Kochi on May 10, 2015.
- Keynote Address, 6th Annual Brand Icons 2015 Award Function of the Times of India Group, Trivandrum, June 29, 2015.
- Key Note Address on ‘Knowledge Creation and Knowledge Transfer for Inclusive Agricultural Development,’ at INDIALICS 2015 International Seminar, Punjabi University, Patiala on July 28, 2015.
- Inaugural Address, Economics Forum 2015, Department of Economics, University College, Trivandrum on September 16, 2015.

- Panelist, Book Release Function for ICSSR Research Survey and Explorations in Economics 2015 by Prabhat Patnaik, C P Chandrashekhar, Jayati Ghosh (eds.), held at JNU Convention Centre, September 17-18, 2015.
- Presidential Address at Kerala Economic Association Function for Book Release and Felicitation of Professor M A Oommen by Hon'ble Governor of Kerala Justice P Sathasivam, Mascot Hotel, Trivandrum, October 12, 2015.
- Chief Guest Address at Valedictory Session, International Conference on Gender Equality 2015, The Gender Park, Department of Social Justice, Government of Kerala, at Kovalam, November 14, 2015.
- Key Note address on 'Going Global: Reflections on India's Emergence in the World Economy,' at National Seminar on *Consumer Justice in Globalizing India: Challenges and Choices*, Department of Sociology, University of Kalyani, West Bengal, November 19, 2015.
- Delivered the 2nd K E Vaidyanathan Memorial Lecture on 'The Indian Pharmaceutical Industry in a Changing Global Landscape,' organised by Indian Association for Social Sciences and Health, held in Trivandrum on December 10, 2015
- Inaugural Address, at National Conference on Constructing Modern Kerala: Multiple Trajectories of the Past and Present, Multi-disciplinary Annual Research Conference (MARC), School of Social Sciences, University of Kerala on December 16, 2015.
- Special Address (Input Session), at 44th Annual General Body Meeting, Kerala Voluntary Health Services (KVHS), Kottayam, December 18, 2015.
- Chair, Symposium on 'Changing Paradigms of Kerala Development,' at 4th International Conference on Kerala Studies (ICKS IV), AKG Centre for Research and Studies, Trivandrum, January 9-10, 2016.
- Delivered the Dr John Mathai Memorial Lecture, on 'Economics of IPR: Promises and Pitfalls,' at Dr John Mathai Centre (University of Calicut), Thrissur on January 11, 2016.
- Delivered the Think Tank Executive Lecture on 'Competing through Technological Capability: Indian Pharmaceutical Industry at Crossroads,' at HLL Lifecare Limited, Trivandrum, February 1, 2016.

Beena P.L

- Presented a paper 'State-level Exports, Competitiveness and Trade Promotion Policies: The Indian Case Study,' at the Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, at conference funded by the British High Commission, New Delhi on July 23, 2015.
- Presented a paper 'Globalisation, Corporate Strategies and Performance of Indian Industries: Some Grey Areas that Call for Regulatory Attention,' at the Annual Conference of Indian Econometric Society, IIM Calicut during January 4-6, 2016.

- Chaired one session on 'Indian Industrial Studies', in an *Annual Conference of Indian Econometric Society*, IIM Calicut, January 4-6, 2016.
- Chaired one session on 'Development-induced Displacement in the State of Odisha' in a conference titled *Development-Induced Displacement and Migration*, Land Acquisition and Resettlement, held at CDS during March 3-4, 2016.
- Chaired and discussed set of papers in one session on 'Manufacturing Issues and Sustainable Development,' in the *Indialics International Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development* held in CDS during March 16-18, 2016.

Devika, J

- Presented a paper 'Developmental Citizenship and Gender in Contemporary India and Kerala' at the session on Gendered Citizenship and Human Development: Issues and Challenges, at the *International Conference on Gender Equality*, organised by Gender Park, Government of Kerala at Kovalam on November 13, 2015.
- Presented a paper 'Scattered Thoughts on Feminist Solidarities, Spaces of Belonging, and Intersectional Analysis for Troubled Times' at the conference on *Women Speak the Nation: Identities and Intersectionalities*, organised by SWS, Jadavpur University, Kolkata during April 8-9, 2016.
- Speaker and keynote presenter at several UGC-sponsored seminars at Kerala colleges and university departments including the Department of Politics, University of Kerala, the Institute of English, University of Kerala, Dept of Comparative Literature, Sree Sankara University, Thiruvananthapuram Campus, Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram, S.N. College for Men, Kollam.

Harilal, K.N.

- Presented a paper 'Local Governments and Rights Based Development' at a seminar organised by the Department of Local Governments and sponsored by the government of Kerala, at the Hotel Samudra, Trivandrum during May 15-17, 2015.
- Presented a paper titled 'Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala,' at a seminar organised and sponsored by AKG Centre for Research and Studies, Thiruvananthapuram at the Kerala Institute of Local Administration, Mulankunnathukavu, Thrissur during July 4-5, 2015.
- A paper titled 'Inclusive Growth: The Unfinished Agenda' was presented at the seminar organised by the Department of Economics and sponsored by University Grants Commission at Catholicate College, Pathanamthitta, during September 9-10, 2015.
- Presented a paper 'Development Decentralisation and Democracy,' at the seminar organised by Kerala Economic Association and sponsored by ISDG, Trivandrum at the Senate Hall, University of Kerala, Trivandrum on October 12, 2015.
- Presented a paper on 'Land Holding, Technology and Women's Work' at the International Conference for Gender Equality, organised by Gender Park, Government of Kerala on November 14, 2015.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Presented a paper titled 'What Matters for the Monetary Policy - Money or Bank Credits in Achieving the Goals of Price Stability? Verifying the Relevance in the Indian Context,' at the *Indian Econometrics Conference (TIES)*, organised and held at the IIM, Kozhikode, Kerala during January 4-6, 2016.
- Served as Chairperson and Discussant for a session on Low Carbon Innovation in the conference *Indialics International Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development*, held at CDS, Trivandrum during March 16-18, 2016.

Irudaya Rajan, S

- Visited Chandigarh as part of the EU project's field work on April 8-9, 2015.
- Participated in the meeting of committee members as part of vision document programme held at at CERTC hall, Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, April 30, 2015.
- Chaired the session 'The Future of Kerala Emigration,' in the first annual conference and *National Seminar on Kerala's Development Retrospect and Prospect* held at Sacred Heart College, Kochi, organised by Kerala Economic Association on May 10, 2015.
- Participated in the meeting of 'The Task Force on Migration and Diaspora', organised by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), at FICCI Federation House, New Delhi on May 11, 2015.
- Delivered a speech in the Summer Institute on Global Health and Development on the topic, 'Migration and Development', held at IIT Gandhinagar, jointly convened by IIT Gandhinagar and University of Saskatchewan, Canada on May 21, 2015.
- Participated in the first *International Conference on Advanced Healthcare Management Services* at Centre for Management of Health Services (CMHS), IIM Ahmadabad, during June 6-7, 2015.
- Participated in the meeting of technical group on Population Projections for the period 2011-2035 held in Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi on July 6, 2015.
- Delivered the inaugural lecture of the Economics Association on the topic 'Emerging Demographic Scenario in Kerala,' at U.C. College Aluva on July 31, 2015.
- Participated in discussion of Bihar Migration Survey with Government Officials at Chandragupt Institute of Management, Patna on August 4, 2015.
- Delivered the inaugural address in the UGC sponsored national seminar on 'Turning India's Demographic Challenge to Youth Dividend' at Little Flower College, Guruvayoor on August 18, 2015.
- Participated in the round table meeting of the CIM Global on 'Ageing' during the India Association Congress (IAC) at Bengaluru on August 21, 2015.

- Delivered a presidential address in a seminar on the 'Challenges and Issues in Indian Fiscal Policy' sponsored by Kerala Economic Association at Govt. College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram on September 8, 2015.
- Participated as expert in the workshop of the research study on 'Rurbanisation with specific reference to Minorities', conducted by Delhi Policy Group on September 12-13, 2015.
- Attended the advisory committee meeting of ICSSR, Southern Regional Centre convened at Osmania University, Hyderabad on September 22, 2015.
- Had spoken in a round table discussion on discussion on conduct of migration survey of non-resident Tamils held at Conference hall, State Planning Commission on October 6, 2015.
- Had spoken on 'Large Scale Surveys: Questionnaire preparation, Data collection and Management' in the Ten Day Research Methodology Course for PhD students in Social Sciences sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi and organised by CESS, Hyderabad on November 16, 2015.
- Participated in SAIC regional meeting in association with IDRC's think tank initiative in New Delhi from November 18-20, 2015.
- Given a presentation in the session Highlights from safe and inclusive cities research projects-II in a Symposium on 'Making Cities safe and Inclusive: Perspective from South Asia' held at India Islamic Cultural Centre, New Delhi on November 21, 2015.
- Had spoken in the Round Table Conference at RBI, Mumbai on December 7, 2015.
- Participated in the *Seminar on Ageing and Well-being: Cross Cultural Perspectives on Health and Social Care* sponsored by UNFPA and University of Southampton, organised by Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru on December 17-18, 2015.
- Participated in the *International conference on Absences, Silences and the Margin: Restructuring Indian Diaspora Studies*, organised by Centre for Diaspora Studies (CDS) Manomaniam Sundaranar University (MSU), Tamil Nadu at Kanyakumari during January 7-9, 2016.
- Attended a meeting to discuss the progress of the EURA-NET project at New Delhi during January 15-16, 2016.
- Presented a paper on Climate Change induced Migration from Telangana in the *International Conference on Climate Change and Food Security: Ethical Perspectives* at Hyderabad during February 11-13, 2016.
- Had given an overview of migration in India in the training programme on Migration Studies for PhD scholars and faculties at Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad on March 21, 2016.

Joseph, K.J

- Presented a paper on ‘Innovation Systems, Learning Capability and Inequality: An Inter-regional Analysis of China under Globalization’ at the *International Workshop on Innovation and Inclusive Development in Brazil, China, India and Russia*, at CDS on May 4, 2015.
- Made on presentation on ‘ICT Cooperation in South Asia’ in the panel discussion on Economic co-operation for Economic Development of South-Asia, June 25, 2015, organised by RIS New Delhi.
- Participated in the Inter-ministerial Standing Committee on Plantation Labour organised by Ministry of Labour on July 8, 2015, New Delhi.
- Made a presentation on ‘R&D and Extension in Tea Industry: A Preliminary Exploration’ Tea Board, Calcutta, July 26, 2015.
- Delivered the Economic Association inaugural address on ‘New Millennium Development Challenges,’ Assumption College, Changanacherry, August 5, 2015.
- Made presentation on ‘Wrong Means for the Right Ends: Reflections on Kasturirangan working group Report and Plausible way forward’ at the workshop organised by AKG centre on Plantation Sector, at Kumily, Idukki on August 24, 2015.
- Chaired the session on ‘Kerala’s Plantation Sector’ at *International Congress on Kerala Economy*, AKG Centre, Trivandrum during January 9-10, 2016.

Parameswaran, M

- Presented a paper ‘Knowledge in Economic Growth Theory,’ at Victoria College, organised by Economics Department, Victoria College, Palakkad on November 12, 2015.

Praveena Kodoth

- Presented a paper ‘International Migration from Kerala: Implications for Gender and Family’ at the *International Conference on Gender Equality-1*, organised by Gender Park, Government of Kerala at Hotel Udaya Samudra, Trivandrum during November 12-14, 2015.
- Presented a paper ‘Migration Policy and Domestic Workers’ Rights: the Case of Indian Domestic workers in the Middle East’ sponsored and conducted by Jadhavpur University during November 18-20, 2015.
- Presented a paper ‘Patriarchy, Caste and Belonging to the Nation: Perspectives of Emigrant Domestic Workers,’ sponsored and conducted by University of Hyderabad during February 11-13, 2016.
- A paper titled ‘Gender and the Regulation of International Migration: The Emigration Act, 1983 and Beyond’ was presented at the *National Workshop on Labour Law and the Migrant Worker*, sponsored and conducted at the Centre for Women’s Development Studies, Delhi during March 14-15, 2016.

- A paper titled ‘Between Prohibition and Capture: The Predicament of Student Politics in Kerala,’ was presented and organised by the Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi during March 17-18, 2016.

Ritika Jain

- Presented a paper titled ‘Economic and Political Interactions in explaining the Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India: The Disinvestment Experience,’ in the National Seminar 2015 on *The Analytical Dissection of the approach to Governance by the Congress and BJP* organised by The Institute of Educational Research and Development, Bengaluru on June 27, 2015.

Srikanta Kundu

- Presented a paper ‘Effect of Monetary Policy on Stock Return under Markov Switching Regression Model: Evidence from Emerging Countries,’ at the *conference of Indian Econometric Society*, organised by IIM Kozhikode and Indian Econometric Society and sponsored by Indian Econometric Society at IIM Kozhikode, during January 4-6, 2016.

Sunil Mani

- Participated in the first advisory meeting of the new Think Tank on Innovation Studies as a honorary advisor, Forbes Marshal, Pune, October 1, 2015.
- Presented a paper on 'Proximate and distant implications of TRIPS Compliance on India's Innovative Activity' at the *International Workshop on the Impact of the TRIPS Agreement on Key Sectors and its continuing relevance in the context of Regional and Bilateral Trading Agreements*, Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Studies, New Delhi, October 26-27, 2015.
- Presented a paper along with Sridhar, V. on ‘Diffusion of Broadband in India: Trends, Determinants and Challenges,’ at the *Second Regional International Telecommunications Society (ITS) Conference*, New Delhi during December 13-15, 2015.

Upasak Das

- Was invited to participate in a workshop titled ‘The MGNREGA in India: A Review of Impacts,’ conducted by IGIDR, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Cornell University on June 8, 2015.
- Presented a paper ‘Private Coaching and the Impact of the Rural Employment Guarantee Program on it: Evidence from West Bengal, India’, in the *11th Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development* at the Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi, December 18, 2015.

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N

- Presented a paper on 'Microfinance and Financial Inclusion' at the *Two-Day National Seminar on 'Financial Inclusion: Perspectives, Practices and Nuances,'* organised by Department of Commerce, CKG Memorial Government College, Perambra under the University of Calicut, and sponsored by the UGC at CKG Memorial Government College, on February 23, 2016.
- Delivered the Inaugural address on 'Global Warming: A State of Fear or an Inconvenient Truth? At the *Two-Day National Seminar on 'Environment and Development: Conflict or Congruity'* organised by Post Graduate Department of Economics, Government College, Munnar, sponsored by the Government of Kerala at Government College, Munnar on March 3, 2016.
- Chaired the Parallel Session: 1 on Theme: Low Carbon Innovation and discussed the paper on 'Urban Mobility System in Transition: a Case of Delhi City' by Mukesh Lakum and Thounaojam Somokanta, presented in the *Third INDIALICS International Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development*, organised by Indialics and CDS on March 16, 2016.

Vinoj Abraham

- Presented a paper 'The Labour Question in Plantations,' at a seminar organised and sponsored by the AKG Centre, at Holiday Home, Kumali, Idukki District, Kerala on August 24, 2015.
- A paper titled 'Women's Employment in Kerala and MGNREGS' was presented at the *International Conference on Gender Equality (ICGE-1)*, organised and sponsored by Gender Park, Ministry of Social Justice, Government of Kerala, at the KTDC Samudra Convention Centre, Kovalam during November 12-14, 2015.
- Presented a paper 'Poverty, Women's Livelihood and Negotiation of Public Space: A Comparison of Two Sites,' at the *International Conference on Gender Equality (ICGE-1)* organised and sponsored by Gender Park, Ministry of Social Justice, Government of Kerala, at the KTDC Samudra Convention Centre, Kovalam during November 12-14, 2015
- Delivered Key note paper titled 'Distress Migration to Kerala' at the *National Workshop on Right to Work: New Dimensions of Distress Migration in South India* organised and sponsored by St. Aloysius College and ISI Bangalore, at the St. Aloysius College Mangalore on March 8, 2016.
- Panel discussion on 'Rural Transformation for Farm and Non-farm Growth in India: The Way Forward,' in the *International Conference on Changing Contours of Indian Agriculture: Agricultural Growth, Non-farm Employment and Rural Poverty*, organised by CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University and sponsored by Jawaharlal Nehru University and ICSSR, New Delhi during March 12-13, 2016.
- Panel discussion on 'Indian Agriculture: Performance, Growth and Challenges,' in the *International Conference on Changing Contours of Indian Agriculture: Agricultural*

Growth, Non-farm Employment and Rural Poverty, organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University and ICSSR, during March 12-13, 2016.

- Presented a paper 'Poverty and Women's Livelihood among marginalized in Kerala,' in the *National Seminar on Kerala's Development Oxymora, Revisiting Kerala Model of Development*, organised and sponsored by K N Raj Centre, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala at Windsor Castle Hotel, Kottayam during March 18-20, 2016.

Participation of Students

Vachaspati Shukla

- Presented a paper titled 'The Role of Education in Shaping Income Inequality in India' in the *International Conference on South Asian Economic Development: The Way Forward*, organised by Faculty of Economics, South Asian University, New Delhi during April 9-10, 2015.

REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/TASK FORCES/ADVISORY BODIES

MEMBER OF COMMITTEES

Amit S Ray

- Member, Kerala State Audit Advisory Board, Government of Kerala (2016-).
- Member, Academic Council, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi (2014 onwards).
- Member, Research Advisory Council, KM Mani Centre for Budget Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology (2014 onwards).
- Member, Research Council, Kerala University, Trivandrum (2014 onwards).
- Member, Planning Committee, Kerala University of Health Sciences, Thrissur (2015 onwards).
- Member, Management Council, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Waynad, Kerala (2014 onwards).
- Member, Governing Council, Inter University Centre for IPR Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi (2014 onwards).
- Member, Governing Council, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, Kerala (2014 onwards).
- Member, Guidelines Review Committee, Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), Government of India (2015-16).
- Member, Technical Advisory Group, BIOFIN India Initiative, National Biodiversity Authority, Government of India.

Devika, J.

- Member, Reference Group, SASNET (Swedish Network for South Asia Studies).
- Member, Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Gender Studies.
- Member, Editorial Group for Women's Studies Special Issues, Economic and Political Weekly.
- Member, Board of Studies, Social Science, Malayalam University, Kerala.
- Member, Translations Project Committee, Malayalam University, Kerala.

Harilal, K.N.

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

Irudaya Rajan, S.

- President, Association of Gerontology (India).

- President, Kerala Economic Association.
- Member, Population Projection Committee, Census of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Expert Committee, UNFPA sponsored Research on Aging.
- Trustee, Centre for Creative Excellence-India.
- Member, Centre for Gerontological Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Member, National Advisory Committee, Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI).

Joseph, K.J.

- Vice Chairman: Globelics Governing Board.
- Global expert on Innovation Studies: Tianjin University of Finance and Economics.
- Visiting Professor, Panjabi University Patiala.
- Visiting Professor, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
- Member Board of Studies, Tripura University.
- Member, Board Studies: SB College Changanacherry.
- Member, Board of Studies: Kerala Agricultural University.
- Member of Research Advisory Group, NABARD.

Sunil Mani

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

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.

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

- Member of the PG Board of Studies (Economics) of Mahatma Gandhi University.
- Member of the State level Expert Group to vet the survey forms and the sample survey in connection with the project on Total Energy Security Mission under the State Planning Board.
- Member, Quantitative Research Methods Group, Human Development and Capability Association (HDCA).
- Member, World Economics Association (WEA).
- Member, Scientific Committee of the Journal *Innovation and Development*.

Vinoj Abraham

- Member, panel of experts for preparation of study material for labour and employment for the course on Masters in Labour and Development, at IGNOU.

TEACHING/ CO-ORDINATING TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND EXTERNAL TEACHING

P.L. Beena

- Delivered lecture titled ‘Understanding Gender and Micro Enterprises in Kerala,’ for the postgraduate students in Development Studies conducted by TISS in collaboration with Kudumbasree, on December 2, 2015.

Devika, J

- Delivered 1 session at Lecture series on Development Issues in Kerala for students from Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Oslo, organised by the CDS during 31 August-5 September, 2015.
- Took a Session on qualitative research in training programme for doctoral students at CDS on 1 March, 2016.

Harilal, K.N.

- Coordinator of the programme on ‘Challenges in the Plantations Sector’ sponsored by AKG Centre for Research and Studies, and conducted at Kumily, Idukki on August 24, 2015.
- Taught one session at the Workshop for Masters students of the Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences at CDS on September 1, 2015.
- Co-ordinated the seminar on ‘Agrarian Question and the Local Governments in Kerala,’ sponsored by Costford, Thrissur and RULSG, CDS at Thrissur on October 14, 2015.

Irudaya Rajan, S.

- Co-ordinator of the training programme on Capacity Building for Researchers in Social Sciences sponsored by ICSSR held at CDS during February 29 to March 4, 2016.

- Taught 'Large Scale Surveys: Questionnaire preparation, Data collection and Management' in the Ten Day Research Methodology Course for PhD students in Social Sciences sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi and organised by CESS, Hyderabad on November 16, 2015.

Joseph, K.J.

- Conducted the Second IndiaLics International Conference 'Systems of Innovation for Inclusive Agriculture and Rural Development' organised by the Punjabi University, Patiala during July 28-29, 2015.
- Co-ordinated the Training Programme on 'Research Issues and Methods in Innovation Systems and Sustainable Development', sponsored by the NRPPD, CDS during March 14-20, 2016.

Parameswaram, M

- Delivered a session at the training programme on 'Capacity Building for Researchers in Social Sciences,' sponsored by the ICSSR at the Centre for Development Studies on March 1, 2016.

Praveena Kodoth

- Co-ordinated a Plenary session on 'Positioning Kerala' by a Panel from CDS at the International Conference on Gender Equality – 1, organised by Gender Park, Government of Kerala at Hotel Udaya Samudra, Trivandrum during November 12-14, 2015.

Ritika Jain

- Taught one session at the Orientation Programme on 'Capacity Building for Researchers in Social Sciences', sponsored by the ICSSR at the Centre for Development Studies during 29 February- 4 March, 2016.
- Chaired the session on Innovation and Governance for Sustainable Development, at the Third IndiaLICS International Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development during 16-18 March, 2016. Indialics.

Srikanta Kundu

- Taught 2 sessions at the training programme on Quantitative Approach in Social Science Research, organised by Sudhirajan Lahiri Mahavidyalaya (Majdia, Nadia, West Bengal) and sponsored by UGC Planning Board, on December 22, 2015.
- Taught 5 sessions at the training programme on 'Advanced Econometric Methods and Their Applications,' organised by Mizoram University, Aizawal, Mizoram and Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata and sponsored by Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata during February 29-March 5, 2016.

Sunandan Ghosh

- Delivered a session at the training programme on 'Capacity Building for Researchers in Social Sciences', Sponsored by the ICSSR at the Centre for Development Studies on March 2, 2016.

Sunil Mani

- Taught a course on 'India in the Global Economy' for the Masters' programme in Public Policy at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo, Japan during February 7 through March 31, 2016.
- Delivered 10 lectures on 'Innovation and Technology Policy'- EC-248: to the students of Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) at Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, from December 16, 2015 through January 16, 2016.

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.

- Delivered 4 lecture sessions on 'Time series Econometrics' at the training programme on 'Quality Improvement Programme' for Christ University Economics Teachers, organised by Department of Economics, Christ University, Bangalore, on May 23, 2015.
- Eight Lecture and Computer sessions on 'Statistics' at the Two week international training programme 'Policy School - Public Policy Research Methods,'organised by Centre for Public Policy Research (CPPR), Kochi during June 16-19, 2015.
- Delivered 2 Lectures and Computer sessions on 'Data Analysis (especially, on how to use basic econometric tools to analyse the data)' at the Research Methodology Workshop for the Ph.D scholars in Social Sciences, organised by Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) in collaboration with Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGIYD), Sriperumbudur on July 10, 2015.
- Delivered 19 Lecture and Computer sessions on 'Time Series Econometrics' at the One week National Level Workshop cum Conference on Time Series Econometrics, organised by Department of Studies in Economics and Co-operation of University of Mysore during July 15-21, 2015.
- Delivered 7 lecture-cum-computer sessions on 'Time series Analysis in Statistical Problems using Gretl' at the Short term training programme on SPSS and MS Excel for Engineers and Scientists, organised by Department of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Trivandrum and CET School of Management during July 23-24, 2015.
- Delivered 4 lectures on 'Advanced Time Series Analysis,' at the Two-Day Workshop on 'Applied Econometrics for Business and Finance,' organised by the Institute of Management & Entrepreneurship (XIME), Bangalore during August 7&8, 2015.
- Delivered four lecture-computer sessions on 'Descriptive Statistics and Testing of Hypotheses,' at the Three-Day Workshop on 'Engaging with Quantitative Data' organised by Research Scholars' Collective in collaboration with Integrated Rural Technology Centre, Palakkad and Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum, on September 11-13, 2015, at Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum.

- Two lecture sessions on 'Data Analysis and Interpretation' at the Induction Training Programme for Officers inducted into IAS from State Civil Services and other services, organised by Institute of Management in Government, Trivandrum in collaboration with the DoPT, Government of India at Mascot Hotel on September 25, 2015.
- Delivered 6 lecture-computer sessions on 'Hypothesis Testing, Regression Analysis and Other Applications of Econometrics Using SPSS and Gretl' at the Four-Day Workshop on 'Applications of Econometric Tools in Social Science Research,' organised by Department of Development Economics, Government College, Manathavady, Wayanad during October 8-9, 2015.
- Six lecture-computer sessions on 'Descriptive Statistics, Hypothesis Testing, and Regression Analysis Using SPSS and Gretl' at the Two-Day National Workshop on 'Statistical Data Analysis for Research' organised by the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam, during October 19-20, 2015.
- Delivered two lecture sessions on 'Qualitative Data Analysis' at the 26th Refresher Course in Economics, organised by UGC – Human Resource Development Centre of University of Kerala, Karyavattom on October 29, 2015.
- Taught 12 lecture-cum-computer sessions on 'Basic Econometrics' at the Three-Day National Workshop on Basic Econometrics for the teachers, under Kannur University, organised by Post Graduate Department of Economics of Krishna Menon Memorial Government Women's College, Kannur during November 26-28, 2015.
- Delivered 4 lecture cum computer sessions on 'Regression Analysis and Time Series Analysis' at the Short Term Training Programme on Statistical Data Analysis with IBM SPSS Statistics and MS Excel, organised by Department of Economics, Government Engineering College, Thrissur, sponsored by the Directorate of Technical Education, Government of Kerala on December 17, 2015.
- 12 technical sessions on 'Time series Econometrics' were delivered at the Short Term Course on Time series and Panel Data Analysis Using Eviews and Stata, organised by Department of Humanities, National Institute of Technology, Thiruchirapalli on January 25, 26 and 27, 2016.
- Delivered 2 lectures on 'Sampling' at the Two Week Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members in Social Sciences, organised by Council for Social Development (CSD), Hyderabad on February 11, 2016.
- Delivered 2 lectures on 'Scaling Techniques' at the ICSSR-Sponsored 10-Day Training Course on Research Methodology, organised by Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kochi on February 28, 2016.
- Lecture on 'Time series Econometrics: An introduction' at the ICSSR-Sponsored Orientation Programme on Capacity Building for Researchers in Social Sciences, organised by Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on March 2, 2016.

Vinoj Abraham

- Delivered two sessions at lecture week on 'Development Issues in Contemporary Kerala' for graduate students of the Department of International Environment and Development

Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NO-NMBU), organised by the CDS and sponsored by Norwegian University of Life Sciences during August 31-September 5, 2015.

- Taught two sessions at the ICSSR course on research methodology for Ph.D scholars, organised by Nehru Group of Institutions, and sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi at Coimbatore on October 6, 2015.
- Delivered three sessions at the National Sample Surveys- Data Extraction and Tabulation training programme organised by Lady Doak College, Madurai on October 10, 2015.
- Delivered two sessions at the UGC-HRDC Refresher programme for college teachers, organised by Academic Staff College of India, University of Kerala, on October 27, 2015.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

Beena, P.L.

- Attended Board of Studies meeting organised by the Department of Economics of Sacred Heart College, Thevara, Ernakulam, November 21, 2015.
- Peer reviewed research paper on 'Estimation of Key Economic Determinants of India's Service Trade: Evidence from Post-Reform Period'.

Devika, J.

- Have been an academic referee for several national and international journals and publishing houses on essays and book manuscripts related to gender, politics, development, and culture.
- Secured the Erasmus Mundus fellowship, University of Lund, Sweden, 2015.
- Awarded V Abdulla Award for best work of translation from Malayalam to English for *Hangwoman*, 2015. Instituted by V Abdulla Foundation.
- The translation *Hangwoman* was shortlisted for the DSC Literary Prize, 2016.
- Have published several essays on politics, development, caste, and gender in Malayalam journals including the *Mathrubhumi Weekly*, *Sastragathy*, and *Patabhedam*, and online magazines like *Navamalayali*.
- Have continued to offer social scientific commentary on contemporary Kerala on www.kafila.org
- Have written in *The Hindu*, *Indian Express*, and *TOI*.
- Have commenced a monthly column in the Business Line's weekly magazine *BL ink* on gender in India since Mar 2016.

Harilal, K.N.

- Member, Editorial Board, Puthuvazi, Thrissur, Kerala.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Journal Referee in the following journals: *World Economy Study* (2015), *World Review of Business Research* (2015), *International Economic Journal* (2015), *The World Economy* (2015), *Amity Journal of Economics (AJECO)*, 2015), *Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences* (2015), *International Journal of Environment and Waste Management* (2015), *Transnational Corporations*(2015), *Journal of Strategic Property Management* (2016).
- Associate Editor (2014) *World Review of Business Research (WRBR)*, Australia.
- Member of editorial board (2014) *World Economy Study*, International Academic Publishing Inc. (USA).
- Member of editorial board (2015) *Migration and Development*, CDS, Routledge Publication.
- Editorial Review Board member *Amity Journal of Economics (AJECO)*, Amity Directorate of Management & Allied Areas (ADMAA), Amity University.

Irudaya Rajan, S

- Examiner: Ph.D. Thesis of the School of Gandhian Thought and Development Studies Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.
- Examiner: Ph.D. Thesis of IIPS, Mumbai
- Examiner: Ph.D. Thesis of University of Hyderabad
- Examiner: Ph.D. Thesis of JNU, New Delhi

Joseph, K.J.

- Editor in Chief: *Innovation and Development*, Taylor and Francis
Editorial Board Member of:
- *International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development*,
- *International Journal of Institutions and Economics*,
- *African journal of science, technology, innovation and development*
- *Millennial Asia*

Manmohan Agarwal

- Editing three follow up volumes one on China, another on India and the third on China and India to be published next year by World Publishing. The papers have been written and sent to the publishers. The volumes contain a number of papers some by my colleagues at CDS.

Praveena Kodoth

- Peer reviewed paper for *Development and Change*
- External evaluator for M.Phil dissertations, University of Hyderabad, Ambedkar Open University

Ritika Jain

- Refereed articles for Journal of Quantitative Economics, Journal of Industry, Competition and Trade.
- Reviewed 2 conference papers at the Third IndiaLICS International Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development during 16-18 March, 2016.

Sunil Mani

- Member, Editorial Advisory Board, Research Policy (Elsevier)
- Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Technology and Globalization (Inderscience)
- Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development (Indescience)
- Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Development and Social Research
- External Referee to: Research Policy, Technovation, Economic and Political Weekly, Higher Education for the Future.
- Contributor to *World Science Report 2015*, UNESCO

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.

- Member, Scientific Committee of the Journal *Innovation and Development*.
- Editorial Board Member of *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics*.
- Editorial Board Member of *International Journal of Energy and Power Engineering*.
- Editorial Board Member of *American Journal of Electrical Power and Energy Systems*.
- Member, Review Board, Science Publishing Group.
- Expert, Sustainable Consumption Research Exchange (SCORE).
- External Evaluator for PhD thesis “A Study on the Performance of Indian Textile Industry in the Context of Multi-Fibre Agreement Regime”, Submitted to the Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.
- Two Books reviews in Science Publishing Group, USA.
- Reviewed articles in the following journals: *International Journal of Energy and Power Engineering*, *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics*, *American Journal of Electrical Power and Energy Systems*, *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics*, *Innovation and Development*, *Gender, Technology and Development*.

Vinoj Abraham

- Paper reviews for *Research Policy* (2015-16)
- Paper reviews for *Economic and Political Weekly* (2015-16)
- Paper reviews for *World Development* (2015-16)
- Paper reviews for *Indian Journal of Labour Economics* (2015-16)
- Paper reviews for *Journal of Social and Economic Change* (2015-16)

AWARDS AND ACCOLADES

Professor Amit Bhaduri, Honorary Fellow CDS, has received the 2016 Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought, awarded by the Global Development and Environment Institute of the Tufts University. This year's award, titled "Development and Equity," recognises the contributions that Professor Bhaduri has made to economic understandings of development, power, gender, and human rights.

Professor M.A. Oommen, Honorary Associate Fellow, CDS and noted economist was honoured at a function by the Hon'ble Governor of Kerala, Shri. P. Sathisivam. His book on 'Development, Decentralization and Democracy' was released at the function which was followed by a National Seminar on Development, Decentralization and Democracy.

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE
(As on 31 March, 2016)

COMMITTEES

Committee of Direction

K.M. Chandrasekhar (Chairman)
Jayati Ghosh
Alok Sheel
Varun Sahni
S. Irudaya Rajan
K.N. Harilal
Amit Shovon Ray (Convenor)

Finance Committee

K.M. Chandrasekhar (Chairman)
Alok Sheel
G.S. Saun
Suresh Jnaneswaran
S. Irudaya Rajan
Amit Shovon Ray (Convenor)

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

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

Academic Programme Co-ordinators

Ph.D. Programme:
K.J. Joseph (Co-ordinator)
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai (Joint Co-ordinator)

M.Phil. Programme:
S. Irudaya Rajan (Co-ordinator)

Vinoj Abraham (Joint Co-ordinator)

MA. Programme:
Manmohan Agarwal (Co-ordinator)
Sunandan Ghosh (Joint Co-ordinator)

Faculty Committee

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairman)
K.J. Joseph
S. Irudaya Rajan (Convenor)
Sunil Mani
K.N. Harilal
U.S. Mishra
Manmohan Agarwal

Academic Committee

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairperson)
Upasak Das (Convenor)
All faculty (Members)
Registrar (Member)
Chief Librarian (Member)
Administrative Officer (Member)
Systems Officer (Member)
Publications Officer (Member)
Aarathi G (Student Representative)
Mohammed Izudheen (Student Representative)
Shraddha Jain (Student Representative)
Kashif Mansoor (Student Representative)
Amrita Brahmo (Student Representative)
Radhika (Student Representative)

**Academic Programme Advisory
Committee**

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairperson)
Sunandan Ghosh (Convenor)
All faculty (Members)

Library Committee

K.N. Harilal (Chairman)
V. Sriram, (Chief Librarian)
Manmohan Agarwal
P. Suresh Babu (Registrar)
Ansamma Joseph
Shobana Kannan
S. Suresh Kumar
Akhil C.S. (Student Representative)
Irfan Ahmad Shah (Student Representative)
Nidhila Adusumalli (Student Representative)

IT Committee

U.S. Mishra (Chairman)
V. Sarath (Convenor, Ex-officio)
Vinoj Abraham
Srikanta Kundu
P. Suresh Babu (Registrar, Ex –officio)
Anurag Anand (Student Representative)
Smruti Ranjan Sahoo (Student Representative)
Ashwin R. Nair (Student Representative)

Seminars

P.L. Beena (Co-ordinator)

Hostel Warden

Ritika Jain
Upasak Das

Investment Committee

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairman)
S. Irudaya Rajan
P. Suresh Babu (Registrar)
S. Suresh (Convenor)
C.Clement (Accounts Officer Internal Audit)

Staff Welfare Fund

K.N. Harilal (Chairman)
P. Suresh Babu (Registrar)
S. Suresh (Finance Officer)
Ansamma Joseph

Staff Council

Amit Shovon Ray (Chairman)
P. Suresh Babu (Registrar)
V. Sriram (Librarian)
Praveena Kodoth
Ritika Jain
Anitha G.P.
S. Suresh Kumar
K. Radhamoni
G. Vijayan

Grievance Redressal Committee

Manmohan Agarwal (Chairman)
P. Suresh Babu (Registrar)
Praveena Kodoth
Ritika Jain
Lekha K.
Rosmin Varghese (Student Representative)

Committee on Sexual Harassment

P.L. Beena (Chairperson)
Aleyamma Vijayan (Sakhi)
Praveena Kodoth
Ritika Jain (Convenor)
Sunandan Ghosh
Geetha Devi
V. Sriram
Sanchita Mukherjee
Pinak Sarkar

Right to Information Act

S. Suresh Kumar (Information Officer)
Emmanuel, T.J. (Asst. Information Officer)
Amit Shovon Ray, Director /or
P. Suresh Babu, Registrar (Appellate Information Officer)

FACULTY (As on 31 March, 2016)

Director

Amit Shovon Ray
D.Phil. in Economics
(University of Oxford)

Research Area: Technology and R&D, Intellectual Property Rights, Economics of Health, Pharmaceutical Industry, WTO-TRIPS, Foreign Direct Investment and a wide range of policy issues pertaining to India's development experience.

Professors

Manmohan Lal Agarwal
Ph.D in Economics
(Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA)

Research Area: History of International Monetary System, Implication of Establishment of New Development Bank, Analysis of Structural Change in Indian Economy and Performance of the Indian Manufacturing Sector

Joseph K.J.
Ph.D in Economics
(CDS/JNU)

Research Area: Innovation and Development, India's Plantation Agriculture

Sunil Mani
Ph.D in Economics
(CDS/JNU)
(On leave from 1 Feb, 2016)

Research Area: Economics of Technology and Innovation, Public Sector Enterprises.

Irudaya Rajan S.
Ph.D.in Demography
(IIPS, Bombay)

Research Area: Migration Ageing and Education

Harilal, K.N.
Ph.D in Economics
(CDS/JNU)

Research Area: International Political Economy, Regional Economy of Kerala, Rural Development and Agrarian Relations, Local Governments and Democratic Decentralisation

Udaya Shankar Mishra
Ph.D in Population Studies
(IIPS, Bombay)

Research Area: Population Policies and Programmes, Gender and Reproductive Health and Analytical & Measurement Issues in Health

Associate Professors

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.
Ph.D in
Economics -Econometrics
(Madras University)

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

Praveena Kodoth Ph.D in Economics (University of Hyderabad)	<i>Research Area:</i> Gender and Development, International Migration
Devika, J. Ph.D in History (MG University)	<i>Research Area:</i> History of and present developments in Gender, Politics, Development, and Culture in Kerala; the history of Migration and Cosmopolitanism in Kerala; Translations and translation Studies; Malayalam literature and Contemporary Politics
Beena, P.L. Ph.D in Economics (JNU)	<i>Research Area:</i> Industrial Economics, Corporate Growth Strategies, M&As and Competition Policy, Globalisation and Contemporary issues of Indian Economic Development, Kerala Economy
Vinoj Abraham Ph.D in Economics (JNU)	<i>Research Area:</i> Labour Economics, Regional Development, Gender & Development, Economics of Technology and Innovation
Parameswaran, M. Ph.D in Economics (CDS/JNU)	<i>Research Area:</i> Economic Growth, Industrial Economics and Trade and Growth
Hrushikesh Mallick Ph.D in Economics (University of Mysore)	<i>Research Area:</i> Applied Macro Economics, Public Finance Monetary Economics and Applied Time Series Econometrics
Assistant Professors	
Chinnappan Gasper Ph.D in Education Economics (Pune University)	<i>Research Area:</i> Education
Sunandan Ghosh Ph.D in Economics (Jadavpur University)	<i>Research Area:</i> Regional Economic Integration, Delegation Games, International Economics
Upasak Das Ph.D in Economics (Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research)	<i>Research Area:</i> Development Economics, Public Policy, Labour Economics, Empirical Political Economy, Demography.
Srikanta Kundu Ph.D in Quantitative Economics (Indian Statistical Institute)	<i>Research Area:</i> Time Series, Macroeconometrics, Financial Econometrics
Ritika Jain (Submitted PhD thesis at IGIDR, Mumbai)	<i>Research Area:</i> Public Policy, Empirical Industrial Organization

Honorary Professor

N.R. Madhava Menon Doctor of Laws (LLD) Aligarh Muslim University (Honoris Causa) (National Law School of India University)	<i>Research Area:</i> Law, Public Policy, Governance
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Honorary Fellows

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

Honorary Associate Fellows

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

Honorary Visiting Professor

A.V. Jose Ph.D in Economics (University of Kerala)	<i>Research Area:</i> Social and Labour Policies, Social Protection
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ADMINISTRATION

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

Academic Programme Office

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

Faculty Support Services

Ajikumar A.R.	<i>Office Assistant</i>
Satheesh S.S.	<i>General Assistant</i>

Guest House

Shareef H.S.	<i>Guest House Manager</i>
Saibabu S.	<i>Attendant</i>

Publications

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

S. Suresh	<i>Finance Officer</i>
T.N. Anirudhan	<i>Asst Accounts Officer</i>
Arun Hrishikesh	<i>Asst Accounts Officer</i>
K.Radhamoni	<i>Accountant</i>
Reeshma R.S	<i>Jr. Accountant</i>
Biju R.S.	<i>Attendant</i>

Director's Office

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

Campus Maintenance

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

Transport

V.Surendran

Driver Grade I

COMPUTER CENTRE

V. Sarath

Systems Officer

LIBRARY

V. Sriram

Ansamma Joseph

G.P. Anitha

Shobhana Kannan

Ameer Ali

S. Gopakumar

Sivakumar P

Sumesh C.S.

Chief Librarian

Senior Assistant Librarian

Senior Assistant Librarian

Assistant Librarian

Assistant Librarian

Assistant Librarian

Junior Assistant Librarian

Attendant

RESEARCH

(a) MACROECONOMICS, GLOBALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Completed Studies

1. Chinese Crisis: Learning Lessons in Slow Riding the Economy

K.N. Harilal

Status: Published online: <http://www.leap2020.net/euro-brics/2016/01/15/>

2. Determinants of Workers' Remittances into Developing Asian Economies

Hrushikesh Mallick

Status: Communicated with a journal.

3. Do Residential Housing Prices Follow a Random Walk Process? Evidence from Major Cities in India

Hrushikesh Mallick, Muhammad Shahbaz and Mantu Kumar Mahalik

Status: Communicated with a journal.

4. Motivating Factors of Remittances for Developing Asian Economies

Hrushikesh Mallick & Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela)

Status: Published in *Singapore Economic Review*, Vol. 60, No. 4, Pp.1-26, (2015)

5. Are House Prices Guided by Fundamentals or Speculative Factors? An Empirical Inquiry for India

Hrushikesh Mallick and Mahalik Mantu Kumar (NIT, Rourkela)

Status: Published in *Int. J. Economic Policy in Emerging Economies*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2016.

6. The Role of Globalization on the Recent Evolution of Energy Demand in India: Implications for Sustainable Development

Hrushikesh Mallick, Shahbaz Muhammad (COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore), Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela), Perry Sadorsky (York University, Toronto)

Status: Published in *Energy Economics* 55 (2016) 52–68.

7. Structural Change in the Indian Economy

Sunandan Ghosh and Manmohan Agarwal

Status: Forthcoming in M. Agarwal, J. Wang and J. Whalley (Eds.) *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*. World Scientific: Singapore and as CDS Working Paper No. 465

8. The Effect of RTAs on India's Trade

Sunandan Ghosh and Manmohan Agarwal

Status: Forthcoming in M. Agarwal, J. Wang and J. Whalley (Eds.) *China and India: The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*. World Scientific: Singapore.

Ongoing Studies

9. What Matters for the Monetary Policy -Money or Bank Credits in Achieving the Goal of Price Stability? Verifying the Relevance in the Indian Context

Hrushikesh Mallick and Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela)

Status: Targeting for a journal publication.

10. Understanding the Dynamic Relationship between Oil Prices and Residential Property Prices in the Advanced Economies

Hrushikesh Mallick, Muhammad Shahbaz (COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore), and Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT, Rourkela)

Status: Planning for a journal publication.

11. Political Party Performance and Donations

Ritika Jain

Status: Ongoing

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

12. Trade in Health (Ayurveda) Services: A DGCI&S-CDS Study for Designing a National Data System

K.N. Harilal, Hrushikesh Mallick and Sunandan Ghosh

Sponsor: DGCI&S, Government of India, Kolkata

Status: Ongoing – Journal article planned, seminar to be organised by DGCI&S

(b) AGRICULTURE, RURAL ECONOMY AND DECENTRALISATION

Completed Studies

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

Harilal K.N

Status: Published in *Social Scientist*, Vol. 43, No.11-12, November- December. 2015.

14. Politics of a Public Space Refusing to be Public Enough: A Case of Innovation in Governance from Kerala

K.N. Harilal

Status: Chapter in Roy, Ash Narain and Mathew George (eds.), *Development, Decentralisation and Democracy*, 2015, Orient BlackSwan, New Delhi,

15. Globalisation, Development and Plantation Labour in India

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

Status: Book.

Ongoing Studies

16. Mechanisation in Kerala Agriculture

K.N. Harilal and K.K.Eswaran (Consultant- Research)

Status: Plan to publish in *Economic and Political Weekly*.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

17. River Restoration in Kerala: Developing a co-evolutionary Framework and River Restoration action plan for Trivandrum City

K.N. Harilal and Srikumar Chattopadhyay (Senior Fellow-ICSSR Fellowship)

Sponsor: CDS-RULSG, Government of Kerala

Status: Ongoing- draft report ready.

(c) INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND TRADE

Completed Studies

18. Outward FDI and Cross-Border M&As by Indian Firms: A Host Country-Level Analysis

P.L. Beena

Status: To bring out as CDS working Paper.

19. Growth Performance of ICT in India under Trade Liberalization and Integration with ASEAN

K.J. Joseph and Kiran Kumar (Doctoral Scholar)

Status: To publish as journal article.

20. Interactive Learning, Innovation and its Outcomes: A Comparative Analysis of the Research Institute-Grower Interaction in R&D and Extension in Tea and Natural Rubber

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

Status: To publish as journal article.

21. Determinants of Industrial Disputes: Evidence from Indian Manufacturing Industry

M. Parameswaran

Status: Published as CDS Working Paper No. 464.

22. Pawn or Potentates: Corporate Governance of Central Public Sector Enterprises in India

Ritika Jain and Rajnish Kumar (PhD Scholar, IGIDR)

Status: To bring out as Journal article.

23. An Empirical Analysis of Disinvestment Policy in India: Does Ideology Matter?

Ritika Jain and Shubhro Sarkar (Associate Professor, IGIDR)

Status: European Journal of Political Economy (under review).

24. The Impact of Ideology on Disinvestment Decisions of a Coalition: A Game Theoretic Analysis

Ritika Jain and Shubhro Sarkar (Associate Professor, IGIDR)

Status: Public Finance Review (second revision).

25. Economic and Political Interactions in Explaining the Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India: The Disinvestment Experience

Ritika Jain

Status: Economic Systems (revised and resubmitted).

26. Diffusion of Broadband in India, Trends, Determinants and Policy Challenges

Sunil Mani

Status: Published as a special article in *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 50, Issue No. 51, 19 Dec, 2015.

27. Market Leadership in India's Pharmaceutical Industry: The Case of CIPLA Limited

Sunil Mani

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

28. Innovation without Performing Formal R&D, Three cases from India's Manufacturing Industry

Sunil Mani

Status: Will be published as a journal article.

Ongoing Studies

29. University Research, Commercialisation and Knowledge Exchange in the UK

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

Status: Two papers from this work have been submitted to journals and present status of both papers: revise and resubmit.

30. IPR Regime and Developmental Implications of Firm Performance: India in a Comparative Perspective

P.L. Beena

Status: Ongoing.

31. Spectres of Jobless Growth and Prospects of an Inclusive Growth: The Case of MSMEs in India

P.L. Beena

Status: Ongoing.

32. R&D and Extension in Tea: A Comparative Analysis of North India and South India

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

Status: Ongoing.

33. The Structure of India China Commodity Trade

Sunandan Ghosh and Manmohan Agarwal

Status: Ongoing -- plan to publish as working paper and as journal article.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

34. Teaching Text on Economics of Innovation, Selected Topics

Sunil Mani

Sponsor: UN ESCAP-APCTT

Status: UN ESCAP will be publishing it online, workshop planned in October 2016.

Ongoing Projects

35. Fairtrade Certified Tea in the Hired Labour Sector: An Impact study

K.J. Joseph along with Karin Siegman & Rachel Kurien (ISS, The Hague), Karin Fernando, Romeshun K, (CPS, Colombo) and P. K. Viswanathan, (GIDR Ahmedabad)

Sponsor: Fair Trade

Status: Ongoing.

(d) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Completed Studies

36. Social Dimension in Changing Demand for School Education in Kerala

C. Gasper

Status: To publish in journal.

37. Female Education Externalities on Household well-being: Does Male Education Matter?

Udaya S Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

Status: Manuscript under communication.

38. Educational Progress in India: A Dissection

Udaya S Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

Status: Manuscript under Review.

39. Gauging Educational Deprivation in India: A Household Perspective

Udaya S Mishra and Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

Status: Manuscript under Review.

Ongoing Studies

40. Varying Class Size and its Impact on Government and Private Schools in Kerala

C. Gasper

Status: Ongoing.

41. Educational Attainment and Challenges among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

S. Irudaya Rajan, Chinnappan Gasper and S. Sunitha (Research Assistant)

Status: Ongoing – to publish as book.

42. Elder Abuse and Neglect in India: Current Perspectives

S. Irudaya Rajan

Status: Ongoing.

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

Udaya S Mishra

Status: Ongoing - to publish as journal article.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan and Indu K.

Sponsor: International Development Research Centre, Canada

Status: To bring out as edited volume. IDRC sponsored international conference on Development-induced Displacement and Migration, Land Acquisition and Resettlement held on 3 and 4 March 2016, at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

45. Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015

S. Irudaya Rajan, Bernard D' Sami (LISSTAR) and Samuel Asir Raj (MS University)

Sponsor: Government of Tamil Nadu

Status: Plan to publish Research articles.

Ongoing Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan

Sponsor: EURA-NET

Status: Ongoing.

47. Infant and Child Mortality in India: District Level Estimates

S. Irudaya Rajan, P. Mohanachandran Nair and Anil Chandran S

Sponsor: Population Foundation of India

Status: Ongoing – Report planned.

48. Kerala Ageing Survey 2016

S. Irudaya Rajan, Yasuhiko Saito (Nikon University) and Zimmer Zachary (University of California)

Sponsor: University of California

Status: Ongoing -- Report planned.

49. Gender and Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan, Ganesh Seshan and Sulagna Mookerjee (Qatar University)

Sponsor: George Town University, Qatar

Status: Ongoing.

(e) MIGRATION

Completed Studies

50. Deterritorialisation of Keralam: Economy, Society and Polity

K.N. Harilal and C.S. Akhil (Doctoral Scholar)

Status: To publish chapter in *India Migration Report, 2016*.

51. India Migration Report 2016: Gulf Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan

Status: To publish a book.

Ongoing Studies

52. Securing India's Interests or Undermining the Rights of Emigrant Domestic workers in the Middle East? Reflections on India's Emigration Policy

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Ongoing.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan, Steve Taylor (Northumbria University, UK) Vinod Kumar (Punjab University, Chandigarh)

Sponsor: MOIA

Status: To publish as research articles.

(f) EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Completed Studies

54. Is Disinvestment Detrimental to Employment? Firm Level Evidence from Indian Central Public Sector Enterprises

Ritika Jain

Status: To publish in *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict*.

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

Vinoj Abraham and J.Devika

Status: To be send for publication to a journal.

Ongoing Studies

56. Declining Wage Share in India's organised Manufacturing Sector

Vinoj Abraham and Sasikumar S K (VV Giri National Labour Institute)

Status: Ongoing - For publication in a journal.

(g) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

Completed Studies

57. The 'Kudumbashree Woman' and the Kerala Model Woman: Women and Politics in Contemporary Kerala

J. Devika

Status: Forthcoming in *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*.

58. Reformer-Man and Feminist Man: The End of an Era in Kerala

J. Devika

Status: Accepted to a volume on *Men in Indian Feminism*, edited by Romit Choudhury and Zaid al Basset from Routledge India.

59. The Kiss of Love Protests: A Report on Resistance to Abjection in Kerala

J. Devika

Status: For a volume from Routledge India titled *Familiarizing the Unfamiliar: Sexuality, Abjection and Queer Existence in Contemporary India* co-edited by Pushpesh Kumar and Rukmini Sen.

60. Gender and Labour Migration

Praveena Kodoth

Status: To publish in Social Development Report 2016, OUP.

61. Migration Policies, Employment Choices and the Vulnerability of South Indian Domestic Workers in the Middle East

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Forthcoming in M Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley eds., *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict*, vol 3, *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, World Scientific.

62. Structural Violence Against Emigrant Domestic Workers and Survival in the Middle East: The Effects of Indian Emigration Policy

Praveena Kodoth

Status: *Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics*, Vol. (1) 2016.

Ongoing Studies

63. Scattered Thoughts on Feminist Solidarities, Spaces of Belonging, and Intersectional Analysis for Troubled Times

J. Devika

Status: To appear in volume edited by Aishika Chakrabathi and Panchali Ray, following a conference on Women Speak the Nation: Identities and Intersectionalities.

64. Lokaviplavangalil Vecchettavum Neendathu : Raashtriyam, Lingabhedam, Janadhipadhyam, [The Longest of World Revolutions: Politics, Gender, and Democracy]

J. Devika

Status: Design over; copyediting is ongoing. To be published by the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat.

65. Patriarchy, Caste and Belonging to the Nation: Perspectives of Emigrant Domestic Workers

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Ongoing.

66. Securing India's Interests or Undermining the Rights of Emigrant Domestic workers in the Middle East? Reflections on India's Emigration Policy.

Praveena Kodoth

Status: Ongoing.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

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

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

Sponsor : NORGLOBAL, Norway

Status: Ongoing -- Several papers published; two journal articles accepted for publication; several chapters in forthcoming books. Papers from project presented as a special panel in an international workshop organized by Gender Park, Govt. of Kerala, Nov. 2015 and in the SASNET conference at Lund, May 2015.

(h) OTHER STUDIES

Completed Studies

68. 'Introduction: A Woman among the Reformers'

J. Devika

Status: As the scholar's introduction to author's collection of translated short stories by Lalitambika Antaranam, forthcoming from OUP.

69. Return and Volatility Interdependences in Up and Down Markets across Developed and Emerging Countries

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata)

Status: Published in *Research in International Business and Finance*, 2016, Vol 36, p. 297-311.

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

Srikanta Kundu and Ruma Kundu (Sikkim University)

Status: To be communicated to journal.

71. The Volatility and Return Spillovers across Asian Developed and Emerging Economies in Up and Down Market Conditions

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata)

Status: To be communicated to journal.

72. Effect of Monetary policy on Stock Return under Markov Switching Regression Model: Evidence from Emerging countries

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata).

Status: Presented in the conference of Indian Econometric Society at Kozhikode in January 2016 and to be communicated to journal.

73. Enlargement Decisions of Regional Trading Blocs

Sunandan Ghosh

Status: Forthcoming in M Roy and S Sinharoy (Eds.) *International Trade and International Finance: Explorations of Contemporary Issues*. Springer: New Delhi.

74. Decentralized Governance and Human Development: The Kerala Experience

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Published in *Journal of Global Studies in Economics*, January-June 2015, 1(1): 20-43.

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

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Under review of *Energy Review*.

76. Communism: A Deterministic Inevitability or A Practical Possibility?

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Chapter in book.

77. The Enigma of Necessity and Freedom in Marxism

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Chapter in book.

78. Global Warming: A State of Fear or an Inconvenient Truth?

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Inaugural Address of a Seminar on 'Environment and Development: Conflict or Congruity?' To be published.

Ongoing Studies

79. Monetary Policy and the US Housing Bubble: A VAR Study with Structural Breaks

Srikanta Kundu and Mahua Barari

Status: Ongoing - to be communicated to journal.

80. Path Dependency: A Marxist Interpretation

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Ongoing- To be presented in Seminars; and to be published.

81. Revisionism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Ongoing.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

82. Quality of Social Science Research in India

Amit S Ray, M Parameswaran, Manmohan Agarwal, Udaya S Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham

Sponsor: ICSSR

Status: Ongoing – to bring out as CDS working paper.

APPENDIX - 7

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ULLOOR, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016

EXPENDITURE	2015 - 16	2014 - 15	INCOME	Amount (Rs.)	2015 - 16	2014 - 15
FACULTY & STAFF COST	5,06,07,404	4,74,65,430	GRANT IN AID			
FELLOWSHIP	9,98,536	8,70,408	A. FROM ICSSR PLAN	40,00,000		
ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT	75,86,304	62,67,433	NON PLAN	2,43,00,000	2,83,00,000	2,75,00,000
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	77,15,823	64,18,755	B. FROM GOVT. Of KERALA PLAN	3,50,00,000		
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	24,09,796	27,28,227	NON PLAN	2,41,00,000	5,91,00,000	6,23,00,000
SPONSORED RESEARCH/FELLOWSHIP/PROJECT EXPENSE	1,64,95,637	1,75,47,036	TOTAL GRANT (A+B) Less: UTILISED FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		8,74,00,000 2,02,15,715	8,98,00,000 2,67,92,031
SURPLUS FROM & RECOVERY OF OVERHEADS TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT FUND	77,71,264	93,95,106	ICSSR RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT : OB	1,02,731	6,71,84,285	6,30,07,969
PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES	18,229	4,01,029	RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT FROM ICSSR : RECVD TOTAL	1,02,731		
ICSSR RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT UTILISED	95,000	3,66,702	Less: UTILIZED DURING THE YEAR	95,000	95,000	3,66,702
ICSSR ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR SC/ST	3,00,000	2,19,524	BALANCE CARRIED OVER FOR FUTURE UTILISATION	7,731		
NET INCOME FROM EARMARKED FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO RESPECTIVE FUNDS	3,93,15,460	3,97,28,004	ICSSR ORIENTATION PROGRAM : SC/ST		3,00,000	
DEPRECIATION	1,38,17,788	1,25,01,464	FEES RECEIVED		8,86,575	8,22,080
			OTHER INCOME	20,53,362		
			Less: TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT FUND	17,84,404	2,78,958	4,58,167
			SPONSORED RESEARCH/FELLOWSHIP / PROJECT /INCOME TRANSFERRED		1,64,95,637	1,75,47,036
			SURPLUS FROM & RECOVERY OF OVERHEADS TRANSFERRED FROM PROJECT FUNDS		77,71,264	93,95,106
			INTEREST ON INVESTMENT OF EARMARKED FUNDS Less: EXPENDITURE	5,04,31,811 1,11,16,351	3,93,15,460	3,97,28,004
			TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND (DEPRECIATION)		1,38,17,788	1,25,01,464
			TRANSFER FROM ENDOWMENT FUND (DEFICIT)		9,86,274	82,590
TOTAL	14,71,31,241	14,39,09,118	TOTAL		14,71,31,241	14,39,09,118

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
ULLOOR, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2016

LIABILITIES	As at 31.3.16[Rs.]	As at 31.3.15[Rs.]	ASSETS	As at 31.3.16[Rs.]	As at 31.3.15[Rs.]
GENERAL FUND	10,28,98,302	9,62,58,979	FIXED ASSETS	10,20,51,152	9,54,11,829
EARMARKED FUNDS	61,78,93,959	56,71,57,791	INVESTMENTS		
DEPOSITS	11,36,495	10,72,635	EARMARKED FUNDS	61,19,28,761	56,17,65,520
CURRENT LIABILITIES			LOANS & ADVANCES		
OUTSTANDING EXPENSES	97,325	1,46,068	W F LOAN/OTHER ADVANCE	47,93,983	35,70,877
OTHER AMOUNTS PAYABLE	17,556	17,792	PREPAID EXPENSES	31,83,147	30,02,252
UNSPENT GRANT FROM ICSSR	11,70,353	12,65,353	CURRENT ASSETS		
SPONSORED PROJECTS & FELLOWSHIPS			CLOSING STOCK	3,14,955	3,34,919
UNSPENT GRANT	96,27,706	83,20,569	CASH & BANK BALANCES	1,04,73,698	1,00,01,239
			SPONSORED PROJECTS & FELLOWSHIPS		
			GRANT RECEIVABLE	96,000	1,52,551
TOTAL	73,28,41,696	67,42,39,187	TOTAL	73,28,41,696	67,42,39,187