

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Annual Report 2016-17



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

CONTENTS

I. OVERVIEW -----	07
II. RESEARCH -----	13
(a) Decentralisation and Governance -----	13
(b) Gender and Women's Studies -----	16
(c) Human Development, Health and Education -----	19
(d) Industry and Trade -----	26
(e) Innovation -----	30
(f) Labour and Employment -----	33
(g) Migration -----	38
(h) Other Studies -----	41
III. ACADEMIC AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES -----	51
(a) Doctoral Programme in Economics -----	51
(b) Integrated M. Phil/PhD Programme in Applied Economics -----	59
(c) MA in Applied Economics -----	60
(d) Short-Term Training Programmes -----	63
(e) Research Affiliation -----	65
IV. ENDOWMENTS -----	66
V. SUPPORT SERVICES -----	69
VI. APPENDICES -----	73
1. PUBLICATIONS -----	73
(a) Books -----	73
(b) Journal Articles -----	74
(c) Chapters in Books -----	76
(d) Other Publications -----	79
(e) Working Papers -----	81

2.	SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS HELD AT THE CENTRE -----	83
	(a) Open Seminars -----	83
	(b) Faculty/Student Seminars -----	84
	(c) Conferences/Workshops -----	84
	(d) Public Lectures -----	87
3.	PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES / SEMINARS ELSEWHERE -----	88
4.	REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES/ TASK FORCES/ ADVISORY BODIES -----	98
5.	GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE -----	105
6.	RESEARCH -----	114
7.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS -----	123

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.

Personnel

Professor Sunil Mani joined as the new Director of CDS on 6th February 2017. Prof. Mani is Chair Professor, NITI Aayog Unit on Planning and Development at the Centre. He succeeds Professor Amit Shovon Ray who completed a term of three years as Director of the Centre. The Centre is grateful to Prof. Ray for his fine efforts in steering the Centre and making it more visible in India's higher education landscape. In the interim period, Prof K.J. Joseph was nominated as Acting Director of the Centre between 19 December 2016

to 5 February 2017 before the appointment of Prof. Mani. The Centre is thankful to him for his efforts in administering the Centre.

With a view to attract and retain faculty at CDS, seed money for research support to the tune of 4 lakhs per faculty member has been implemented. This is granted for a cycle of five years.

A reservation policy for faculty recruitments at CDS has also been implemented. For SC and STs reservation will be provided at all the three cadres of teaching positions, namely Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor. Reservation for candidates belonging to OBCs will be at the entry level only.

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. To bring about more international exposure to research students, the PhD Internship Abroad (PIA) programme launched this year enables PhD scholars to spend time in research work at an institute of repute in any part of the world. This year 7 students were selected for the programme and they have secured internships at prominent universities in the UK, Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark and the USA.

The admission tests for M.A. and Integrated MPhil/PhD programmes are now conducted at 6 centres across the country. In 2016, the cities in which the centre organised the entrance examination were New Delhi, Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Kozhikode and Trivandrum.



In the year 2016-17, 4 PhD degrees were awarded and 7 PhD theses were under evaluation. In the same year, all 12 MPhil students submitted their thesis and 5 of them have been subsequently awarded their degrees. In 2016, 216 students applied for the Integrated MPhil/PhD programme, 172 appeared for the written exam 12 were admitted and 11 students joined. For the PhD programme, 14 students from the MPhil 2014-15 and 2015-17 MPhil batches were offered admission under the integrated MPhil/PhD programme.

The newly introduced MA programme is now into the fifth batch. For the academic session 2016-17, 974 candidates applied for admission of which 837 appeared for the entrance test and 21 students were finally admitted to the programme. During the summer vacation 5 of the students were selected for internship in various organisations. Four were selected by the State Planning Board, one was selected by NABARD.

The SAARC Scholarship for MA students, launched this year will provide five scholarships to students from SAARC countries that enroll in the MA programme. This is made possible with the funding from the Government of Kerala. We are extremely grateful to the state government for the generous funding which enables our M A programme to go international in its 6th year.

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 112 publications in the year 2016-17.

By agreement among the faculty, the research output of the Centre is presented here under the rubrics Decentralisation and Governance, Gender and Women's Studies, Human Development, Industry and Trade, Innovation, Labour and Employment, Migration, and Others. The studies are listed individually with abstracts in Chapter II.

A new Research Unit on 'Kerala and the World Economy' has been set up at the CDS. This was made possible by the onetime endowment grant of Rs 300.00 lakh sanctioned by the Government of Kerala. Institutional arrangements for administering the project are being put in place.

Research Projects

As usual, CDS faculty remained actively engaged in conducting sponsored research projects during 2016-17. The research project that CDS undertook for the ICSSR on 'Quality of Social Science Research in India'. was completed this year and published by ICSSR with Oxford University Press in a volume on the status of social science research in India. Among other research projects completed during the year include a project sponsored by the Population Foundation of India on 'Infant and Child Mortality in India: District Level Estimates' a study sponsored by the University of California on 'Kerala Ageing Survey 2016,' a European Commission sponsored project on 'Transnational Migration in transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary Mobility of People,' a project on 'Gender and Migration' sponsored by George Town University, Qatar and a study titled 'Fairtrade Certified Tea in the hired Labour Sector: An Impact Study,' sponsored by the ISS, The Hague. 'River restoration in Kerala: Developing a co-evolutionary framework and river restoration action plan for Trivandrum city' and 'Status report on Ground water potential and use in Trivandrum District with special reference on Trivandrum city' were two studies completed under the RULSG Unit of CDS.



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. An 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 initiated this year on 'A Frame work for Assessing Comparative Development of Indian States' attempts to compare the status of development of Indian states by constructing a comprehensive and holistic index of development using objective and qualifiable criteria. A Panel Study of Migration in South India, sponsored by the New York University and a study sponsoted by the UAE Exchange Centre on 'Should we provide incentives for investment use of Remittances? A Randomised Controlled Experiment for India' are new ongoing studies. A study on 'How effective are Public Works Programmes in stimulating Local economic Transformation in Low and Middle income Countries' aims at a systematic review of the effectiveness of the PWPs in LMICs.

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 7 open seminars were conducted. In addition to this, 10 seminars were given by the faculty and students. CDS also organised 17 international/national seminars, conferences and workshops and academic discussions with distinguished speakers from India and abroad. Two annual public lectures were also organised.

The Fifth Foundation Day Lecture on 'Globalisation After Brexit and Donald Trump' was delivered by

Dr. C. Rammanohar Reddy (Readers' Editor of *Scroll.in*) and Governing Body member of CDS on 26 October, 2016.

Dr. Pronab Sen (Country Director, International Growth Centre's India Central Programme) delivered the Eighth B.G. Kumar Lecture on 'The Puzzle of Indian Urbanisation' at the CDS on 20 February, 2017.

Shri Jairam Ramesh MP (Former Union Minister for Rural Development, Water Supply & Sanitation, Minister of State for Environment & Forests and Commerce & Industry) delivered a Lecture on 'Indira Gandhi and Silent Valley Revisited' at CDS on 21 January, 2017.

CDS has continued with its tradition of conducting short term training programmes.

An In-house Training on Office Procedure and Service Rules for Ministerial Staff was conducted for better understanding of office procedures and rules. The Research Unit on Plantations organised a National consultation on Crisis in Plantation Sector: In Search of Long term Strategies.

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) was organised to expose students to the context and shaping of the development trajectory and its emerging challenges in Kerala

A capacity building programme sponsored by the ICSSR for Researchers in Social Science was organised for Doctoral students and Assistant Professors belonging to "SC, ST, Minorities and other Marginalized Groups".

The RULSG held a one-day training programme on Panchayati Raj in Kerala for members of the transgender community organisations and representatives of LGBTQI non-governmental organisations at the CDS.



CDS faculty and students have been invited to speak at conferences/ seminars/ workshops/ roundtables etc. both in India (82) and abroad (26). 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 2016-17, seven lecturers within the State availed of the fellowships during the year. The Centre also provided research affiliations to researchers from the United Kingdom, Norway and USA for a period of study at the Centre.

Infrastructure Development

Extension work of the Administrative building which commenced in November has been completed. The new space provides for two halls and a staff recreation room for the non academic staff. A new elevator was installed in the old library tower which provides access from 1st to 5th floors. An external steel staircase has been constructed in the old library tower to facilitate emergency / fire exit from the 4th to 6th floors. The reading facilities in the library were further enhanced by the purchase of 40 wooden reading chairs.

The repainting of the main building and Teaching block and renovation of the toilets near the Auditorium were other

jobs undertaken during the year. In addition to this, the canteen dining area has been renovated and painted. Dining tables with glass tops and chairs with cushions have been provided for the comfort of the users.

The computer centre installed new security device Fortinet 300 D during the last financial year. New storage devices were purchased. VMware based virtualisation has been implemented. Windows active directory was installed as centralized user database. Existing mail server application has been replaced with Zibra mail server. Tally. Server 9 were purchased and installed in the server so that all the staff in the accounts department can access this software from their DPCs.

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.690.15 lakh and the Indian Council of Social Science Research Rs. 301.52 lakh. Government of Kerala has also allocated Rs.300.00 lakh to the Centre to setup a research unit on 'Kerala and the World Economy'. The Centre earned a total income of Rs.79.13 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.340.42 lakh and Rs.192.50 lakh, respectively. The Centre's policy has been to manage its activities and operations at the minimum cost possible without compromising on essential needs and the quality of its output. The Investment Committee aimed to achieve best possible growth of the Centre's funds by investment in high-yielding and risk-free investments. The Annual Accounts are presented in Appendix 7.



The Centre gratefully acknowledges support received from the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala, in granting seed money and a onetime endowment grant for a new research unit, along with funds for five SAARC scholarships for MA students at the CDS. The CDS is grateful to the support received from the Indian Council of Social Science

Research, NITI Aayog, Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Kerala and the University Grants Commission.

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

This chapter provides a brief description of the studies that were done and are in progress during the year 2016-17. 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 98 studies are presented in this chapter.

(a) DECENTRALISATION AND GOVERNANCE

Completed Studies

1. Planning a 'slum free' City: Housing Upgrade and the Reshaping of Urban Governance in Trivandrum, Kerala

J. Devika, Glyn Williams (University of Sheffield), Umesh O (Research Assistant), N Jagajeevan (Development Activist)

India's recent national urban development policy has aimed to produce 'slum free cities', with the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (2005-15) marking a step-change in housing upgrading programmes for the urban poor in those cities that engaged with its wider agenda of urban reform. This paper identifies key aspirations of this agenda: improving urban governance, linking analysis of urban poverty to holistic city-level planning, and the development of housing solutions for the urban poor. It then traces its implementation in Kerala's capital city, Trivandrum, where the city's relatively small slum population, decentralised urban governance structure, and use of 'pro-poor' institutions to implement housing upgrade programmes could have made it an exemplar of success. In practice, Trivandrum's 'city visioning' exercises and actual housing projects undertaken under the JNNURM have fallen short of



these aspirations. This is partially the result of contradictions embedded in national policy between empowering cities and retaining centralised control, and between market liberalisation and poverty alleviation. Equally important, however, are the unintended consequences of striving for JNNURM funding success, which include undercutting city-level housing policy, and driving accountability 'upwards' to New Delhi. We therefore argue that the JNNURM is reshaping urban governance, but not in the ways envisaged within policy.

Status: Submitted to the International Journal of Urban and Regional Research.

2. Mechanisation in Kerala Agriculture

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

This is a study 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. This study is a follow up of the larger research programme that the RULSG had completed during the previous year on the Agrarian Question of Kerala.

Status: A draft report prepared earlier has been revised. It is proposed to be published as a working paper after the due review process.

3. Agrarian Question and Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala

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

The experiment of democratic decentralisation in Kerala is now nearly two decades old. The present study focuses on one of the weakest but an overwhelmingly important links of the democratisation project, viz., its failure in the goods producing sectors. The Local Governments (LGs) have not been very successful in generating sustainable livelihood opportunities either in industry or agriculture. But, the crisis in the agricultural sector, or stunting of capitalist development in agriculture to be precise, cannot be blamed on the LGs. It is best seen as a part of a larger and long drawn out process of structural transformation of the Kerala

economy. An analysis of the agrarian question delineates factors blocking the agrarian transition and underlines the need for a thorough overhauling of the social organisation of production for overcoming the present impasse. Even though LGs have a major role in resolving the agrarian question, it presupposes greater involvement of higher tiers of government and deeper cooperation among different tiers. The big question is whether the neoliberal State apparatus could be made to move?

Status: Published in *Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 5 (2&3) 1-33.

4. Political Regime Change and State Performance

Rajit Biswas and Debojyoti Mazumder (IIM Indore)

The present model analyses how the state would provide a public good when the change of power depends upon the performance of the state. The change of power depends upon the evaluation of state performance by the agents. Agents can evaluate state performance based either only on the receipt of public good, or both on the benefit from public good and taxes imposed. With a credible threat of power change, if the valuation of the public good is low, along with a low fiscal capacity, then it is less probable the public good would be provided. Furthermore, such an allocation is compared with a situation, when there exists a threat of active opposition. Interestingly, that threat does not change the optimum allocation of the public good (as compared to the previous situation) in the equilibrium.

Status: Accepted in *Review of Economics and Institutions*, Volume-8.

5. 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 to capture the effect of ideologies of parties in a coalition on disinvestment



decisions. We focus on three specific aspects of ideology—ideology score of the coalition, ideology dispersion of the coalition, and ideology difference between the center and the state where the enterprise is located. The benchmark two-party coalition predicts that a left government prefers less disinvestment than a right one more often than not. However, there may be a case where moving toward the left end of the ideology spectrum may raise disinvestment incidence. Similarly, a coalition with ideologically similar parties favors privatization more frequently than one in which parties are more diverse. However, for a narrow parametric range, the effect may be reversed. Low ideological difference between the center and the state in which the enterprise is located improves disinvestment incidence. Finally, we extend the model to three-party coalitions.

Status: Public Finance Review (Forthcoming)

6. Inclusiveness of Information Access in Agriculture: Evidence from India

Upasak Das and Aritri Chakravarty (Doctoral Scholar)

Information plays a crucial role in effective decision-making in any economy especially in activities prone to high risks like agriculture. However access to adequate knowledge and information regarding farming practices is a major constraint for farmers in India thus constricting productivity and efficiency of agriculture. In this backdrop, this paper examines if poor and deprived farmers in terms of social group, household headship and consumption expenditure are likely to get the required agricultural information. Further, the paper studies if Government information agencies are more inclusive than the private agencies, both when compared to the external agencies passed on by TV/media/internet/newspaper and progressive farmers. Our results show access to agricultural information is less likely to reach the marginal, poor and deprived farmers. It is also found government agencies to be more inclusive to the marginal farmers than the private ones.

Status: Chapter in Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley (Eds.) *In Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, Volume 3, World Scientific, Singapore.

Ongoing Studies

7. Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India and the Disinvestment Experience

Ritika Jain

Using the data on central public sector enterprises the study is expected to explain performance of these enterprises and the role of disinvestment as a policy option in affecting performance.

Status: Ongoing- plan to publish in the handbook on Indian Economy to be published by CDS.

8. Director Network in listed CPSEs in India

Ritika Jain, Rajnish Kumar and Shreya Biswas (IGIDR)

Using the data on central public sector enterprises the study is expected to explain Director network.

Status: Ongoing.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

9. River Restoration in Kerala: Developing a Co-evolutionary Framework and River Restoration Action Plan for Trivandrum City

K.N. Harilal and Srikumar Chattopadhyay (former Scientist, CESS)

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 Governments in river protection and ecosystem conservation. It also provides some inputs for a river policy for Kerala.

Status: Draft report is ready.



(b) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

Completed Studies

10. 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: For a volume edited by Aishika Chakrabathi and Panchali Ray, following a conference on Women Speak the Nation: Identities and Intersectionalities.

11. Gender, Labour, and Civil Social Politics in Contemporary Kerala

J. Devika

This paper focuses on two aspects of late 20th-early 21st century Malayali society to examine the transformative effects of global flows on the gender dynamics of each – labour and civil social politics. As is well-known, the labour migration to the Persian Gulf region that began in the 1970s is a decisive flow that has impacted all aspects of life in Kerala, and social science research identifies it to be a predominantly male phenomenon. Its impact on the family as a procreative unit has, however, been only probed superficially; I argue that the opening of the global job market, combined with other features of contemporary Malayali society (like the low birth rate) has transformed the very functioning of the nuclear-family unit, with significant changes in child-rearing practices, which in turn, transforms women's role and labour within the family. In civil social

politics, global flows have led to the surfacing of several 'regulative universals', including that of feminism, and these flows take place through a variety of channels ranging from the UN-centric discourse of gender mainstreaming to Facebook, with very different impacts. Most importantly, the discourse of liberation – identified by the cultural mainstream as 'dangerous' – has now shifted towards a young and queer generation, which leaves older women more or less with a very governmentalized notion of 'empowerment' and its limitations. In general, the most visible socio-political debates and confrontations around gender in contemporary Kerala in a variety of sites ranging from the Kudumbashree self-help group network to the Kiss of Love protests revolve around these transformations – of women's labour in the family and the community, and of the public politics of gender, which increasingly rejects economic interpretations. The clash now is no longer between the indigenous and the foreign, but between 'glocally-generated' hybrids.

Status: Presented at the conference 'Global Capital and Social Difference: Global Studies and Local Frames.'

12. 'Destined for a Life of Prostitution'? Colonialism, Gender and Sexuality in Labour Migration from Coastal Andhra to Burma

Praveena Kodoth

Only around one fifth of Telugu labour migrants to Burma were women in the early 20th century. Unlike indentured migration, where the state employed policy instruments like a quota for women to impose a sex ratio, women migrated to Burma in less regulated ways through personal connections and intermediaries. Recent work on South Indian labour migration to Burma suggests that women's labour migration was occasioned largely by the dearth of women to provide sexual and domestic services to working class men and that all poor women migrants were subject to stigma on account of this. Perspectives that gained visibility under colonialism (whether that of the state, missionaries or nationalists) framed women migrants as



essentially 'low caste' and single women's migration as a threat to families and as shameful. These frameworks precipitated a dichotomy in viewing women labour migrants as either illicit sexual agents or victims of irrepressible male sexual desire. Using gender as a critical perspective, I wish to problematise the discourse of sexuality that colonial and nationalist perspectives on labour migration gave visibility to. The paper will revisit scholarship on labour mobility from South India to Burma to probe the construction of a gendered discourse and use material generated through field work in the Godavari region (about migration to Burma, Bombay and the Middle East) to reflect on how colonial labour mobility opened up multiple and transgressive spaces for women from the socially disadvantaged castes and had implications for later mobility.

Status: To publish - awaiting response from seminar organiser.

13. Cephalometric Analysis for Gender Determination using Maxillary Sinus Index

Ritika Jain, Tanya Khaitan (Department of Dentistry, Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, West Bengal), Arpita Kabiraj (Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology, Index Institute of Dental Sciences, Indore) and Uday Gijupally (Department of Oral Medicine & Radiology, Kamineni Institute of Dental Sciences, Narketpally, Andhra Pradesh)

Purpose: Radiography is important in forensic odontology for the identification of humans. The maxillary sinus is the largest of the paranasal sinuses and first to develop. Sinus radiography has been used for identification of skeletal remains and determination of gender. Hence, the aim and objectives of the present study were to establish a new method for gender determination using maxillary sinus index from lateral cephalometric radiographs and to establish the reliability of maxillary sinus for gender determination.

Methods: A total of 50 adult digital lateral cephalometric radiographs (25 males and 25 females) were included in

the study. The maxillary sinus analysis was performed on these radiographs using the height and width measurement tools of Sidexis XG software. Maxillary sinus index was calculated, discriminant function analysis performed, and discriminant equation derived for determination of gender.

Results: The mean maxillary sinus height and width were found to be higher in males, whereas the maxillary sinus index was greater in females. The discriminant function analysis derived in the study was able to differentiate the sex groups with sensitivity of 68% and specificity of 76%. Conclusions. From the results of the present study, it may be concluded that morphometric analysis of maxillary sinus can be used as a reliable tool in gender determination.

Status: International Journal of Dentistry, Volume 2017 (2017), Article ID 7026796, 4 pages (Involved in empirical analysis).

Ongoing Studies

14. Enacting Gender-Sensitive, Participatory Slum Upgrade: Lessons from the Implementation of BSUP and RAY in Trivandrum, Kerala

J. Devika, Glyn Williams (University of Sheffield), Berit Aasen (NIBR) and Umesh O (Research Assistant)

Status: Ongoing.

Abstract for this article is not available as the authors are in the earliest stages of writing it.

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

J. Devika

This is the second 'bridge-book' I am writing (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: Changes in design became necessary, with publisher now, which is the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat.

16. Informality in Recruitment of Domestic Workers from South India to the Middle East

Praveena Kodoth

In harnessing employment in the Middle East since the mid twentieth century, migrant domestic workers from India built upon diverse histories of previous work-related mobility, marriage and trade connections with the Arab Middle East and importantly connections in Bombay, which was the nodal centre for recruitment to the Middle East. I wish to contextualize recent mobility, which has been clustered largely in specific regions of three states – Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Goa – in terms of the specific nature of brokerage that has emerged in response to Indian state policy which is hostile to low skilled women's mobility. Demand for migrant jobs in the sending regions has led to the suspicion of the state as interested in preventing migration and the perception that migration brokers are accessible and helpful. A restrictive policy environment may be implicated in institutionalizing a layered form informality / illegality in private recruitment and mobility practices. Indeed, recruiters work in association with rent seeking state officials to produce specific mobility practices that assist women to navigate emigration procedures and to circumvent restrictions imposed by the state. With material from field work in Kadapa and Godavari regions of Andhra Pradesh, I propose to examine how brokerage of low skilled women's migration blurs oft-made distinctions between formal recruitment and informal mobility practices. As agents and sub agents crisscross multiple sending regions, shared recruiting and mobility practices are resorted to by commercial (licensed)

recruiting agencies, small informal local networks including kin and social networks and independent workers turned brokers

Status: To bring out as Conference volume.

17. Women Participation in Parliamentary Debates

Ritika Jain and Rajnish Kumar (IGIDR)

We are trying to examine if there is any difference between women's involvements with their male counterparts in debates and question hour round in the parliament. We use some basic econometric tools and find that the difference is fairly non-uniform across different states in the country.

Status: Ongoing.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

18. 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

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 lives and careers of women from these extreme-marginal communities.

Status: Ending in 2017. Wrapping-up work is on 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. Several papers published; two journal articles published in 2016-17; one submitted to a journal, another to be written; several chapters in forthcoming books.

19. Rural Economic Mobility and Women: The Case of a Rural Village in Kerala, India

J. Devika, Vinoj Abraham, Berit Aasen (NIBR), Oslo, and Shanti Rajasekhar (Research Assistant)

Sponsor: Norwegian Research Council for the project "Self Help or Social Transformation: The role of women in local governance in Kerala (India) and South Africa co-ordinated by Dr. J. Devika.

As part of the project funded by NRC on "Self Help or Social Transformation: The role of women in local governance in Kerala (India) and South Africa" and coordinated by Dr. Devika J, at CDS, this study focuses on the mobility of women in a village in Kerala. The study is based on the results of a second visit in 2017 of a survey done in 2013. By resurveying the same households as in 2013, the study envisages to capture the multiple dimensions of household mobility and the role of women.

Status: To be sent to a reputed journal after completion of the research.

(c) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Completed Studies

20. Inclusive and Equitable Quality of Education in the context of Rising Demand for Private Education in Kerala

C. Gasper

The pattern of socio-economic advancement taking place particularly among the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities has to be given serious thinking while exercising the public responsibility for provision and funding of school education. It is because this has a significant impact on the SC and ST families' expressed demand for school education and their children's performance in school education.

This paper is based on a study of SC and ST families' expressed demand for school education in terms of enrolment trend of students in three categories of schools in Kerala and the students' performance in school education as compared to that of the communities other than SCs and STs (OCs) over a twenty year period from 1993-94 to 2012-13. Three major events have taken place in the educational planning in India during this period. The first one is that the states are faced with reduced resource availability to finance education as a consequence of economic reforms introduced by the beginning of 1990s. Second one is that the central government taking partnership with the state governments in developing primary education initially and education up to higher secondary later. Central government's partnership with the state governments in school educational development has led to implementation of three major schemes in school education: DPEP, SSA and RMSA. The DPEP is in implementation in the first half and SSA is in implementation in the second half of the study period of 20 years. The third one is the introduction of RTE (Right to education Act- 2009). These events have affected not only the provision and funding school education



but also the inclusiveness and the equitability of quality education at the primary and secondary education.

The analysis of the enrolment trend in three categories of schools within the context of each social group shows that the demand for school education is rising faster among all social groups. Although there is decrease in new entrants to school education as a consequence of fertility change, the demand for secondary education has risen very steeply among the three social groups as a consequence of higher percentage of children completing higher standards successfully. Further the rising social demand for school education is drifting more towards the private unaided schools to the neglect of government and private aided schools. The degree of negligence is relatively higher among the SCs and OCs than STs. From the analysis of the distributive pattern of enrolment in the three categories of schools among the three social groups, it is understood that the rate of growth in the demand for education in the private unaided schools is highest among the OCs. Finally the conclusion that can be drawn from the study is that the educational reforms carried out during 1990s and 2000s have been helpful to raise the numerical strength of students in the secondary education; they have been instrumental in raising the demand for school education among the weaker social groups, particularly the STs; but what they have miserably failed is to boost up the demand for education in the government schools.

Status: To bring out as journal article.

21. Social Impact of Public Funding of Graduate Medical Education

C. Gasper

This paper discusses the social impact of public funding of Graduate Medical Education based on data from Tamilnadu. Under the Federal set up, the major responsibility of developing Medical Higher Education lies with the state governments. Medical Education is financed through the state government's budget allocation for Medical and Public Health services. Given the budget allocation for Medical

and Public Health services, higher the spending on Medical Education, lower will be the budget for Public health services and vice versa. In a sense, the development of Medical Education contributes more health personnel who in turn are helpful in expanding health services. Thus public funding of Medical Education causes social impact. The social effects and implications of public funding of graduation are assessed in Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic, Siddha, Naturopathy and Yogic and Unani Medicines.

The paper highlights (i) the trend in the public expenditure on graduation in six Medicines during the reforms period, (ii) the institutional cost of Graduation in six Medical disciplines, (iii) the distributive pattern of institutional cost of Graduation in Medical Education, (iv) per student institutional cost of Graduation in six disciplines of Medicine, (v) the private cost of graduation in six disciplines of medicine and its variation across six disciplines of medicine, (vi) the contribution of students to total cost of Medical Education, (vii) the varying rate of subsidization across six disciplines, (viii) the ability and willingness of the students of different social groups to pay towards the cost of their Medical Education, (ix) the social implications of the present method of pricing of Medical Education, and (x) the extent to which the present method of pricing paves the way for social and economic mobility among the underprivileged communities.

The major findings are as follows: The public expenditure on Medical Education grows at the rate of 17 per cent per annum. More than 90 per cent of it is spent on Allopathic Medicine and the remaining very small amount is spent on Indian Medicines. However, Medical Education is picking up in Indian Medicines gradually. Siddha Medical Education gets greater priority over other Indian Medicines in terms of public resource allocation. Ayurvedha Medicine is not getting adequate attention.

The present method of funding and pricing has contributed to growth of students from poor social groups in Medical graduation. Since the demand for Medical education is more than the supply, there is need to explore alternative resources for expanding Medical education particularly in Allopathic Medicine. More than three-fourth of the students is willing



to contribute towards the government cost of education. About half of the interviewed students are willing to contribute about 40 per cent of the public cost of education. The educational and economic background of a larger number of candidates for Medicine even among the socially poorer groups, are good enough, they should be willing to bear the cost. In the given scenario, raising the recovery rate a little more, say to about 10 to 15 per cent may not affect the socio-economically poor very much. This will lead to the greater equitable growth of Graduation in Medical Education.

Status: To bring out as journal article.

22. Elderly Care in India: Societal and State Responses

S. Irudaya Rajan and Gayathri Balagopal (Researcher)

This volume highlights a range of issues underpinning elder care in India, with particular focus on the challenges that India faces in caring for the elderly. In addition to the very limited state support and near total dependence on the family for long-term social care and economic support, the changing dynamics between generations in the family structure and privatization of health care in general create new challenges that need to be addressed. Although care plays a significant role in the well-being of the elderly, there is not much research available from India. This volume draws on field-based evidence and the legal framework in India to understand the ways in which care is organized for the elderly and to locate the main sources of care provision. The book addresses key themes such as shrinking of traditional support base of the elderly, trajectory of old age homes in India and care arrangements for the elderly within the community.

Status: Published as edited book by Springer, 2017.

23. Educational Attainment and Challenges among Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

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

Though Kerala hosts only a meagre proportion (0.46 per cent) of the total Scheduled Tribes (ST) population in India

and the concentration of STs in Kerala is very low compared to the national level, the ST population accounts for about 4.85 lakh people in the state. The social and economic inequality between the ST and others are quite obtrusive. Social and economic development requires better educated human resources, as this is the way to overcome social exclusion and deplorable condition in which the marginalized live. Thus assessing the educational profile of the STs in Kerala becomes very important.

The paper tries to analyze the social and economic background of the ST households and to examine the performance and achievements of the ST students through comparison between ST and NST households and students respectively. The important factors such as socio-economic background of the households, student's performance and achievements in the examinations along with parents' attitude towards education are cross checked with the survey data. The obstacles that limit their achievements are observed and remedies suggested.

Status: To publish in an edited book.

24. Achievements and Aspirations of Scheduled Caste Students in Kerala

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

The caste system in India, especially in Kerala during the pre-colonial period was very rigid during which lower and outcastes, constrained by the shackles of caste, were condemned to a bleak future. After the independence, empowered by the constitutional rights, Kerala has to certain extent, achieved equity in education between sexes, religions and castes. Nevertheless, there exist some disparities in the needs and attainments of the scheduled castes when compared to other castes even in Kerala, a much acclaimed welfare state. As per 2011 Census, SCs constitute 9.1 per cent of the total population of Kerala and its share to India's population is just 1.5 per cent.

The main objectives of this paper are as follows: (a) to examine the disparity between the SCs and NSCs in terms of educational attainment in different educational



institutions; (b) to identify the major obstacles that stand in the way of improving their performance and (c) to assess the performance of students and educational and occupational aspirations on the basis of their standard of living. The paper is motivated by the ICSSR funded study on the educational attainment and challenges among the scheduled castes in Kerala. There is no significant relationship between caste and aspirations of students. This proves that students' dreams are similar irrespective of their castes. The difference can be seen at the performance level of students. Female students wish to study at higher levels compared to their male counterpart. But male students are more ambitious to get professional jobs.

Status: To publish in an edited book.

25. Impact of Widowhood and Disability among Elderly

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

Ageing in India is not a matter of threat in the near future. But the situation is slightly different in Kerala, the state in India which has the highest proportion of elderly. Kerala has 4.2 million elderly in which 55 per cent are females which amounts to 4 per cent of India's total elderly. Among the female elderly, 57.6 per cent are widows whereas among the male elderly, only 8.8 per cent are widowers. Widows who live longer are pinned by disabilities and hence it is a relevant topic to evaluate how disabilities among widows influence their quality of life. Elderly widows are more vulnerable when compared to female elderly women. Increasing longevity among females makes them defenseless against widowhood and multiple disabilities.

The paper tries to sift the relationship between widowhood and disability by gender, both perturbing to female elderly. The paper also examines the factors affecting the female elderly with disability. Data is taken from the Kerala Ageing Survey (KAS) conducted by the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram in 2013. Women were found to have more disabilities than men related to age. The paper also suggests some quality health care measures of the

elderly to mitigate the future burden of their diseases and disabilities.

Status: To publish in an edited book

26. Spatial Pattern of Development in India: A District Level Analysis

Udaya S. Mishra, Sanjay K. Mohanty and Bidyadhar Dehury (IIPS, Mumbai)

Using a set of seven indicators comprising of three dimension of human development, this paper examines the spatial pattern of development in 640 districts of India. A District Development Index (DDI) is computed using Alkire and Foster (AF) methodology and estimates are validated. Districts are ranked according to DDI within and among the states to assess their relative level of development with RDI.. The spatial correlation is assessed using Moran's I statistics.

Results suggest high clustering of development in districts India. Among 640 districts, 62 districts had DDI value lower than 0.4, 197 districts had DDI value between 0.4 and 0.5, 187 districts had DDI value between 0.5 and 0.6 and 138 districts had DDI value between 0.6 and 0.70 and 56 districts had more than 0.70. This positively skewed distribution of the state of development across Indian district informs regarding the lopsided feature of development experienced in India. Among fifty least developed districts, 16 are from Bihar, 12 are Madhya Pradesh, 9 are from Odisha, 6 are from Jharkhand, and 2 are from Chhattisgarh and 1 each from Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. The Moran's I statistics of DDI is 0.77 suggesting high and significant clustering of development in districts of India. The variation in RDI is also large across states. Such clustering in development was found to be intense in the state of Odisha followed by Karnataka and Maharashtra. Based on these results, we suggest that district with lower DDI value should be accorded high priority in central and state development planning.

Status: Manuscript under communication.



27. Empirical limitations in estimation of multidimensional poverty indices: A case of India

Udaya S. Mishra, Sanjay K. Mohanty and Bidyadhar Dehury (IIPS, Mumbai)

One of the practical limitation in estimating the multidimensional poverty indices based on Alike and Foster methodology is the identification of poor. The poor are derived from the weighted deprivation score (c-vector) by fixing a cut-off point (k). Often the c-vector takes limited discrete values and make difficult to choose an appropriate cut-off point based on theoretical rationale. This not only restricts the choice of k value but also gives unrealistic poverty estimates. In this paper we have demonstrated the practical difficulty in identifying the poor and the k –value. The unit data from India Human Development Survey 2004-05 data and Demographic Health Surveys of India, 2005-06 and Bangladesh, 2011 is used in the analyses. We also suggested some alternative ways of obtaining the estimates.

Status: Manuscript under Review.

28. Literacy Achievement in India: A Demographic Evaluation

Udaya S. Mishra & Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

This is an attempt at evaluating the progress in levels of literacy among the Indian states from an age cohort perspective. The paper argues that age cohort analysis offers a robust understanding on the dynamics of literacy progress. It clearly brings out the fact that despite the accomplishment of universal elementary education, achieving goal of full literacy is quite difficult owing to existing stock of out of school age illiterate population. Thus the study suggests an effective adult literacy programme along with universal elementary education in order to realise the goal of full literacy. The paper is also apprehensive of the comparison made on the basis of average literacy rate. This has led to a computation of a 'literacy deprivation index' adjusted with age structure. Such an adjustment widens the gap of literacy

across all the states given that the adjusted literacy assumes lower values when adjusted with the age-structure. This minimal standardization along with the age-structure of the population offers a valid comparison of this commonly used indicator and its prospect of progress too is largely dependent upon the emerging age structure of the population as a resultant of unfolding demographic transition.

Status: Manuscript under Review.

29. Expansion in Education, and Its Impact on Income Inequality: Cross-section Evidence from India

Udaya S. Mishra & Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

Generally inequalities of any kind are undesirable and the often mentioned income inequality is a manifestation of inequality in other capability domains. Among them education serves as a potentially powerful income equalizer. In this background, this is an attempt to verify the association between educational expansion and income distribution using cross-section data from India. Prior to verifying the said association, it examines the relationship between the mean and inequality in per capita income. The empirical results obtained independently for rural/urban sector confirm the U-shaped relation between the mean and inequality in per capita income for rural sector. But for urban sector it is found to be linear and positive. Further, there is no evidence of any significant association between the levels of schooling and income inequality in rural sector. However, in urban sector, income inequality is found to be positively related with the share of graduates in the work force.

Status: Manuscript under Review.

30. Literacy Achievement in India: Across the States and Over the Age Cohort

Udaya S. Mishra & Vachaspati Shukla (Doctoral Scholar)

The paper aims to evaluate the progress in literacy among the Indian states from an age cohort perspective. It argues that literacy mapping across age cohort offer a robust



understanding of the literacy progress as it informs about the changes in the likelihood of being literate for every younger age cohort in comparison to the older ones. The primary observation made here relates to literacy deprivation being quite different across the age cohorts. Inter-state comparison reveals the fact that lower levels of aggregate literacy for a state do not necessarily mean lower level of literacy for all the age cohorts. It is also systematically observed that group disparity in literacy is highest among the oldest age cohort and lowest for the youngest age cohort. In some states group disparity nearly disappears for the youngest age cohort. Further, with an appreciation of the concept of proximate literacy that differentiates proximate literates from that of isolated illiterate, a verification of literacy pattern was made in a household perspective. This offers an optimistic outlook with a very small proportion of households experiencing isolated illiteracy and they are largely small sized ones. Such an observation could very well guide policy in targeting households for adult literacy programmes.

Status: Manuscript under Review.

Ongoing Studies

31. Class Size and its Impact on School Education in Kerala

C. Gasper

Classroom-students ratio is an important indicator of educational improvement in schools. 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 government 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.

32. Towards Constructing a Household Educational Indicator

Udaya S. Mishra

Education variable so far has been conceptualised at an individual level which is suitable for relating individual outcomes with educational level. However, relating household outcomes with education is often made by considering education of the head of the household which does not necessarily represent educational influence on outcomes. Further, educational influence on outcome is not limited to the individual with the educational endowment known as educational externality popularly theorised as proximate effects of education. With this background, an attempt is made here towards conceptualising a household educational indicator in consideration of three aspects (a) available highest level of education within a household adjusted with the educational distribution of all other adult members of the household, (b) available highest level of male and female educational level and finally differential highest education level between two generation within a household. The resultant household educational indicator is later associated with household welfare outcome to compare its robustness against alternative educational indicator.

Status: Ongoing, plan to publish as journal article.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan and P. Mohanachandran Nair (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. The study estimates 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: Report.

34. Kerala Ageing Survey 2016

S. Irudaya Rajan and Yasuhiko Saito (Nihon University)

Sponsor: University of California

“Kerala Ageing Survey 2016”, was 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 started its second wave. The data was 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.

The elderly profile has been studied and their behavioral trends, involvement in religious activities were all studied. Instrumental Activities of Daily Living scale calculates an elder person's ability to perform day to day jobs.

Status: Report.

Ongoing Projects

35. A Framework for Assessing Comparative Development of Indian States

Amit Shovon Ray, M Parameswaran, Manmohan Agarwal, Udaya S. Mishra, Upasak Das, Sandeep Kujoor

Sponsor: State Planning Board Kerala

The present study attempts to compare the status of development of Indian States, by constructing a comprehensive and holistic index of development using objective and quantifiable criteria. Needless to mention, there are many indices that have been constructed to evaluate the state of development or some particular aspect of it, especially in the context of India. However, more often than not, construction of these indices is driven by specific objectives and motivations, such as generating a criterion for public resource allocation among Indian States or providing an indicator of the more lucrative destinations for investors etc. Unfortunately, even after a thorough scan of the existing literature on the subject, it is difficult to find any index of development designed for Indian States that attempts to operationalise a holistic concept of “development” as enunciated in the report by Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi (2009). Our study attempts to do so by generating an index of development that captures the holistic framework of Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi (2009). We define welfare in terms of a number of domains and use a number of indicators to assess progress in each domain that gives an objective space neutral assessment. Furthermore, we use different methods to aggregate the different indicators, first at the level of domains and then at an overall level. We thus end up with both domain indices as well as an overall index.

Status: Ongoing, plan to publish as monograph.

36. A Panel Study of Migration in South India

S. Irudaya Rajan and Ganesh Sheshan (World Bank)

Sponsor: New York University

India's experience with international migration is noteworthy, making it an important setting for a study of the welfare consequences generated by labour migration. With the remittances sent back to the country from abroad reaching nearly US\$70 billion in 2014, India receives more money through this channel than any other nation in the world. The states of Kerala, Goa, and Punjab are a particularly active destination for these transfers,



collectively receiving an estimated 40 percent of India's total overseas remittances in 2007-2008. The state of Kerala is of particular interest, given its high rate of international migration, particularly to the countries of the Arabian Gulf. In 2014, nearly 20 percent of households in Kerala had at least one member working abroad and 5 percent of households had one or more members working in another Indian state.

For this study we intend to re-interview 15,000 Kerala households surveyed in Kerala Migration Survey 2011 in 300 sub-districts (*taluks*) to complete a representative panel survey of households that will permit us to observe changes in the socio-economic status of a household, over a 5-year horizon, which would capture short-to medium term variations in household welfare.

Status: Ongoing, to bring out as a book.

(d) INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Completed Studies

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

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

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

highlights the importance of strengthening the academic research base to promote knowledge transfer. Additionally we identify other organisational characteristics which may potentially impact specific knowledge transfer channels within a university.

Status: Two papers published in two reputed international journals – Research Policy and British Journal of Management.

38. Outward FDI, Innovation strategies and Cross-Border M&As: Indian Evidence

Beena P.L.

This study analyses the trends and determinants of outward FDI by Indian firms during the period, 2004 to 2017. According to RBI data base, 50 per cent of OFDI is mainly attracted by Mauritius, Singapore and Netherlands. However our study noted that almost 50 per cent of OFDI through CBM&As is attracted by US and UK. Majority of such investments are made in the manufacturing and service sector. Export intensity ratio of Indian overseas firms is relatively higher than import intensity of the corresponding firms. Firms which are investing abroad prefer to invest more on in-house R&D and the intensity of technology purchases have declined significantly. Our econometric exercise on the factors determining OFDI through CBM&As failed to find any empirical evidence to validate the hypothesis developed by the theories on MNEs related to market seeking motivations. Strategic assets such as technologies were found to be the major determinants of outward FDI through CBM&As by Indian firms. Indian currency depreciation against dollar would have given enough incentives for Indian firms to engage continuous outward investment in those host countries. The study argues that Indian firms have invested abroad through CBM&As in order to support their export activities. The association is complementary rather than a substitute for exports. To speak of control variables in the home country i.e., India, ownership-specific advantages developed by the firms through inward FDI have played a significant role to facilitate such deals. Strong political stability which is measured in



terms of rule of law of the host countries could have facilitated such deals in spite of having weak institutional set up. Institutional set up of India must have played a significant role in facilitating such deals.

Status: To be published as CDS Working Paper.

39. Trade Liberalization and Industrial Performance: Case of Electronics in China and India

K.J. Joseph, Liyan Zhang (Tianjin University, China) and Kiran Kumar Kakarlapudi (Doctoral Scholar)

In a context wherein trade and investment liberalisation is considered to be a conduit for increased production and diffusion of IT, this paper analysed performance of India's electronics industry in comparison with China under ITA and growing integration with ASEAN. The analysis reveals a deceleration in output growth, with negligible employment growth and declining value added in India after trade integration. Whereas, China showed a significantly higher growth in output and employment and increasing value added. Our findings suggest that India's trade integration through signing up of ITA turned out to be a disaster with a perpetual increase in trade deficits threatening to cross the deficit on account of oil imports. On the other hand, China's integration with the world market facilitated transition from trade deficit to massive trade surplus. There has also been a major shift in the direction of electronics trade during last two decades. Despite various efforts to with integrate with ASEAN and also Japan and South Korea, the evidence suggests that India's imports, by and large, is confined to final demand goods almost entirely from China. On the other hand, China is better integrated with its south eastern neighbours especially through trade in components and its integration with rest of the world is mostly through equipment and exporting final goods. Our paper argues that the gradual and phased trade integration with consistent policy efforts to build a competitive electronics industry enabled China to become the world leader in electronics. India's approach to liberalisation without sufficiently addressing the issues of

domestic capability building led to increasing import dependence.

Status: Completed.

40. Indirect Taxes and Oligopoly

Rajit Biswas and Neelanjan Sen (St Xaviers College, Kolkata)

Anderson et al. (2001) shows that ad valorem taxes are more efficient than unit taxes in case of Cournot competition with homogeneous products. The present analysis, incorporates two important features of modern industries, namely fixed costs of production and external economies of scale. It is shown that if there are fixed costs of production and government has a sufficiently high target tax revenue, then the efficiency ranking of the taxes may get reversed. This is because ad valorem tax can cause a total cessation of production by the firms. Unit taxes can also dominate ad valorem taxes when there are external economies of scale.

Status: Submitted to *Journal of Economics*.

41. To Profit or Not to Profit? The Case of State Level Public Sector Enterprises in India

Ritika Jain

The issue of profitability has been discussed widely in the context of state owned enterprises. Given the wide social ambit of these enterprises, operational inefficiencies may lead to forgoing profits or incurring losses. However, these firm specific operational factors may be counterbalanced by external socio-economic and political factors. The current study examines the issue of profitability of state level public sector enterprises in India from 2007-08 to 2009-10. The study investigates the relevance of firm specific internal factors and location (state level) specific political and socio-economic factors as drivers of profits. Using fixed effects regression and propensity score matching, the study concludes that profit of enterprises is driven by a harmonious union of internal and political factors. Specifically, the paper finds that profitability of an enterprise is higher if it is located in a right wing state that is run by the same party (which is



in power at the centre). The effect of the loans given by the centre to each of the enterprises is strongly conditioned by political environment that influences these enterprises. The effect of centre loans on profits of enterprises is higher if it is located in a state run by the same party.

Status: To publish in *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*.

42. Contributions to the Exchequer Funds by State Level Public Sector Enterprises: Does Political Alignment Matter?

Ritika Jain

Existing literature on political alignment between two levels of government focuses on the benefits that the lower level government accrues by being from the same party as that of the higher government. The current study examines the benefit of political alignment that the higher level government enjoys. Using the context of state level public sector enterprises in India, the study analyses the effect of political alignment on the contribution that these enterprises make to the state exchequer funds. In the absence of a mechanism to ensure regular payments despite being mandated by most state governments the amount of contributions made by these enterprises is abysmally poor. The situation is aggravated further because of soft budget constraints and strong financial support from the state governments. Using different econometric methods, the study finds that enterprises located in assembly constituencies that are politically aligned the state, make frequent and larger contributions to the exchequer funds. This result is robust across different specifications.

Status: To publish in *Constitutional Political Economy*.

43. Indo-Chinese Trade: Asymmetrical Developments

Sunandan Ghosh, Manmohan Agarwal and Adrita Banerjee

This paper seeks to analyze the evolution of trade between India and China for the period 1983-2015. This trade has grown, particularly rapidly, since China's accession to APTA.

We investigated the changing composition of trade over this period both in terms of volume and value – with particular attention to the commodity concentration of the export baskets of both the countries. This paper further analyzes whether India and China have a revealed comparative advantage vis-à-vis the world in their respective exports, that is, whether their trade is a case of trade creation or diversion. Next we look into whether prices fetched by major Indian exports are substantially different from that they fetch in the world market. Finally, we calculate the share of each countries commodity-wise exports to the partner in their respective total exports with a view to studying prospects for Indo-Chinese trade.

Status: Communicated to journal.

44. 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: Published (March, 2017) 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

45. Trade in Commodities and Services in Kerala

Beena P.L.

Although Kerala is historically known for trading primary goods, trade in services has gradually gained its momentum



especially after liberalisation. Though entry to the WTO agreements especially the agreements on Trade in goods (TIG) and Trade in services and Investments by India with ASEAN during 2009 and 2010 has received criticisms, yet it is expected to have inter-sectoral trade-offs. It was argued that such initiatives would have an adverse impact especially on the plantation sectors (such as tea, spices, coffee and rubber), the marine products industry, textiles & garments and automobile components while contributing positive benefits to some manufacturing and services sectors. Given this context, the present study tries to analyse the commodity composition of Kerala's trade in goods and services, its structural shift and its impact on production during the post WTO regime with a comparative perspective. The strength and weakness of trade facilitation strategies such as FTA and its impact would be further analysed.

Status: Ongoing.

46. IPR Regime and Developmental Implications: Indian Industries in a Comparative Perspective

Beena P.L.

According to the econometric exercise on the factors determining OFDI through CBM&As, strategic assets such as technologies were found to be the major determinants of outward FDI by Indian firms (Beena 2017). However, our earlier study could not analyse the role of innovation strategies and global production networking of Indian firms to move up in their production value chain in generating value addition, employment and technological capabilities. Therefore the proposed study is set to fill this gap.

Status: Ongoing.

47. Complimentarity between Aid, Trade and Investment

Beena P.L. and Meena Abraham Chacko (Researcher)

Aid from rich developed countries has a long history in meeting the development goals of less developed countries. The

motives of aid, while theoretically was for humanitarian reasons, it was well known that developed countries used aid to influence less developed countries (LDCs) to win their favour during the period of Cold War. With the end of the Cold War, aid flows from developed countries started declining, whereas emerging economies started providing aid to other developing countries. They called it mutual assistance, rather than aid. India is one of these emerging donors of development assistance to its immediate neighbours and other less developed countries. There have been debates about the motives underlying India's development assistance. India has been often criticised for providing aid to win political favours and commercial profits. Given this context, it is pertinent to examine the nature and characteristics of development assistance from India to major aid recipients. The paper examines the direction, volumes and nature of aid flows to the recipient countries. Further it aims to analyse the complementarity between aid flows & trade and also with foreign investment in the recipient countries.

Status: Ongoing.

48. Tariffs and Unemployment

Rajit Biswas and Kumar Shubham

This model embeds a model of intra-industry trade into a labour market, which is characterised by efficiency wages. It is shown that tariff protection of the import competing, home produced brands, may cause the equilibrium unemployment rate to shoot up and instead of protecting the sector may cause it to contract. This is possible when elasticity of demand is high and firms have less market power. It is further shown that this can be related to the issue of jobless growth and Metzler Paradox.

Status: Ongoing.

49. Delegation in Customs Union under Taste Diversity

Sunandan Ghosh

This paper investigates how diversity in consumer tastes



among potential customs union (CU) members influences delegation decisions between them in the context of CU formation. The model used involves a vertically differentiated monopoly, situated in a non-member country, which chooses the quality to supply to two potential CU members. If the monopolist chooses to serve the whole CU market (that is, consumers with both low and high maximum willingness-to-pay in the potential CU members), formation of a CU can be sustained with both the potential members preferring CU over setting tariff unilaterally and non-cooperatively. Which member is delegated authority for choosing the common external tariff (CET) depends on the degree of taste diversity in each member and also the population size of each member. Delegation does not occur in equilibrium when the monopolist chooses to serve only the consumers with higher maximum willingness-to-pay in the potential CU members.

Status: To be communicated to journal.

(e) INNOVATION

Completed Studies

50. Interrogating Agricultural Innovation System from Small Farmers' Perspective: China, India and Implications for Theory and Policy

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

There is a growing consensus that for the agrarian economies in the 21st century, agriculture remains fundamental for poverty reduction, livelihood security, economic growth and environmental sustainability wherein innovation plays a key role. However, the paradigm governing the agricultural R&D and innovation has been evolving over time. The new paradigm, Agricultural Innovation System (AIS), drawing insights from the National System of Innovation (NSI), perceives that in agriculture innovations emerge from interaction and knowledge flows between research and entrepreneurial organizations in the public and private sectors engaged in the agricultural value chain. This is in contrast to the earlier view that research organizations produced new

knowledge that the farmers blindly adopted. It has also been argued that since more than nine out of ten farms in the world are small farms, their innovation capability is crucial for achieving food security and sustainable rural development. A newly emerging literature on small-scale farmer (SSF) innovation articulates small farmers as innovators themselves rather than mere implementers of innovations as often viewed. In this context this paper explores how small farmers are integrated with the AIS and how conducive are the institutions for enhancing and harnessing their innovation capabilities for addressing varied issues pertaining to agricultural development. The paper examines this issue by taking case studies from China and India with a view to draw lessons for informed policy making. It is argued that the small farmers, like small firms, are confronted with numerous challenges and have an inherent capacity to innovate. Yet, within the AIS perspective, small farmers' innovation capability is yet to receive the attention that it deserves. The study makes the case for promoting and harnessing small farmers' innovation capability to evolve a more inclusive AIS towards addressing the pressing needs of food safety, rural employment, livelihood and environmental sustainability.

Status: To be published as journal article.

51. External Debt as a Mode of Financing Innovation Spending in India: Listed State owned Enterprises versus Private Sector Enterprises

Ritika Jain

The current study empirically investigates the difference of innovation spending between public and private sector enterprises. Using data on public sector enterprises and private sector enterprises listed on the National Stock Exchange, the study captures innovation spending by research and development expenditure by firms for 2015. The study also attempts to contrast the effect of external borrowing on R&D spending for the two set of firms by taking interactions between public sector dummy and external debt for each firm. The study employs propensity score matching



and regression methods to capture the effects. The results suggest that listed public sector enterprises spend more than the listed private sector enterprises in India. Further, external borrowing acts as a strong and strict tool to increase innovation spending for private firms.

Status: To publish in International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development.

52. One Size Does Not Fit All, an Analysis of the Importance of Industry- Specific Vertical Policies for Growing High Technology Industries in India

Sunil Mani

India, currently (c2017) is one of the fastest growing countries in the world. But this growth is largely driven by its services sector. From around 2006 or so, the country has been striving to industrialize through the manufacturing route as growth driven by the manufacturing sector has a number of long lasting economic benefits. First of all, manufacturing sector has much more linkages with the other two sectors of the economy, namely the primary and tertiary sectors. Second, most of the innovations that are used in the primary and tertiary sectors emanate from the manufacturing sector. For these reasons and more, countries across the world including that of India are on a conscious drive to increase the size and technical content of its manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector in turn consists of a number of disparate industries. One way of grouping them is in terms of their respective employment content and another way is to group them according to their technology content. Although the manufacturing sector in most developing countries are supposed to be dominated by labour-intensive or low technology industries, the current emphasis is on increasing the share of high technology industries. This emphasis on high technology manufacturing is for three specific reasons at least. First, high technology industries have very high levels of productivity, both capital and labour. So, even if their share is small, their contribution to GDP of the country is expected to be much larger. Second, high technology industries have much better linkages with downstream and

upstream industries as most high technology manufactured products are based on an assembly of components. So their multiplier effects on growth in the region where they are located is supposed to be much higher. Third, world trade in manufactured products is dominated by high technology products (Mani, 2004, Lall, 1998) and if a country wants to increase its share of exports, it must encourage the production of high technology manufactures. Given the capital-intensive nature of production, use of very often-proprietary technology, high failure rates etc., the role of the state in high technology production is very well accepted. Even in advanced countries such as the USA or Japan, where the market is perceived to be more efficient in the allocation of resources, high technology production has been supported through concerted state intervention. For instance, the role of the state in the SEMATECH project in the USA or the VLSI one in Japan is now very well accepted as the main reason for the supremacy of both the USA and Japan in semiconductor production. Having successfully achieved its original target, the programme is now moving towards the development of other high technology industries such as biomedicine, cyber security and alternative energy. The specific way in which the state intervenes in the development of high technology industries can vary in terms of its content. There are at least three ways in which the state intervenes. The first mode is a direct one in which the state establishes a state owned-enterprise (SOE) which then manufactures the high technology product. The second mode is for the state to establish a public R&D programme either exclusively or in partnership with the market, develop the high technology and then transfer it to production enterprises whether owned by the state or the private sector. The third mode is for the state to craft the eco system for high technology production by having explicit policies and instruments for this to be developed by both public and private sector enterprises. Most industrializing countries such as India have actually used all the three modes. Modes 1 and 2 were very popular in the pre- liberalization phase while Mode 3 is the preferred one in the post- liberalisation phase characterised by a paring down of state intervention in economic activities.



In the context, the purpose of the study is to analyse the growth of high technology manufacturing industries in India. Our hypothesis is that whichever mode is employed, each high technology industry requires a specific policy that is crucial for its sustained growth. In short, one size rarely fits all. Let us consider two different high technology manufacturing industries, namely aerospace and pharmaceutical. For the aerospace industry the most important instrument for its promotion will be public technology procurement, which manifests itself in the form of an offset policy. Such a policy assures a certain amount of demand for the new product, which encourages the manufacturers to be venturesome. On the contrary, for the pharmaceutical industry, the most important policy is the one on patents, as patents are extremely important for chemical industries in general and pharmaceutical in particular. However a policy for financing R&D and policies on increasing the quantity and quality of science and engineering human resource is important for both the industries. We refer to the former set of specific policies as vertical policies (VP) and the latter set as horizontal policies (HP). The study proposes to verify the hypothesis of the crucial importance of VP by taking three successful cases and one unsuccessful case from India's manufacturing industry. The three successful cases are aerospace, pharmaceutical and automotive industries, and the one unsuccessful case is the telecommunications equipment industry. The ensuing analysis underscores the importance of vertical policies that addresses certain specific dimensions that are crucial for a particular high technology industry to grow and flourish.

Status: Published as a discussion paper of the National Graduate Institute for Policy Analysis.

53. Innovation Policy Instruments at Firm Level, Review of India's Policy with respect to R&D Tax Incentives and Intellectual Property Rights

Sunil Mani

Right through her independence, India has been trying to achieve economic growth with technological self-reliance.

In order to achieve this goal, the country has been adopting a mix of industrial and innovation policies. During the period up to and including the early 1990s, the state attempted to give shape to this goal by intervening directly by generating a whole host of industrial technologies through state-owned undertakings and other public research institutes. During the period since the 1990s, coinciding with the economic liberalization policies the state has replaced this with incentivizing the innovation system of the country. This is because the state wants the private sector enterprises to be at the core of the innovation system. Key to incentivizing the private sector was two specific policies, namely the R&D tax policy and the policy on Intellectual Property Rights. The paper undertakes a critical review of the very recent changes to these two policy instruments.

Status: Published as a discussion paper of the National Graduate Institute for Policy Analysis.

Ongoing Studies

54. 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.

55. Diffusion of Automation Technologies and their Potential and actual effects on Manufacturing Employment in India

Sunil Mani

It is generally believed that in the western world especially productivity increases have been largely due to information technology (IT) and the beneficiaries have been owners and the investors in capital, not those working on the shop floor.. As India has now embarked on a major manufacturing strategy to increase the size and composition of her manufacturing sector, the relevant question to ask is will it leads to employment creation on a significant scale. The belief in official circles especially that it would has been dampened or constrained by the pace of automation that has been happening. There is every indication that the rate of diffusion of automation technologies is fast diffusing in Indian manufacturing. According to estimates from the International Federation of Robotics, the number of robots sold in India is increasing from 1917 numbers in 2013 to almost 6000 by 2018.

There are essentially four demand and supply side factors that can increase the rate of automation technologies in Indian manufacturing. These are:

First, a late manufacturing country such as India can skip stages and start with the latest manufacturing technologies. Second, with increasing globalization and with increasing pressure on manufacturing companies to be more productive and thereby competitive internationally, the pressure on adopting productivity

enhancing technologies are much more now than ever before. Third developments in artificial intelligence and machine learning the nature of tasks that machines can do has seen a quantum jump. For instance industrial robots are now much more intelligent and can perform a wide variety of operations which earlier they could not do and Fourth, the declining cost of automation and their increasing supply is still another factor that can hasten the rate of diffusion.

Major research questions are: 1.What has been the rate of diffusion of automation technologies in Indian manufacturing over the period since increasing globalisation of India's economy?, 2. What has been its effect on manufacturing employment? What is the relationship between the rate of diffusion of automation and the intensity of manufacturing employment and also what are the likely trends in this relationship in the years to come when the size and composition of manufacturing is bound to increase and become more sophisticated.

Status: Ongoing.

(f) LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Completed Studies

56. 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: Edited book with Routledge, New Delhi.



57. Influence of Political Alignment and Federal Structure on Public Sector Employment: The Case of India

Ritika Jain

The study examines political alignment and central government's influence on employment in enterprises owned by the state governments in the Indian context. Using data on 625 Indian SLPEs between 2007-08 and 2009-10, the study employs regression and propensity score matching methods to understand the effect of these variables on employment outcomes. The results suggest that employment in SLPEs is higher if the SLPE is located in a state that is run by the same party that governs the Centre. Further, SLPE employment rises with a rise in the loan amount given by the Centre to these enterprises. In fact, the effect of Centre loans on employment in SLPE is stronger if the SLPE operates in a politically aligned (with Centre) state.

Status: Economics Bulletin, 2017, Vol. 37, Issue 1, pp. 305-313.

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

Ritika Jain

Since the late 80s, employment in central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) in India has been plummeting. 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. She attempts to analyze the effect of privatization on employment by focusing on the employment decisions of all CPSEs (approximately 230) from 1991–1992 to 2011–2012. She uses an instrumental variable approach to analyze this issue. She recognizes the political nature of many decisions regarding public sector enterprises,

including that of disinvestment. An important factor in the behaviour of CPSEs is the ideology of the government of the state where the enterprise is located. The study finds that, unexpectedly, disinvestment has a strong positive impact on employment. The main reason behind this result is that disinvestment has a positive impact on firm performance through the efficiency channel. This improved firm performance leads to greater output and hence expansion of employment. Furthermore, the impact of disinvestment on employment is conditioned by the ideology of the state where the enterprise operates.

Status: *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict*, edited by Manmohan Agarwal and John Whalley, World Scientific, Singapore.

59. MGNREGA Works and their Impacts: A Study of Maharashtra

Upasak Das and S. Narayanan, Krushna Ranaware (IGIDR) and Ashiwini Kulkarni (Pragarti Abhiyan, Nashik) (IGIDR)

This paper presents the results of a survey of over 4100 works created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and over 4800 randomly selected users across 100 villages in 20 districts in Maharashtra. It has two goals: the first was to verify the existence of the assets and the second was to elicit user perceptions of the problems and benefits they associate with the work. The survey indicates that 87% of the works exist and function and over 75% of them are directly or indirectly related to agriculture. The study also finds about 90% of respondents considered the works very useful or somewhat useful. Overall it appears that the works are supportive of agriculture and of small and marginal farmers. There is however scope to improve the design of assets and to have a more inclusive process of work selection.

Status: In Jean Drèze (Eds.) *In Social Policy*, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi.



60. Public Works Programme in India: An Evaluation of the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in West Bengal

Upasak Das and Indrajeet Kumar (Doctoral Scholar)

In India, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been in operation in the rural areas since the last few years. Using Government of India data and other field level studies, this paper reviews the performance of the implementation of MGNREGA in the state of West Bengal in India and compares it with the rest of the country. The findings suggest that apart from the Scheduled Tribe (ST) households, the programme has been able to reach the vulnerable and deprived population more than that in other parts of the country. However, these households have not been able to get their full quota of 100 days of employment. This shows that while the performance of the programme in West Bengal has been inclusive in terms of an extensive margin, it has not been as good in terms of an intensive margin.

Status: Published in In Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley (Eds.) in *China and India: The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*, Volume 1, World Scientific, Singapore.

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

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

This paper analyses this persistent decline of labour share in the organised manufacturing sector in India using the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), including both the unit level data and the aggregate data for the period 1980-81 to 2012-13. The decline was concentrated in the following states: Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. And in each of these states the fall in wage share

was concentrated in the following industries: food products and beverages, textiles, chemicals and chemical products, other non-metallic mineral products, fabricated metal products other than machinery and equipment, machinery and equipment n.e.c. A first differenced regression model shows that given the conditions in India, it seems that three changes in the composition of labour are important: contractualisation; increasing female share in permanent workers; and substitution of workers with more days of work. Also, the quantum and changing composition of capital does reduce wage share significantly.

Status: Appearing as a working paper of ILO India, and also to be sent for publication to a reputed journal.

62. Precarious Drop: Reassessing Patterns of Female Labour Force Participation in India

Vinoj Abraham, Andres, Luis A. (World Bank) ; Dasgupta, Basab (Social Impact) ; Joseph, George; Correia, Maria (World Bank)

This paper provides a description of nearly two decades of patterns and trends in female labour force participation in India; estimates the extent of the recent decline in female labour force participation; and examines and assesses the contribution of various demographic and socio-economic factors in explaining the female labour force participation decision and the recent the drop. The analysis finds that female labour force participation dropped by 19.6 million women from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Participation declined by 11.4 percent, from 42.6 to 31.2 percent during 1993-94 to 2011-12. Approximately 53 percent of this drop occurred in rural India, among those ages 15 to 24 years. Factors such as educational attainment, socio-economic status, and household composition largely contributed to the drop, although their effects were more pronounced in rural areas. Specifically, the analysis finds a U-shaped relationship between levels of educational attainment and female labour force participation. The decomposition of the



contribution of these various determinants to the female labour force participation decision suggests that stability in family income, as indicated by the increasing share of regular wage earners and declining share of casual labour in the composition of family labour supply, has led female family members to choose dropping out of, rather than joining, the labour force.

Status: Appeared as a working paper of World Bank, and also to be sent for publication to a reputed journal.

63. Wages and Earnings of Social and Religious Groups in India: Data Sources, Scope, Limitations and Suggestions

Vinoj Abraham

Understanding wage and earnings discrimination, its composition, its causes and its effects is crucial to decipher the position and mobility of individuals in marginalized social groups. This paper is an attempt to survey the database available for understanding wages and earnings discrimination, and to suggest directions for the statistical systems to answer emerging issues of research in this area. Firstly, it provides an overview of existing databases that deal with these issues and underscores their limitations. Secondly, it analyzes the trends in wage inequality followed by a literature review on attempts towards explaining these observed trends. Drawing from the literature and analysis of data, we identify emerging issues of research but are limited by data constraints. Finally, a few suggestions are attempted towards improving the statistical system available for understanding wage discrimination.

Status: Published in the volume *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict Volume 3: Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment* Edited by Manmohan Agarwal and John Whalley, World Scientific, Singapore, 2017.

Ongoing Studies

64. Beneath the Jobless Growth Phenomenon in India?

Vinoj Abraham

Much has been discussed about jobless growth in India. But beneath the jobless growth story is also the phenomenon of job creation and job destruction. This study would focus on the issue of this dynamic process of the transitions of jobs, in terms of industries and occupations over a long period, but it also would look into the changing nature of jobs in India.

Status: To be sent to a reputed journal after completion of the research.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

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

Sponsor: ISS, The Hague

This study sought answers to following two specific issues; a) how have the labour conditions and collective agency of workers in Fairtrade-certified plantations developed over time in comparison to non-certified plantations, and what has been the role of Fairtrade certification in this process? b) In which ways can Fairtrade promote its impact in tea producer organisations, especially focusing on hired labour organisations? In exploring the issue at hand we have undertaken a comparative analysis of the living and working conditions of tea workers in certified and non-certified plantations selected from the Nilgiris district in Tamilnadu, Idukki district in Kerala and Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts in the state of Assam. The analysis used both quantitative and qualitative information and data generated from worker



survey, key informant interviews and FGDs undertaken in the select tea plantations in the study areas.

The major conclusions that emerged from the study are: Fairtrade has been helpful improving marginally the living and working conditions. At the same time since the estates surveyed have other certification and found adhering to PLA, the observed changes cannot entirely attributed to FT. Further, the extent of resources accrued through FT premium has been not substantial considering the resources needed to make any significant change in the life and work of plantation labour. To that extent, there is the need for significantly enhancing the sales through Fairtrade.

Entry into Fairtrade has certain barriers. Evidence tends to suggest that those estates having FT certifications are the ones that are adhering to PLA, which in turn enables them to get the FT certification. Thus viewed, FT interventions are made with regard to relatively better off sections within the plantation labour. At the same time, the proportion of plantations adhering to PLA has been declining, as they were not able to meet the social costs associated with PLA. In this regard, if the ultimate objective of FT is to improve the life and work of plantation labour, it is important to relax the entry barriers to FT and greater focus given to those estates, which are not able to comply with PLA. In India's tea industry the share of smallholders is on the increase along with concomitant increase in the role of bought leaf factories. In such a context, FT shall consider reorienting its norms to suit the specific country context, such that the small producers and workers engaged therein are not excluded.

In India, there exists an institutional architecture wherein a number of actors, especially the state, work towards improving the living and working conditions of workers and building the competitiveness of the industry. It is in such a context that FT and other certifications have entered as new set of actors. To have the best outcome, it is desirable that all the actors involved work in unison rather than in isolation. Hence, the need for FT to integrate with other actors sooner than later cannot be over emphasized.

It is generally understood that the poor living and working

conditions cannot be delinked with the current position of the developing country producers at the lower end of the value chain. Evidence suggests that the producers' share in consumers' dollar is not even 10% and they hardly have any role in the governance of such chains. While interventions like FT could make marginal improvements, the ultimate solution lies in enabling the developing country producers to move up the value chain along with a domestic institutional structure that ensures shared prosperity.

Status: Completed.

Ongoing Projects

66. How Effective are Public Works Programme in Stimulating Local Economic Transformation in Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs)

Upasak Das, (with Researchers from Public Health Evidence South Asia, Manipal University, Manipal)

Sponsor: Department for International Development (DFID), U.K., through the South Asia Research Hub (SARH)

Employment has only recently been included in the Millennium Development Goals and not only has it been linked with poverty but also economic transformation and growth. It is now established that economic transformation is the most important long-term determinant of economic growth and poverty reduction, especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Also, the employment link between poverty reduction and economic transformation strongly relies on the poor sections having access to these opportunities. However, generating more employment opportunities that are highly productive and that reach the disadvantaged/marginalised communities of the population is extremely challenging. In this, public works programmes (PWPs) are potentially effective in improving the situation in the long term. This project is a systematic review of the effectiveness of the PWPs in LMIC in stimulating the local economic transformation and studying the factors responsible to improve their efficacy.

Status: Ongoing.



(g) MIGRATION

Completed Studies

67. 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 dispersal 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: Published in *India Migration Report, 2016*, Routledge.

68. Determinants of Workers' Remittances to Developing Asian Economies: An Empirical Investigation

Hrushikesh Mallick

The study explores the key motives of migrant workers to remit their earnings from abroad, for 11 major Asian migrant sending countries. Using fixed and dynamic panel regressions 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: A third time revision is submitted to *The World Economy*.

Ongoing Studies

69. South Asian Migration Report: Recruitment, Remittances and Reintegration.

S. Irudaya Rajan

South Asians comprise over 15 per cent of all international migrating population, among the highest in the world. The countries of the Persian Gulf are perhaps still the largest recipients of migrant workers. A unique economy has developed between these two regions, with all South Asian nations being major beneficiaries and featuring among the top twenty countries receiving maximum remittances globally.

The South Asia Migration Report 2017 is the first of its kind, documenting migration profiles, diaspora, recruitment



and remittances, both in individual countries as well as the South Asian region as a whole. It also discusses skilled, unskilled and internal migrations. The volume includes on-the-ground studies from six nations: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Afghanistan; discusses public policy, effects of global recession on the region and its impact on migration; and examines the process of reintegration of returning migrants.

Status: Ongoing. To publish as edited book with Routledge.

70. Climate Change, Vulnerability and Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan and R. B. Bhagat (International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai)

Migration has acquired a centre stage in the areas of sustainable development, politics and gender. Several studies show that the environmental and climate change has been shaping the magnitude and intensity of migration albeit interwoven with a number of socio-economic and political drivers. The extreme weather events like floods, droughts, cyclone and cloudbursts etc frequently threaten agriculture and food security in many parts of the world including India. This may also raise mortality and morbidity levels along with migration in the affected population if mitigation and adaption strategies are not followed. India is a vast country and some parts or other always experience floods, cyclones and droughts. The frequency and intensity of such events have increased in recent times which are a plausible sign of climate change. This book largely focuses on the multifaceted dimensions of migration and issues pertaining to climate change in India. The manuscript contains eleven articles highlighting how extreme weather events like floods and droughts affect migration. It argues that these extreme events which show higher frequencies in recent times depletes bio-physical diversity and the capacity of the ecosystem to provide food and livelihood security. The socio-economically poor are worst affected, and many resort to migration to survive. On the other hand, remittances sent by them to the left behind families in the vulnerable and

affected areas provide important cushion and adaptation to cope with climate change induced extreme weather events.

Status: Ongoing. To publish as edited book.

71. India Migration Report 2017: Forced Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan

Indian Migration Report 2017 looks into different aspects of Forced Migration. This volume is a conflux of many papers by international scholars focusing on the displacement of people as a repercussion to the developmental activities. This is looked at from different angles, some being environmentally induced, region specific, industry specific or dealing with the disadvantaged categories of people. This volume stands out as it also encompasses a perspective of the policy makers. Certain evidences from the recent Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015 and Kerala Migration Survey 2016 are also captured in different papers. This is a part of the annual time series and will interest scholars and researchers of economics, development studies, migration and diaspora studies, labour studies, and sociology.

Status: Ongoing. To publish as book.

72. Migration, Gender and Care Economy

S. Irudaya Rajan and Neetha. N (Centre for Women's Development Studies, Delhi)

Gender is now an accepted cross-cutting migration issue which has bearing on all aspects of migration. Feminization of migration a term which was deliberated extensively since two decades reveals remarkable presence of women in migration streams. Migration though benefits women in most cases, they are often found susceptible to gender specific discriminations and vulnerabilities.

A close reading of women and migration be it for economic or associational reasons or left behind women bring to the forefront the care economy aspect distinctly. Even when women migrate as associational to male migration their



reproductive status as altruistic home makers assumes centrality. Gender and migration thus cannot be understood and analyzed in its entirety unless care work is brought into the framework. The volume tries to bring out the importance of looking at gender relations in migration to understand the social dimensions of migration better.

Status: Ongoing. To publish as edited book.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan, Arya Suresh and Karthik Yadav (Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore)

Sponsor: European Commission

The EURA-NET project aims to map the extent of temporary transnational migration and mobility and assess its implications. It will do so by investigating states' structures and migrants' experiences of temporary transnational mobility. It takes a multi-faceted approach by looking at the demographic, political, legal, economic, social, cultural and educational spheres. The European-Asian transnational space forms the case study within the project.

The project seeks to help national and international policy-makers to address the challenges arising in the increasingly interconnected and demographically mobile world. Work Package 1 consists of an inventory of existing research and policy on temporary migration, and data on the quantity of temporary border-crossing movements into and out of each EURA-NET country. Work Package 2 builds on Work Package 1 by analysing the impacts of temporary transnational migration in the European-Asian context. Interviews will be conducted with 80 migrants and 40-60 policy-makers in each country to find out how migrants experience temporary migration and how policy-makers address transnational movement issues. Finally, Work Package 3 will create a map

of the policy actors shaping the EU's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, and of the regional/bilateral dialogues on migration in place between EU and its partners.

Status: To publish as research articles.

74. Gender and Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan and Sulagna Mookerjee (Qatar University)

Sponsor: George Town University

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: To publish as research articles.

Ongoing Projects

75. "Should We Provide incentives for Investment Use of Remittances? A Randomized Controlled Experiment for India"

S. Irudaya Rajan and Bharati Basu (Central Michigan University)

Sponsor: UAE Exchange Centre LLC

Although India is the largest recipient of international remittances, it is surprising that not much analysis have been done about the use of remittances in India. This becomes especially relevant when the government of India in recent years is trying to boost investment any way possible to foster an ambitious rate of growth and efforts are underway in both public and private sectors to increase the flow of remittances and more importantly investment use of remittances. Thus, there is a need for collecting information about the attitude of the remittance receiving household towards investment and whether a certain type of incentive would eventually raise the investment level of these households. One way to meet this need is to have a randomized controlled experiment involving migrant households and their migrant members.

Main objective of this project is to find out whether it is possible to boost the investment use of remittances by providing some incentives. The plan of our experiment is to use incentives for the investment undertakings of the migrant households in such a way that it would take care of at least some of the deterrence for investment. We can then examine whether the incentives change the behaviour involving investment.

Status: To publish as research articles.

(h) OTHER STUDIES

Completed Studies

76. The Role of Globalization on The Recent Evolution of Energy Demand In India: Implications for Sustainable Development

Hrushikesh Mallick, Muhammad Shahbaz (Montpellier Business School) 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 urbanization. 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: Journal article, *Energy Economics* 55 (2016) 52–68.

77. Estimation of Electricity Demand Function for Algeria: Revisit of Time Series Analysis

Hrushikesh Mallick, Naceur Kheraief (Universit de Tunis), Muhammad Shahbaz (Montpellier Business School), Nanthakumar (Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia)

This paper aims to empirically re-examine whether economic growth has effect on electricity consumption for Algerian



economy. We have incorporated urbanization and trade openness in electricity demand function as additional determinants of electricity consumption for the period of 1971–2012. For empirical purpose, we have applied the recently developed combined cointegration test proposed by Bayer and Hanck (2013) and bounds testing approach to cointegration by Pesaran et al. (2001) for establishing the cointegration between the variables by accommodating structural breaks. The results expose that income growth leads to higher electricity demand along with urbanization being another major contributing factor of rising electricity demand. In contrast, trade openness leads to reduce electricity demand. The causal association between the variables is further examined with the application of innovation accounting approach of Vector Autoregressive (VAR). The empirical evidence indicates the presence of the neutral effect between income growth and electricity use. Urbanization causes electricity use and electricity use causes urbanization in Granger sense.

Status: *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, November 2016 (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364032116307717>)

78. Globalization, Growth and Inequality: India and China

K.J. Joseph, Liyan Zhang (Tianjin University, China) and Kiran Kumar Kakarlapudi (Doctoral Scholar)

This article tends to suggest the strategy of embracing globalization has been helpful in raising the rate of growth of the economy in India and China. But the observed structural change associated with high growth in India, unlike in China, has been instrumental in accentuating inequality in income, wealth and across regions. This could be attributed to low growth in employment along with low quality of the employment generated in India as compared to China. FDI seems to have worked towards increasing regional inequality in India. The key issue is why globalization as implemented in India failed to generate employment as has happened in China or in the South East Asian countries.

India, despite being a democracy, seems to have been not adequately successful in globalizing at “our terms and at our own pace,” backed by rural reforms whereas China seems to have been able to successfully manage their transition to the global market, backed by rural reform which in turn, at least partly, explains the observed differences in the trend in growth and inequality in these two countries.

Status: An earlier version of this article appeared in Jeevadhara, October 2016.

79. Structural Change in the Indian Economy

Manmohan Agarwal and Sunandan Ghosh

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 Vector Autoregression (VAR) estimations.

Status: Published (March, 2017) in M. Agarwal, J. Wang and J. Whalley (Eds.) *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*. World Scientific: Singapore. (Older version available as CDS working paper No. 465).

80. Is Globalization Detrimental to Financial Development? Further Evidence From a Very Large Emerging Economy with Significant Orientation Towards Policies

Muhammad Shahbaz (Montpellier Business School), Hrushikesh Mallick, Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT), Shawkat Hammoudeh (Drexel University)



This study attempts to explore the relationship between globalization and financial development by endogenising economic growth, population density, inflation and institutional quality for India during the period from 1971-2013. Using the more conclusive Bayer-Hanck (2013) combined cointegration method, the study provides evidence of cointegration among these variables. The long run and short run estimates from the ARDL model and causality tests respectively suggest that globalization in its all forms (political, social and economic) and its overall measure as well as inflation are detrimental to financial development, while economic growth and population density both promote financial development. Further, the results also point out that institutional quality is not conducive to financial development in India, and there exists a feedback effect between financial development and inflation. Moreover, financial development is influenced by economic growth, institutional quality and population density.

Status: A revision is submitted to Applied Economics.

81. Internal Dynamics of Indian Economic Growth

M. Parameswaran, Pulapre Balakrishnan and Mausumi Das (DSE)

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

Status: Published in Journal of Asian Economics, Vol. 50, 2017.

82. Re-rooting the Uprooted? Reform and the Quest for a Modern Nair Caste Identity

Praveena Kodoth

Scholarship on the social and economic fortunes of the Nairs has tended to reproduce assumptions implicit in colonial administrative and other accounts in positing a timeless unity for the category. Despite the obligatory references made by reformers to the position of power and privilege the Nairs had occupied, the category was far from homogenous. Nor did the Nairs, as a putative *jati*, observe a single shared endogamous boundary even within a well defined cultural territory. As a reformist category, Nair gained coherence through the British penchant for classification and enumeration, which through a process of bunching together of numerous and diverse divisions provided its outer boundaries. Caste consciousness grew around categories enumerated in the Census as they were used by people to make claims on the state. Reformist Nairs were quick to mobilise against the social and political influence of the Brahmins (Nambudiris and / or the non Malayala Brahmins) who they held to be the intellectual force behind legal interpretations of *sambandham* as 'promiscuous intercourse'. However, matrilineal institutions and relations were in terminal decline even before they became the target of caste reformers. Why then did they arouse reformist anxiety and the considerable zeal to stamp them out? It is argued that a section of educated Nair men who smarted under inferences of moral degradation sensed the importance of carving out a social and political bloc, a 'community of interest' that would be sizeable and significant enough to garner and protect privilege and to engage in claims making. The Nair reform movement also had gendered stakes in constituting a modern 'respectable' caste category. Forging a pan Kerala identity from an internally fragmented and spatially varied *jati* category and a 'community of interest' was a formidable task. As caste reform tacitly hardened the endogamous boundary around a newly defined caste entity, it inevitably came up against the question of inter-caste marriage or marriage across religious or other cultural boundaries.

Status: Volume on 'Caste in Kerala' edited by K.N. Panikkar.



83. Is Demonetisation a Windfall for the banking sector? Evidence from the Stock Market

Ritika Jain

Demonetisation by the Indian government on the evening of November 8 has quivered the entire economy. However, one sector that has been expected unanimously to benefit from this intervention is the banking sector. In the last decade, the two segments of the banking sector- private and public sector banks have witnessed contrasting trends in the management of non-performing assets resulting in recapitalization of public sector banks by the government. Against this back drop, the current study examines the impact of demonetisation on the returns of 40 (private and public) listed banks in India. The study uses aggregated and disaggregated data to measure the impact of demonetisation employing an event study approach and regression methodology. The findings suggest that the overall banking sector had recorded modest rise in returns after demonetisation but the effect was short lived. By segmenting the sector into public and private segments reflect differential impacts. The public sector banks witnessed an immediate positive effect on the returns whereas the private banks recorded a lagged negative impact.

Status: Economics Bulletin, Volume 37, Issue 2, pages 712-722.

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

Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar (ISI, Kolkata)

Several empirical studies in finance have examined whether or not the risk associated with any stock market responds differently in two different states of the stock market, especially in bull and bear markets. This paper studies this problem through a model where (i) the conditional mean specification considers the threshold autoregressive model for two market situations characterized as up and down markets, (ii) the

conditional variance specification is asymmetric in the sense of capturing leverage effect, and (iii) the conditional variance directly affects the conditional mean through the risk premium term in the risk-return relationship. Using daily returns on stock indices of eight countries, comprising four developed countries - the USA, the UK, Hong Kong, and Japan - and four important emerging economies, called the BRIC group, we have found that the nature of risk-return relationship is different in up and down markets. Furthermore, the risk aversion parameter is positive in the down markets and negative in the up markets. This finding supports the hypothesis that investors require a premium for taking downside risk and pay a premium for upside variation. Finally, the findings suggest that the nature of risk-return relationship is same for the two groups of countries.

Status: Published in International Econometric Review. Vol. 8(2), p. 53-71.

85. How is your Child Today? Socio-Economic Influence on Child Immunisation in East Sikkim

Srikanta Kundu, Ruma Kundu (Sikkim University), Indraneel Mandal (Asia Pacific Institute of Management) and Sumitra Gurung (Sikkim University).

One of the biggest impediments to a healthy child is posed by a variety of diseases; hence the need for vaccination. However the success of the immunisation drive is conditioned by prevailing socio-economic conditions. This paper attempts to identify and estimate the impacts of various socio-economic factors on childhood immunization coverage in East district of Sikkim. The study is based on primary data consisting of 204 respondents collected through household survey. Multinomial logit model is used to estimate the significant change in childhood immunization coverage.

The study found that the birth order of child (BOC), mother's age, standard of living, caste and religion have significant impact on childhood immunisation coverage.

Status: To be communicated to journal.



86. Determinants of Happiness: A Panel Data analysis for Third World Countries

Srikanta Kundu, Kul Bahadur Chettri (Sikkim University) and Ruma Kundu (Sikkim University)

The development and well being of the people in a nation is not only determined by the socio-economic and infrastructural development of the nation. The level of happiness is now considered as one of the most important factors for measuring overall well being of the people. This paper attempts to analyse the macroeconomic determinants of happiness for the less developed and developing countries. Using some panel data models, by taking a total number of 35 countries over the period 2006-2015, we are trying to identify the common factors that determine happiness for all countries. Heterogeneity of happiness and the determinant of variation of happiness over the countries are also examined. This study has certain policy implication and throwing some light to choose certain policy variables for different countries to attain overall well being.

Status: To be communicated to journal.

87. How Do You Interpret Your Regression Coefficients?

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This note is in response to David C. Hoaglin's provocative statement in *The Stata Journal* (2016) that "Regressions are commonly misinterpreted". "Citing the preliminary edition of Tukey's classic *Exploratory Data Analysis* (1970, chap. 23), Hoaglin argues that the correct interpretation of a regression coefficient is that it "tells us how Y responds to change in X2 after adjusting for simultaneous linear change in the other predictors in the data at hand". He contrasts this with what he views as the common misinterpretation of the coefficient as "the average change in Y for a 1-unit increase in X2 when the other Xs are held constant". He asserts that this interpretation is incorrect because "[i]t does not accurately reflect how multiple regression works". We find that Hoaglin's characterization of common practice is often inaccurate and that his narrow view of proper

interpretation is too limiting to fully exploit the potential of regression models. His article rehashes debates that were settled long ago, confuses the estimator of an effect with what is estimated, ignores modern approaches, and rejects a basic goal of applied research." (Long and Drukker, 2016:25). This note broadly agrees with the comments that followed his article in the same issue of *The Stata Journal* (2016) and seeks to present an argument in favour of the commonly held interpretation that Hoaglin unfortunately marks as misinterpretation.

Status: Available as MPRA Working paper: 76865.

88. Panel Data Analysis with Stata: Part 1- Fixed Effects and Random Effects Models.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The present work is a part of a larger study on panel data. Panel data or longitudinal data (the older terminology) refers to a data set containing observations on multiple phenomena over multiple time periods. Thus it has two dimensions: spatial (cross-sectional) and temporal (time series). The main advantage of panel data comes from its solution to the difficulties involved in interpreting the partial regression coefficients in the framework of a cross-section only or time series only multiple regression. Depending upon the assumptions about the error components of the panel data model, whether they are fixed or random, we have two types of models, fixed effects and random effects. In this paper we explain these models with regression results using a part of a data set from a famous study on investment theory by Yehuda Grunfeld (1958), who tried to analyse the effect of the (previous period) real value of the firm and the (previous period) real capital stock on real gross investment. We consider mainly three types of panel data analytic models: (1) constant coefficients (pooled regression) models, (2) fixed effects models, and (3) random effects models. The fixed effects model is discussed under two assumptions: (1) heterogeneous intercepts and homogeneous slope, and (2) heterogeneous intercepts and



slopes. We discuss all the relevant statistical tests in the context of all these models.

Status: Available as MPRA Working paper: 76869.

89. Economic Philosophy of New Classical Economics

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

This constitutes a chapter of a book on '*Historical Development of Economic Philosophy*'. This paper was presented in an ICSSR-sponsored Three-Day National Workshop on "A Critique of Economic Philosophy from Pre-Classical to New Classical", organized by the PG and research department of Economics of Arul Anandar College, Karumathur, Madurai, on 18 March 2017. The paper discusses the advent of the New Classicals and their disastrous policy prescriptions. The Keynesian economics was able to explain fully the U.S. and the European economic history from 1960 to 1973; however, the 1973 oil shock and the consequent stagflation baffled it. This led to the rise of Friedman's Monetarism, which was hailed by some as a Neoclassical counter-revolution to the dominant Keynesian revolution. It is now generally accepted that the true counter-revolution came from the New Classicals, launched by Robert Lucas and Thomas Sargent at the annual conference of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in June 1978, attacking on the very foundation of Keynesian economics. New Classicals may be viewed as the radical Neo-Classical Monetarism, because they took most of the features of Monetarism and formalized and radicalized them. Friedman's Neo-Classical Monetarism was characterised by the three features of the adoption of the competitive microfoundations, imperfect information and the use of adaptive expectation hypothesis. Lucas' New Classical school accepted the first two as such and substituted rational expectation, ensuring instant adjustment, for Friedman's adaptive expectation. These three assumptions helped them bring out a startling policy implication that systematic monetary policy would have no effect on output; only policy 'surprises' or random shocks can influence output. The New

Classicals' radical Neo-Classical tinge appears in this move from Friedman's "only money matters" to their "money does not matter" (or rather, "only surprise money matters").

By the end of the 1970s, there appeared a sharp practical policy difference between the Keynesians and the New Classicals. The Keynesians argued that a tight money policy by the Federal Reserve could not reduce inflation without generating a recession, as there was inertia in setting wage and price increases. On the other hand, the New Classicals prescribed that the Federal Reserve could reduce inflation without generating a recession, because if the Fed clearly signalled its intent to reduce inflation through a firm tight money policy, the workers and employers, having forward-looking rational expectations about wage and price increases, would immediately expect lower inflation, and hence would immediately agree to smaller wage and price increases; thus, disinflation would occur without the economy going through recession.

The New Classicals' monetarist policy suggestion was favoured in general. Thus in the U.S., Britain, and other European countries, the heads of the Central Banks, at the beginning of the 1980s, clearly signalled their intent to reduce inflation by applying a tight money policy through a very sharp rise in interest rates. And the consequence was disastrous; every economy was thrown into a recession; in no economy did inflation subside without a recession.

Status: Chapter of a Book; paper presented in a Workshop.

90. India's Recent Growth Experience

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

The present paper is a critique of the recent growth experience of India. In terms of GDP (PPP), India has become the fourth largest economy in the world. The Indian GDP in terms of PPP in 2009 was \$3.68 trillion, whereas with official exchange rate, the GDP stood at \$1.237 trillion only. It is reported that the difference in GDP (PPP) of India and the next follower Germany happened to be to the tune of the GDP of Australia or Iran. In India, the base years of the



National Accounts Statistics series have so far been shifted seven times, the latest change being in 2015; a new GDP series with base year 2011-12 replaced the old series with base year 1999-2000 (launched in 2006). What marks the new series is not just the base year change; there is a radical change in the definition also. The old 2004-05 series was based on the factor cost or costs of production, whereas the new 2011-12 series is on the basis of market price or the price which consumer pays (including indirect taxes less subsidies) in line with the international practices. This is also called Gross Value Addition (GVA), in contrast to the earlier Value Added definition. The Central Statistical Organisation claims that the new series includes more detailed data on corporate activity, newer surveys of spending by households and informal businesses and taxes paid (after deducting subsidy). Whatsoever be the claims, it is plain to see that the new change has changed the growth estimate for 2012-13 to 5.1 per cent from 4.5 per cent, and for 2013-14 to 6.9 per cent from 4.7 per cent! It goes without saying that the new series (2011-12) represents an inflated price level of 2011-12 compared with that of 2004-05. Thus the new series represents GDP at Market Prices, which is equal to GDP at factor cost plus net indirect taxes, at a higher price level. The new definitional change thus helps raise both the level and growth rate of GDP!

Status: This paper was presented in a National Seminar on "India's Recent Growth Experience: Was it a Positive Sum Game?" organised by the Post Graduate Department of Economics of K.M.M Government Women's College, Kannur on January 6, 2017; and also in an International Conference on "Economic Growth: Theory and Empirics", organised by the Department of Economics of Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, on 2 March 2017. To be sent for publication.

91. Economic Growth in Marxian Perspective

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Michio Morishima in his *'Introduction to Marx's economics'* has pointed out that the general equilibrium theory was formulated independently and simultaneously by Walras and Marx and that before Kalecki, Frisch and Tinbergen, no

economist except Marx, had obtained a macro-dynamic model rigorously constructed in a scientific way. The present paper elaborates on this and argues that the Marxian model was the first to incorporate an endogenous growth dynamics. This endogeneity forces its way through the dialectics in the relations of production, in the larger backdrop of the contradictions between the base and the superstructure. While the mainstream growth theories take the institutional arrangements as exogenous to the capital accumulation process that crucially determines growth, its endogeneity makes the Marxian model highly dynamic with far greater theoretical implications for economic growth.

Status: This paper was presented in an International Conference on "Economic Growth: Theory and Empirics", organised by the Department of Economics of Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, on 2 March 2017. To be sent for publication.

Ongoing Studies

92. Do International Crude Oil Price, Interest Rate and Public Investment Affect Private Investment? An Empirical Analysis for a Large Emerging Economy

Manoranjan Sahoo, Mantu Kumar Mahalik (NIT), Hrushikesh Mallick

This study examines the impact of international crude oil price fluctuations on private investment behaviour in India for the period of 1980-2014, by controlling other potential determinants of private investment such as public investment, real interest rate, financial development, economic growth and economic globalisation. This framework also enables us to examine two key issues besides investigating the relationship between international crude oil prices and private investment. Those are: (i) whether interest rate as a monetary channel variable is effective in affecting private investment and (ii) whether the public investment crowds in private investment in India. From our empirical estimation, we find that while the oil price, and public investment adversely affect the private investment, however, the financial development,



GDP growth, and economic globalisation have favourable impacts on private investment but interest rate as a monetary channel variable is not effective in influencing private investment. The finding has important policy bearing as it points out that India should intensively shift its focus towards both the production and consumption of renewable sources of energy, so as to offset the risks that are likely to arise on the current account balance of India's BOP on account of the huge reliance on the imports of crude oil from other countries and interest rate as a monetary policy channel variable does not serve its purpose in Indian context.

Status: Ongoing

93. Inflation in India

Parameswaran, M and Pulapre Balakrishnan

In mainstream macro-economics inflation is related to the 'output gap', defined as the deviation of output from its 'natural' level (*Romer 2012*). This view of inflation has been adopted by the leading central banks globally including India's (*RBI 2014*). It undergirds the move to 'inflation targeting' as the sole objective of monetary policy. We present an alternative model of inflation based on features that would be considered typical of the Indian economy and embodying a specific understanding of what drives the inflationary process here. We then estimate both the models across different periods and data frequencies. The results bear significance for the control of inflation in India.

Status: Ongoing.

94. 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 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: To be communicated to journal.

95. 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: To be presented in Seminars; and to be published.

96. 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: Chapter of a Book.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

97. Quality of Social Science Research in India

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

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Over the past few years, there is a growing recognition of the importance of academic research in India. New and objective criteria to evaluate faculty performance have been evolved. However, till now such criteria have largely been based on volume or quantity of research, overlooking quality. It is in this context that we posit our unique research attempt to measure the quality of social science research in India in



objective quantifiable terms. This is not the first time that quality of research is being assessed. There are established global norms using standard indices, primarily relying on citations and impact factors. Most of them devised in the context of academic research in the western world. Unfortunately, much of Indian research output, especially in social sciences are published in India and not always in journals with global circulation. They are thus, by design, tend to be excluded from the quality domain defined by western norms of evaluation. Against this backdrop we intend to develop a measure of quality of SSR in India, capturing multiple dimensions that are particularly important in the Indian/social science context. The index satisfies desirable properties of scale neutrality and comparability across time and space and it accounts for distributional variances of the underlying parameters. It is easily computable with available data and replicable for all types of social science research.

Status: Paper published in a Volume from Oxford University Press.

Ongoing Projects

98. DGCI&S-CDS Study on Trade in Medical (Ayurveda) Services

K.N. Harilal, Hrushikesh Mallick and Sunandan Ghosh

Sponsor : DGCI&S

The study looks at 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. Focusing mainly on Mode II exports the primary aim of the study is to make recommendations regarding a sustainable system of data collection and proposes to develop a model template for collection of data on exports of health (Ayurveda) services to be used in subsequent rounds.

Status: To publish as report and journal articles.

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 1975-2016, **81** scholars have been awarded PhD Degree: 72 from JNU and 9 from KU. **7** theses are under evaluation at JNU; **32** scholars are now in campus. **24** 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.

Overview of the Year

2016 admission: In 2014 CDS introduced an Integrated MPhil/PhD programme along the lines of the regulations of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi as we are affiliated to JNU for the conformant of our Degrees. 12 candidates were admitted in 2014 for the Integrated MPhil/PhD programme that are likely to successfully submit their MPhil thesis by June 2016. They will be automatically eligible for admission to PhD programme (Provisional) in 2016, as per JNU regulations.

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, RGNF, 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.

As on 31 March, 2017 seven theses were under evaluation at JNU:

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-, ICSSRFellowship
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
7. *Impact of International Food Safety Standards on Exports of Fish and Fishery Products from India: The Case of Kerala*
Jayasekhar S. 2005-, Government of India
Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & M. Parameswaran

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

- *Exports and Employment under Globalisaion: A Study of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise*
Uma S., 2009 -, ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
- *Socio-Economic Transformation and Educational Deprivation of Children in Andhra Pradesh*
M. Venkatanarayana, 2000 -, Malcom Adiseshaiah Endowment
Supervisor: Udaya Shankar Mishra
- *Innovation and Diffusion of Green Energy Technologies in India: A Study of Domestic Biogas Plants and Off-Grid Solar Lighting Systems*
Sravanthi Choragudi, 2008 -, RGNF Fellowship
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham
- *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

PhD Thesis of Uma S.,(2009)

- *Exports and Employment under Globalisaion: A Study of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise*
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham

In the wake of market-oriented economic reforms, India achieved a rapid economic growth driven by the global integration. In this context, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector occupies a position of importance in the economy, not merely due to its contribution to employment generation, but also to exports and national income. However, in the Indian context, the studies on export performance and its impact on employment generation thus far have concentrated on large-scale industries, while research on the participation of Small-Scale Industries (SSIs) in international trade has been sparse. SSIs, unlike large-scale enterprises, find themselves faced with various disadvantages in accessing the international market, such



as limited resources, lack of technology, skilled manpower, inability to contact overseas customers, identifying export opportunities, accessing distribution channels and so on. In order to overcome these barriers, in India, studies found small-firms making use of different channels (direct and indirect) for exporting their products. However, these studies have not taken into account the heterogeneity aspect of exporting firms, while analysing their export and employment performances. In this context, the present study has attempted to fill this gap in our understanding by addressing the following objectives: (i) To analyse the trends and patterns of exports and employment in India's small-scale manufacturing industries. (ii) To analyze the factors that governs the choice of a particular channel of export by firms. (iii) To examine the influence of exporting behavior of firms as manifested in the modes of export on their employment generating capacity. (iv) To analyse the bearing of modes/channels of export on the export performance of firms.

The major data source for the study is the unit-level data of All India-Third Census of SSIs (2001-02) and All India-Fourth Census of MSMEs (2006-07) published by the Development Commissioner of MSMEs (DCMSMEs), Ministry of MSMEs, GOI. The study also draws inferences from the case studies conducted in Karur district, Tamil Nadu.

It is observed that, overall, the percentage share of exporting units is very low for 2001-02 and 2006-07; however, their performance, in terms of labour productivity, capital productivity and size of operation is significantly higher than for non-exporting units. Adding to that, a major share of exports and exporting units is concentrated in the low-tech industries.

A Multinomial-logit model was employed to examine the factors influencing firms' choice of export modes. Firms' decision to trade through a particular channel is mainly driven by their size, fixed cost of exporting and quality of products. The results indicate that those firms not in a position to afford the fixed cost of exporting use intermediaries to export. Regarding the question of employment generation capacity of the heterogeneous exporters, it has been observed that, the labour-intensity of direct and indirect channel exporting

units is higher than for both channel exporting units. On the other hand, the labour-intensity of direct exporters is higher than for indirect exporters.

While analysing the impact of export strategies on the export intensity, the results suggest that, the export intensity of direct exporting channel is lower than that of indirect channel. Further, the export intensity of both channel exporters is higher than for indirect exporters. Hence, from a policy perspective, considering exporters as a homogeneous group, while neglecting the export potential of indirect exporters may result in exclusionary export promotion policies. From the study it could also be inferred that any attempt at enhancing the export of MSME sector shall focus on enabling the firms to diversify their export channels.

PhD Thesis of M. Venkatanarayana,(2000)

- *Socio-Economic Transformation and Educational Deprivation of Children in Andhra Pradesh*

Supervisor: Udaya Shankar Mishra

The present study seeks to analyse the evolution of the phenomenon of educational deprivation of children in Andhra Pradesh amidst the ongoing processes of socio-economic changes. It identifies the factors (socio-economic and policy) accounting for changes in the level (incidence) of educational deprivation in the state. The changes, over a period, in the incidence of educational deprivation of children in the context of changing socio-economic conditions are analysed in an 'institutional' framework while examining the demand for and supply sides of schooling. This takes into account, institutions and changes that affect the parental demand for schooling on the demand side and the schooling arrangements or provisions made by the public authorities and through private efforts on the supply side. Parental demand for their children's schooling is conditioned by their motivation, which is influenced by the perceived value of education and child work (an indirect or opportunity cost), and affordability with respect to (direct) costs of schooling. All these considerations depend upon the prevailing socio-economic conditions at the levels of household, community and regions.



During the post-Independence period, particularly after the formation of Andhra Pradesh state in 1956, the incidence of educational deprivation of children began declining, albeit at a slow pace till 1990s. Across the sub-population groups, children who live in rural areas, girl children and children of SCs and STs who were seen as the most disadvantaged groups earlier, began to experience a remarkable change during the last two decades. Although the state still falls short of achieving the goal of universalising elementary education, the rise in the school participation rates and consequent reduction in the incidence of educational deprivation of children during this period, are found to be remarkable achievements. Such changes are contextualized in the changing socio-economic conditions in the state. For this remarkable achievement, the progress in provisions of schooling (number of schools and teachers available, facilities) particularly during the last two decades thanks to DPEP and SSA, definitely had an impact on child schooling in the state but one cannot ignore the socio-economic changes that raised the demand for education, particularly the demand for private schooling. The present study corroborates the socio-economic changes such as demographic transition, growing educational aspirations among the socially backward groups, especially OBCs and SCs, changing attitudes with growth of services sectors and employment opportunities in this sector with high pay bands, infrastructure linking countryside, state-specific successful implementation of welfare measures, changing institutions of the agrarian economy and commercialization of agriculture etc for the rise in the demand for schooling.

The district/regional level analysis has shown that the leaders and laggards of educational development during the pre-Independence (or pre-state formation) period have retained their relative positions during the period till the end of the 1980s. These positions had changed by the dawn of the decade of 1990s. During the last two decades a few districts of the backward regions had caught up with those in the developed region and even began to forge ahead of them in the recent past. Such a change is associated with the performances of their agrarian economies. This comes out

sharply in the relative performances of the hitherto backward North Telangana districts/region as compared to those of the developed districts/regions of South Coastal Andhra. Our two village studies of the contrasting cases show the impact of changes in agrarian economy on the rise in the demand for schooling and lack of it leading to educational backwardness.

This analysis amplifies the transformation in rural economies inducing the demand for child schooling. Therefore, any policy initiative towards improvement in child schooling need not be limited to provisioning of schooling but also emphasize on the required means which would enable the parents to avail of them, if the goal of *universalization of elementary education* is to be attained.

PhD Thesis of Sravanthi Choragudi, (2008)

- *Innovation and Diffusion of Green Energy Technologies in India: A Study of Domestic Biogas Plants and Off-Grid Solar Lighting Systems*

Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Vinoj Abraham

In the context of increasing inequality between and within countries under globalisation, along with hastened concern for environmental implications of higher growth, the issue of inclusive and sustainable development has taken center stage in policy discourse. To the extent that development is driven by innovation, it has been argued that for development to be inclusive and sustainable, the innovation system that breeds development has to be oriented towards sustainability and inclusion. Given the bearing of green energies on inclusion and sustainability, the present study focuses on the innovation in solar off-grid lighting systems (SOLS) and domestic biogas plants (DBP) for lighting and cooking. The objectives of the thesis are: to trace the evolution of innovation system of green energy sector in India with focus on the role of institutions, and key actors involved; to analyse the innovation process of domestic biogas plants and off-grid solar lighting systems by identifying actors involved and their interaction and to analyse the diffusion of domestic biogas plants and off-grid solar lighting systems by the rural households and to locate the factors that govern their decisions.



Guided by analytical insights offered by innovation system for sustainable and inclusive development, the study relied on both explorative analysis and econometric exercise. Innovation system of large-scale GE applications evolved over the years has been instrumental in promoting interactive learning, innovation along with establishing fairly sound industrial production base for GE hardware equipment manufacturing sector. Grid-connected large-scale GE generation exhibited an impressive growth in the past decade. On the other hand, small-scale applications are characterised by fractured system leading to limited interactive learning and innovation. This is reflected in their growth and development pattern. In case of DBPs, environment for innovating agency's interaction with the final user is lacking and existing hard institutions do very little about it. SOLS, on the contrary, with a strong institutional network is designed to enable interaction between academia, other non-firm innovating agents with industry as focus. DBPs lack a clear direction and support for interactive learning that enable evolving them to suit changing socio-economic conditions in rural India. Lesser success of DBPs is largely due to weak links in the network that failed to create a system that would ensure timely communication by the user and intervention by the technician and a robust system of supervision. We also observed the role of informal institutions like social norms in household's decisions to adopt/use biogas plants. Field visit confirmed that, owing to socio-economic transformation in rural India, construction and operation of DBPs offers new possibilities for both technological and institutional innovations.

The present thesis is one of very few studies that have made an attempt to examine India's green energy sector from theoretical and empirical perspective, especially in the context of a rapidly changing institutional landscape that prompted India to revisit the sector. This, we believe, is a study that is relevant not only to understand the building blocks of the sector as we see it today, but also to make sense of the evolution of this sector and factors that guide the same in future.

PhD Thesis of Indu K. (2002)

- *Understanding Institutional Change and its Outcomes in a Traditional Industry: The Case of Coir in Kerala*

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & K. Narayanan Nair

The study focuses on the processes and outcomes of institutional change in the coir industry in Kerala. It examines policy liberalization as a direction of institutional change, in which the process of deregulation is characterized by freeing the coir industry from formally imposed constraints. Empirically the study deals with the withdrawal of policies concerning: (1) price regulation/regulatory arrangements concerning export and raw material prices; and (2) restrictions placed on use of modern and mechanized technologies in production processes, that is, in the processing and manufacturing of coir fibre, yarn and coir products.

It draws upon the 'institutions as rules' approach of North (1990), political-design approaches and the framework of Streeck and Thelen (2005), for the analytical framework. The focus of the analysis is on formal rules, namely, rules that are intentionally created and enforced. Policies are conceived as institutions and the focus is on rules of price control in coir industry in Kerala specifically, (minimum export price, purchase prices and raw material prices) and rules governing the use of modern technologies. If policies represent the rules of the game, with certain norms embedded in them, then a movement from rules based on price regulation enforced by the government in the product and raw material markets to rules promoting price liberalization and technological modernization would constitute institutional change in the coir industry.

However, rules/policies are contested as actors try to redirect policies in pursuit of their interests or subvert or try to circumvent those that clash with their interests. The aim is to understand how actors negotiate change from within the perspective of existing opportunities and constraints, working around constraints they cannot change while trying to control and use others. Organised labour and Left political parties which were decisive in the creation of the earlier regime in



the coir industry had also created constituencies and beneficiaries with an interest in their maintenance. Recent studies on path dependence have emphasized mechanisms of positive feedback that reinforce institutions over time. This study attempts to identify path dependence, to ascertain how legacies of the past policies have reflected on choices and therefore changes in the present. The processes of path dependent institutional change are underscored in our study to highlight the significance of policy change and the multiple outcomes.

Separating the analysis of the underlying rules from the strategies of the players is made in the analysis and therefore a distinction between institutions and organizations is made in this study. The 'players of the game' in the coir industry are economic organizations such as firms and cooperatives. Institutional change affects the incentive structure by changing the incentives and choices available to actors. In the event of institutional change in the coir industry, this study attempts to understand how organizations in production, such as firms and cooperatives, which differ according to their governance structures, pursue their objectives in the altered setting and how this is reflected in their performance? Thus, in our study organizations include firms which are of two types, that is, those in which ultimate control is held by suppliers of physical or financial capital or capital-managed firms and firms in which control is held by suppliers of labour or labour-managed firms.

The study examines how capital-managed firms and labour-managed firms, respond to the new set of rules, that is, how they organise their production and exchange in the altered setting and assesses whether production characteristics differ by type of organization. Then it attempts to find the outcomes for labour working (as labour contracts differ) across types of organisations that are, firms and cooperatives, in terms of days of employment as well as wages received by activities performed.

Capital-managed firms give weight to productive efficiency while labour-managed firms give weight to redistribution within their enterprises. Consequently do their performances in the altered setting also differ by type of organisation?

The study uses synthetic methods to understand institutional change, responses of production organisations and their performance. The study has an interdisciplinary outlook and relies on empirical data which is not limited to quantitative and statistical methods, but also includes historical and other evidence.

The second chapter presents the literature review to highlight the main arguments from the central approaches used to study institutional change. The third chapter draws attention to the processes of institutional change to highlight the significance of policy change and multiplicity of outcomes using an analytical narrative. The fourth chapter focuses on changing consumers' tastes and preferences which are reflected in terms of demand for coir and coir products in global markets. The fifth chapter assesses the structure of the coir industry and examines how production is organized by type of organization of the firm. It also examines the outcomes for workers employed across different organisational forms in terms of days of employment and average earning per day by type of activity performed in the industry. The sixth chapter examines how organisations have performed in the new or altered setting in the coir industry. This is done through ratio analyses of financial statements of capital and labour-managed firms.

Current Studies

1. *Corporate Social Responsibility: Its Determinants and Effects: A Study of Indian Corporate Sector.*
Kavitha P., 2013– ICSSR
Supervisors: Sunil Mani & M. Parameswaran
2. *Neoliberalization of Urban Governance, Contestations and Production of Space.*
Aarathi G., 2014– UGC-JRF
Supervisors: K. N. Harilal & Vinoj Abraham
3. *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



4. *The State and Technological Catch-up: The Indian Experience.*
Arun M., 2014– ICSSR
Supervisor: Sunil Mani
5. *Caste and Economic Mobility: A Study of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe in Kerala.*
Libitha C. 2014– ICSSR
Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham
6. *Understanding Persistence Underdevelopment: A Case of Odisha.*
Panchendra Kumar Naik., 2014– UGC-RGNF
Supervisors: U. S. Mishra & Vinoj Abraham
7. *Tobacco Consumption and Control in India.*
Sanchita Mukherjee, 2014– ICSSR
Supervisor: U. S. Mishra
8. *Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development: India's Experience under Globalization.*
Sona K., 2014– ICSSR
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & N. Vijayamohanan Pillai
9. *Agrarian Question and the Dynamics of Rural Labour in India.*
Yadu C.R., 2014– ICSSR
Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham
10. *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
11. *A Study on Diaspora and Diaspora Policies.*
Akhil C. S., (2015) – UGC-JRF
Supervisor: K. N. Harilal
12. *Inequality, Pro-Poor Growth and Development Policy in India – An Empirical Study.*
Amartya Paul, (2015) – ICSSR
Supervisors: N. Vijayamohanan Pillai & Upasak Das
13. *Acquisition and Use of Information by Agricultural Households in India.*
Aritri Chakravarty, (2015) – ICSSR
Supervisors: Amit Shovon Ray & Upasak Das
14. *Technology Adaptations and Innovations in Informal Sector: Evidence from India's Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises.*
K. Chandra Shekar, (2015) – ICSSR
Supervisor: K. J. Joseph
15. *Sustainability and Human Development: A Ground Level Analysis in Kerala.*
Gayathri Unnikrishnan, (2015) – ICSSR
Supervisors: N. Vijayamohanan Pillai & K. N. Harilal
16. *Development Trajectories and Technological Capability – A Case Study of Capital Goods Industry in India.*
George Paily, (2015) – UGC-JRF
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & Beena P.L.
17. *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
18. *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
19. *Interrogating Inequality in Kerala: Insights from a Village Study.*
Akhila P., 2016- ICSSR
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & K. N. Harilal
20. *Silver Lining Behind Silver Generation: An Inquiry into the Performance of Kerala in Active Aging.*
Arya U.R., 2016- UGC
Supervisor: S. Irudaya Rajan



21. *Essays on Inflation and Monetary Policy in India: Macroeconomic Management in an Open Economy with Structural Imbalances.*
Ashwin Thomas Kurien, 2016- UGC
Supervisors: M. Parameswaran & Srikanta Kundu
 22. *Cash Transfer Programmes and Poverty Targeting: Essays on Indian Experience.*
Indrajeet Kumar, 2016- UGC
Supervisors: U. S. Mishra & Hrushikesh Mallick
 23. *Conducting Monetary Policy in India*
Irfan Ahmad Shah, 2016- Moulana Azad National Fellowship
Supervisors: M. Parameswaran & Srikanta Kundu
 24. *Short-Term Migration in Odisha: An Inquiry of Magnitude, Nature, Determinants, and Role of Institutions (State).*
Madhusudan Nag, 2016- ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: S. Irudaya Rajan
 25. *Globalisation, Mobility and the Historical Shaping of the Local: A Comparative Study of Kerala's Midlands and Highlands.*
Mijo P. Luke, 2016- ICSSR
Supervisor: J. Devika
 26. *Residential Segregation in Urban Spaces: A Study of chosen cities in India (to be selected).*
Neeha Susan Jacob, 2016- UGC Fellowship
Supervisor: U.S. Mishra
 27. *Care and bargaining in Case of laboring Women.*
Shraddha Jain, 2016- Moulana Azad National Fellowship
Supervisor: Praveena Kodoth
 28. *Regional Economic Performance: A Study of Indian States.*
Smruti Ranjan Sahoo, 2016- ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: M. Parameswaran & P. L. Beena
 29. *Mechanics of Global Value Chains: India's Perspective*
Sourish Dutta, 2016- ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisors: K. J. Joseph & M. Parameswaran
 30. *State, Capital and Dispossessed Labour: A Case Study From Talcher Coalfield.*
Suravee Nayak, 2016- RGN Fellowship
Supervisors: Vinoj Abraham & K.N. Harilal
 31. *Industrial Concentration and Urban Formations.*
Vineesh T.B., 2016- GoK Fellowship
Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham
 32. *Land Reform and the Socio - spatial Transformation: The Evolutionary Geography of selected Dalit Squatter Settlements in Kerala.*
Vipitha V., 2016- ICSSR Fellowship
Supervisor: J. Devika
- Re-Registered for Submission**
1. *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
 2. *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
 3. *Institutions, Innovations and Inclusive Development: A Study of Select Plantation Crops in India.*
Namrata Thapa, 2011
Supervisor: K. J. Joseph
 4. *Informal Labour Migration in India: Consequences on Labour Market at Destination and Origin.*
Mohd. Impran Khan, 2011
Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & Vinoj Abraham
 5. *International Remittances and its impact on Human Capital Investments in Tamil Nadu.*
Valatheeswaran C., 2011
Supervisor: S. Irudaya Rajan



6. *Revisiting Formal-Informal-Agriculture Interlinkages in India: A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis*

Anirban Kundu, 2009

Supervisor: M. Parameswaran

PhD Internship Abroad Programme (PIA)

To bring about more international exposure to research students, the PhD Internship Abroad (PIA) programme was launched this year. This enables PhD scholars to spend time in research work at an institute of repute in any part of the world.

This year 7 students were selected for the programme.

Corporate Social Responsibility: Its Determinants and Effects, A Study of Indian Corporate Sector.

Kavitha. P

Supervisors: Sunil Mani, M. Parameswaran

Name of institute visited: Department of Intercultural Communication & Management, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark (19.01.2017 to 01.04.2017)

Growth of Multinational Corporations in India: An Analysis of Government Policies and Performance.

Anurag Anand

Supervisor: Sunil Mani

Name of institute visited: Department of International Economics & Management, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark (19.01.2017 to 01.04.2017)

Caste and Economic Mobility in India: With Special Reference to Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Libitha C.

Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham

Name of institute visited: Centre for Modern Indian Studies, University of Gottingen, German (31.01.2017 to 6.04.2017)

Agrarian Question and the Transition of Rural Labour in India

Yadu C.R

Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham

Name of institute visited: University of East Anglia, Norwich Research Park, United Kingdom (09.02.2017 to 12.04.2017)

Livelihood Strategies and Exclusion- A Study of Tribals of Wayanad.

Sona K

Supervisors: K.J. Joseph, N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Name of institute visited: International Institute of Social Sciences, The Hague, Netherlands (04.2.2017 to 16.04.2017)

Tobacco Consumption & Control: Analysing Impact of Policy Interventions in India.

Sanchitha Mukherjee

Supervisor: U.S. Mishra

Name of institute visited: Health Policy Center, University of Illinois, Chicago, USA (14.02.2017 to 16.04.2017)

Governing Cities: Changing Role of the State and Rights of the Urban Poor, A Comparative study on urban governance in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Aarathi G

Supervisors: K.N. Harilal, Vinoj Abraham

Name of institute visited: Centre for South Asian Studies, CNRS-EHESS, Paris, France (19.02.2017 to 17.04.2017)

(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. 441 students from the 40 batches till 2014–16 have been awarded the MPhil Degree. The dissertation details of the 40th batch (2014 admission), are listed at the end of this section.

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

The 42nd batch of the Programme (2016–18) commenced on August 01, 2016.



2016 MPhil Admission

- 172 candidates attended written examination out of 216 applications
- 31 candidates were short-listed for interview from the 172 applications; 22 appeared for interview.
- 12 were offered admission (Six General, Three OBC NCL, Two SC & One ST).
- 11 joined the Programme. 4 from Kerala, 2 from Bihar and one each from, New Delhi, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand & West Bengal.

DISSERTATIONS of MPhil Programme 2014-16

Feminization of Local Governance: Perspectives of Elected Women Representatives in Kerala.

AKHILA P;

Supervisors: Praveena Kodoth & Mridul Eapen

Inflation in India: An Empirical Enquiry into the Relative Significance of Demand-Pull and Cost-Push Factors.

ASHWIN THOMAS KURIEN

Supervisors: Manmohan Lal Agarwal & Srikanta Kundu

The Accessibility of JAM and Cash Versus in-kind Transfer: A Study in Bihar.

INDRAJEET KUMAR

Supervisors: U. S. Mishra & Upasak Das

Welfare Cost of Inflation: Evidence from India.

IRFAN AHMAD SHAH

Supervisors: Manmohan Lal Aggarwal & Srikanta Kundu

Short Term Family Migration in India: An Analysis of Magnitude and Characteristics.

MADHUSUDAN NAG

Supervisors: S. Irudaya Rajan & Ritika Jain

Mobility and the Historical Shaping of the Local: A Case Study from Kerala's Midlands.

MIJO P. LUKE

Supervisor: J. Devika

Residential Segregation in South Indian Cities: Patterns and Correlates.

NEEHA SUSAN JACOB

Supervisor: U.S. Mishra

Employment Relations for Female Domestic Workers in the National Capital Region.

SHRADDHA JAIN

Supervisors: Praveena Kodoth & U.S. Mishra

Understanding Regional Income Disparities: A Study of Indian States.

SMRUTI RANJAN SAHOO

Supervisor: M. Parameswaran

Development & Displacement : A Case study from Talcher Coalfields.

SURAVEE NAYAK

Supervisors: Vinoj Abraham & P.L Beena

Industrial Location in India: A Comparison between Pre- and Post-reform Period.

VINEESH T. B.

Supervisor: Vinoj Abraham

Land Question in Contemporary Kerala: A Study of Conflicts around Plantation Land at Chengara.

VIPITHA V

Supervisor: J. Devika

(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).



2016 MA Admission

- 974 Applications were received. All the 974 applicants were found eligible for appearing the Entrance Examination.
- Out of the 974 candidates, 32 opted Hyderabad, 190 opted Kolkata, 104 opted Kozhikode,
- 440 opted New Delhi, 37 opted Pune and 171 opted Thiruvananthapuram as their centre for Entrance Test.
- Entrance test was conducted from 10.00 am to 12.00 noon on Sunday May 22, 2016. The test centres were, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in Hyderabad, Jadavpur University in Kolkata, Malabar Christian College in Kozhikode, SIS-JNU in New Delhi, Goklhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Pune and Cotton Hill GHS School in Thiruvananthapuram.
- 837 Candidates out of 974 applicants appeared for the entrance test.
- Selection was based only on the score of the entrance test.
- 20 from selection list and waiting list were offered admission 48 in General Category, 04 in OBC NCL Category, 2 in SC Category.
- 21 joined the programme.

2015 Batch

All the 20 students from 2015 MA batch successfully completed their III Semester. Now they are pursuing the IV Semester. Their Project Presentations will be scheduled on April 4 -7, 2017.

Internship

During the summer vacation (May 07, 2016 to July 24, 2016) 05 of our students were selected for internship in various organisations. Four were selected by the State Planning Board, one was selected by NABARD.

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 20 students are given below:

MA PROGRAMME- 2015 Batch

AE 208- Project

Sl.No.	Name	Tentative Project Topic	Name of Mentors
1	Abhishek Sekharan	"Victims" of Capital? Re-Embedding Labour Agency among Migrant Workers in Kerala State	Dr. Praveena Kodoth
2	Adrita Banerjee	The Global Financial Crisis and its Impact on Large Developing Countries	Prof. Manmohan Lal Aggarwal
3	Anshul Kumar	Demography of Uttar Pradesh: Trends and Projections	Prof. S. Irudaya Rajan
4	Anupama John	Price Dispersion in Online Books Markets in India	Dr. Ritika Jain
5	Banantika Datta	Effect of Education Occupation Mismatch on Wages in Case of India, With Specific Reference to over Educated	Prof. U.S. Mishra
6	Disha Saxena	Changing Role of Kerala State in Dalit Higher Education: Efficiency in the Distribution of Funds	Dr. J. Devika
7	Divya Sebastian	Changing Patterns of Trade in India and its effect on Wage Inequality	Dr. Sunandan Ghosh
8	Eureka Sarkar	Urban Poverty from the Perspective of Housing Conditions	Prof. U.S. Mishra
9	Gopikrishna K.R.	Kerala's Public Finance: The Tale of Two Crises	Dr. Hrushikesh Mallick
10	Hitesh Chandra Tripathi	Power Sector Reforms: An Analysis of Consumption Inequality and Firm Efficiency	Dr. Vijayamohanan Pillai
11	Kumar Shubham	International Trade and Equilibrium Unemployment with Imperfect Competition	Dr. Rajit Biswas
12	Narayan Nathani	Diffusion of Green Energy in India : Evidence from the Grid Connected Wind Sources	Prof. Sunil Mani
13	Nikita Aggarwal	Women's Participation in the Labour Market: A Comparison between North Eastern Region and India	Dr. Vinoj Abraham
14	Nilanjan Bhattacharya	Mother's Autonomy and its Impact on the Learning outcomes of Children in India	Dr. Srikanta Kundu
15	Preet Goenka	Stock Market Performance and Economic Growth: Evidence of India	Dr. Srikanta Kundu
16	Radhika	Pluri-activity in Rural India: An Analysis of its Trends, Patterns and Determinants	Dr. Vinoj Abraham
17	Rajkumar Hemjeet Singh	Gender Gap in Education in North East India: A Descriptive Analysis	Dr. Ritika Jain
18	Ritu Sabu	The Socio-Economic Profile of Migrant Workers in Ernakulam District, Kerala	Prof. U.S. Mishra
19	Shyam Aggarwal	Foreign Capital inflow, Exchange Rate Volatility and Credit Cycle: Evidence from India	Dr. Srikanta Kundu
20	Uthara G	Women on Ladder: An Analysis of Caste and Women's Occupational Mobility in Kerala	Dr. Praveena Kodoth



Scholarship for students from SAARC Countries

With the funding from Kerala government, CDS provides five scholarships to students from SAARC countries that enroll in the MA programme. To begin with, for the forthcoming year (2017-18) five scholarships are available and will be given to one student from each of the five SAARC countries, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. If there is no candidate from a country, a candidate from another country will be selected on the basis of merit. The MA programme with a clear focus on issues of applied economic development will train students to think about development research scholarship from a non-western perspective but with adequate rigor of analytical economics.

(d) SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

In-house Training on Office Procedure and Service Rules for Ministerial Staff

25-31 August, 2016

Co-ordinator: S. Clement

In order to equip and refresh the non-teaching staff of the CDS, an in-house training on Service Rules and Office Procedure was held from 25th to 31st August 2016 at the CDS. This is the first time that a training programme of such kind was organised exclusively for the non-teaching staff. It is envisaged that the outcome of such a training programme should, in addition to empowering the participating employees with updated knowledge on service rules, reform the employee-work-culture in the institution.

Workshop for Masters Students of the Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life sciences (NONMBU)

27 August to 5 September, 2016

Co-ordinator: Vinoj Abraham

A week-long course on 'Development Issues in Contemporary Kerala' for students of the Department of International



Participants attending the 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.

Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NO-NMBU) was organised between August 27, 2016 and September 3, 2016. The course was designed to expose students to the context and shaping of the development trajectory and its emerging challenges in Kerala. The course consisted of class room lectures, group discussions and field visits. Thematic lectures were conducted by CDS faculty, faculty from other institutions, distinguished practitioners and activists. Lectures were delivered on wide ranging issues that included livelihood security, social movements migration, health, gender and ecology among others. The students were taken on visits, on related themes, to nearby field sites.

Capacity Building for Researchers in Social Sciences

6-10 February, 2017

Co-ordinator: Udaya S. Mishra

A capacity building programme for Researchers in Social Science was organised at CDS during 6-10 February 2017 for Doctoral students and Assistant Professors belonging to



“SC, ST, Minorities and other Marginalized Groups”. This year 29 participants from all over the country attended the programme. This programme, funded by ICSSR, intends to enhance the research capability of young scholars. The training programme aims to introduce students to methods and approaches in population & health research, and familiarize them with tools of quantitative and qualitative analysis including survey methods, statistics and econometrics as well as the use of various databases. Resource person included Mr. A.N. Rajeev, Deputy Director, Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala, faculty and staff from CDS.

One-day Training Programme on Panchayati Raj in Kerala for Members of the Transgender Community Organisations and Representatives of LGBTQI non-governmental Organisations

22 March, 2017

Co-ordinator: J. Devika

The RULSG held a one-day training programme on Panchayati Raj in Kerala for members of the transgender community organisations and representatives of LGBTQI non-



Dr. Gita Gopal and Dr. J. Devika, Co-ordinator, RULSG addressing participants at the one day training programme on Panchayati Raj in Kerala for members of the transgender community held at the Centre.

governmental organisations at CDS on 22 March 2017. The meeting was attended by 24 members and leaders of these groups. The two sessions, on the structure, functions, services, and activities of the PRIs were followed by active discussions, towards the preparation of a strategy brief and a lobby note for these groups to make use of welfare provisions, and to create space for themselves in local self-government. Participants then engaged in a collective exercise to put together a viable project idea for the Thiruvananthapuram District Panchayat.

The training programme was part of the RULSG's broader effort to create an active interface between extremely marginalised social groups in Kerala and the PRI institution. The next step is to be the presentation of a draft strategy brief and lobby note to the community, and the facilitation of interaction between the PRIs and TG and LGBTQI groups to exchange ideas and build connections for projects.

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. Santhosh Kumar P K, Department of Economics, Christ University, Bangalore, on *Applied Econometrics*, from 4 May, 2016.



Mr. Muhammed Salim A P, Assistant Professor of Economics, MES Mampad College, Malappuram Dist, on *Kerala Economy* from 13 July, 2016.

Dr. Sandhya P, E K N M Government College, Elerithattu P O, Kasaragod, on *Financial Market* from 21 April, 2016.

Dr. Krishnareddy Chittedi, Assistant Professor and Coordinator, Dept. of Economics, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Central University of Tamil Nadu on *Economics of Finance* from 6 September, 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. Resmi P. Bhaskaran, PhD Scholar, JNU, New Delhi on *Historical Analysis of the Key Elementary/ School Education Policies over Five Decades(1966-2009) Focusing on Budget Allocation and its Implementation*, from 17 May, 2016.

Dr. Tharcis Albin, Associate Professor, St.Xavier's College, Palayamkottai, Thirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, on *Liberalisation and Diffusion of Technology: A Case of Machine Tools Industry in India*, from 18 April, 2016.

Mr. Ashok R. Chandran, Freelance Book Editor, Palakkad, on *Malabar District Board (1954-1957)*, from 19 September, 2016.

(e) RESEARCH AFFILIATION

Ms. Ikuno Naka, D.Phil, Department of International Development, University of Oxford has been granted research affiliation at Centre for Development Studies for her research work on 'Behind India's Urban Landscape: Transnational Mobilizations in the building of a Second-tier City, Kochi.' Ms. Ikuno Naka's academic activities while with CDS will be supervised and guided by Professor S. Irudaya Rajan. The affiliation is for a period of one year from 18 May 2016 to 17 April 2017.

Mr. Jostein Jakobsen, Research Fellow, Centre for Development and the Environment, University of Oslo, Norway has been granted research affiliation at Centre for Development Studies for his research work on 'Cultivating an Organic State: Bureaucracy, Knowledge and Land Use in Kerala's Changing Food System, South India.' Mr. Jostein Jakobsen's academic activities while with CDS will be supervised and guided by Professor K. N. Harilal. The proposed period of study in India is for one year from 18 August 2016 to 17 August 2017.

Prof. Rebecca Miles, Fulbright Research Scholar, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Florida State University, Tallahassee, has been granted research affiliation at Centre for Development Studies for her research work on 'Changing Living Arrangements of Older Adults and Community-Based Responses in Kerala, India'. Prof. Rebecca Miles's academic activities while with the CDS will be guided by Professor S. Irudaya Rajan. The proposed period of affiliation is for a period of one year from 4 October 2016 to 3 October 2017.

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 'One size does not fit all, An analysis of the importance of industry-specific vertical policies for growing high technology industries in India' and a study on 'Innovation policy instruments at firm level, Review of India's policy with respect to R&D tax incentives and IPR'. Some of the ongoing studies include 'Diffusion of automation technologies and their potential and actual effects on manufacturing employment in India'. A study on Emerging medium high technology industries in emerging Asia, The case of Automotive industry and a study on the growth diffusion of platform economy in India are other ongoing studies. 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 7 publications in the form of 2 books, 2 journal articles, one chapter in book, 2 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. Three books jointly edited with John Whalley and John Wang were published by World Scientific publishers of Singapore. Volume 1 on *China and India : The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*. Volume 2 on *Competitiveness : External Cooperation Strategy and Income distribution: Changes in China* and Volume III *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*. A number of articles written by Professor Agarwal either singly or jointly appear in Volumes 1 and 3.

A study conducted for the ICCSR on the 'Quality of Social Science Research,' was first published as an CDS working paper and then incorporated in S. Thorat and S. Verma (eds.) *Social Science Research in India*. 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 Government of Kerala had set up a Research Unit on Local Self Governments at the Centre in March 2005 with an initial corpus of Rs.8 crore for a five year period beginning of the financial year 2004-05. The objectives of the Unit are: (a) promotion of research; (b) research capacity building; and (c) promotion of usage (dissemination of research findings) particularly in linking up research with training programmes of institutions such as the Kerala Institute of Local Administration.

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 this period include studies on river restoration in Kerala, achieving total

sanitation in Trivandrum city, water quality, water logging, ground water in Trivandrum district. Studies on mechanization in Kerala Agriculture, citizens and local government institutions, scheduled caste sub plan policy and practice and a study of tribal governance and development. The unit brought out a publication on agriculture and local governments in the book *Keralam 2020*. A one-day workshop on Trans Gender Groups in Kerala and a workshop on The Thirteenth Five Year Plan and the Methodology of Participatory Planning from below was also conducted.

National Research Programme on Plantation Development

This research programme, started in 2009 with an endowment fund of Rs 5 crores, is sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. Ever since its inception the programme has been undertaking policy oriented research on different aspects of plantation sector as desired by the Ministry. The programme has also been organising seminars/workshops for disseminating its work and training programmes for capacity building in research on plantation related issues. The programme works under the overall guidance of a Steering Committee chaired by the Chairman, CDS and a Research Advisory Committee (RAC), Chaired by the Director, CDS.

During the reporting year, eight discussion papers have been brought out – two each dealing with spices, natural rubber, coffee and tea. It may also be noted that three of them are related to the emerging issue of certification in plantation commodities. Some of these papers were drawn from the submissions in the international conference organised jointly with RIS, New Delhi and were subjected to peer review by the member of the RAC of NRPPD. Currently three Ph D scholars in CDS are working on plantation related issues.

Research Unit on Kerala and the World Economy

A new Research Unit on 'Kerala and the World Economy' has been set up at the CDS. This was made possible by the onetime endowment grant of Rs 300.00 lakh sanctioned



by the Government of Kerala. Institutional arrangements for administering the grant are in place.

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 no memorial lectures were conducted.

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 Eight B.G. Kumar Lecture on 'The Puzzle of Indian Urbanisation.' The lecture was delivered by Dr. Pronab Sen, Country Director, International Growth Centre, India Central at CDS on February 20, 2017.

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 Ashwin R Nair.

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 Divya Sebastian and Shyam Agarwal.

(a) K.N. RAJ LIBRARY

The year 2016-17 was also a continuation of efforts made the previous years in improving the infrastructure and quality of information services provided by the library.

As part of enhancing the safety facilities of the old library tower two new infrastructural improvements were done during this reporting period. A new elevator was installed in the old library tower; with this the users have elevator access from 1st to 5th floors of the old library tower. A new steel external staircase for the old tower is also installed providing emergency exit/access from 4th to 6th floors of the old library tower.

The K.N. Raj Library continues to provide Book Selection Lists, display of latest catalogues of leading Universities Presses, prominent publishers, book lists and reviews, display of books on approval from several reputed book suppliers, etc. for the benefit of Faculty and Scholars, thereby improving the quality of books selected for the library. During the year 797 books (including LSG Archive documents), 25 working papers, and 34 CD-ROM / DVD were added to the collection. The library catalogue [OPAC] is available online at <http://cdslib.cds.ac.in:8380/opac4x/> 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. The library automation software Libsys was upgraded to one of its latest versions 'Libsys 4x'. The new version contains lot of enhanced features very useful for library users and staff.

The K.N. Raj Library subscribes to 162 Print Journals and 12 Newspapers. The library also received 89 print periodicals / journals as gift. Subscription to two databases the IMF e-Library and the World Bank eLibrary were renewed this year. The Centre has started to subscribe to Science Direct - Economics, Econometrics, and Finance (SD-EEF) journals package from 15 March. SD-EEF currently provides access to 106 high quality journals



with back issues from 2013 onwards. The subscription to the e-journals archive “EconLit” and “JSTOR” were renewed for the year 2017, through the ICSSR/NASSDOC consortia. These three journal databases jointly are providing access to about 4477 e-journals. They are available to the CDS community through IP access. More than 1383 volumes (books and journals) were bound and preserved during the reporting year.

During the reporting period the library membership has increased. A total of 814 new members joined the library out of which 60 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 ProwessIQ, 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.

During the reporting period the online ‘content alerts’ site has been updated with 1276 posts and has received 24405 visits. The following is the URL <http://knrajlibrary.wordpress.com/> of the service. For the convenience of library users, popular social media tools are extensively used to disseminate about the library resources and services, they are (a) Facebook <https://facebook.com/knrajlibrary>, (b) LinkedIn in.linkedin.com/in/knrajlibrary, (c) Twitter <https://twitter.com/knrajlibrary>, (d) Google Plus <https://plus.google.com/117599930063574349978/about>, and (e) ScoopIt www.scoop.it/t/infoknrl

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

One Book display was conducted during the reporting period. The works of Prof. Kenneth Joseph Arrow (joint winner of The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel in 1972) available in the library were kept for display in the Circulation Area of K.N. Raj Library. The display was from February 24 to March 04, 2017. This display was useful for the CDS community and library users.

The 2016 batch MA, MPhil and PhD scholars were given an orientation about the library. This included a tour of the library, a power point presentation and a live demo of database and online resources on how to use the library web-page and catalogue. They later met the library staff to familiarise with the library’s activities and services.

A Training Programme on CMIE ProwessIQ database was organised for the CDS faculty and students. The event was held on 30th January at 3.30 p.m. Mr. Chandrasekhar Reguraman, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Pvt. Ltd. (CMIE), Mumbai was the resource person for the programme. The sessions included briefing on using the ProwessIQ database and CMIE Support Desk. The users of Prowess in the centre took this opportunity to seek clarification for specific queries / doubts about data retrieval with the resource person.

The 1st Semester Masters in Public Health (MPH) and Diploma in Public Health (DPH) students from Achutha Menon Centre of Health Studies (SCTIMST) visited the library on 10th January. The Bachelor of Library and Information Science and Master of Library and Information Science students from University of Delhi visited the library on 8th March. Both groups were given a tour of the Library to familiarize the library collection and services.

A group of 30 students each from St. Joseph College, Irinjalakkuda; Christian College, Chengannur; Christ College,



Irinjalakkuda; Vimala College, Thrissur; M.G. College, Thiruvananthapuram; Government Sanskrit College, Pattambi; St. Joseph's College, Moolamattom; Cochin College, Kochi; St. Stephen's College, Uzhavoor; Sacred Heart College, Chalakudy; Govinda Pai Memorial College, Manjeswaram; EKNM Government College, Kasaragod, visited the library on 17th, 22nd, 23rd February, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 24th March 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.

The following journal article authored by V. Sriram was published during the reporting period. Sriram V. (2016) Social Media and Library Marketing: Experiences of KN Raj Library, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT), 36 (3): pp 153-157 <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/9810/5603>

As part of skills up-gradation CDS encourages staff to attend training programmes, seminars and workshops. Shri Ameer Ali, Smt. Anitha G.P, Smt. Ansamma Joseph, Shri S. Gopakumar, Shri. P. Sivakumar, and Smt. Shobhana Kannan attended the In-house Training Programme on Office Procedures and Service Rules at CDS, Thiruvananthapuram from 25th to 31st August 2016. V. Sriram and Anitha G.P attended a One day Training programme on Right to Information Act, 2005 at Institute of Management in Government, Thiruvananthapuram on 26th November, 2016.

(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

Nine Juniper 3300 switches with 10 Gigabits uplink ports installed in four buildings of the campus.

Fiber network connection from computer centre to other buildings.

Fortinet 300 D UTM as security device.

Two HP proliant DL 180 Gen-9 servers.

One EMC VnXe 3200 SAN Storage

Virtualization of servers using VMWare.

61 HP desktops and 50 HCL desktops for staffs and student use.

100 Mbps NKN (National Knowledge Network) connectivity for internet facility in the campus.

Cisco and D-link Wi-Fi Access points across the campus to provide internet facility.

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 5 PCs and two printers. Ph.D Bay is equipped with 2 computers 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) Wi-Fi Facility

CDS campus is fully Wi-Fi enabled with a bandwidth of 100 mbps. 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.

(e) Software for Faculty and student's usage

Statistical software STATA 14, Eviews 9.5, SPSS 22 and Grammarly@ edu software as writing assistance for



grammar checks in the documents are provided to faculty and students for their education and researching purposes.

Activities during 2016-17

New security device Fortinet 300 D has been installed during last financial year. New storage device were purchased. VMware based virtualisation has been implemented. Windows active directory were installed as centralized user database. Existing mail server application has been replaced with Zibra mail server. Tally. Server 9 were purchased and installed in the server so that all the staffs in the accounts department can access this software from their DPCs.

(c) STAFF WELFARE FUND

The Staff Welfare Fund provides limited grant to last grade employees for marriage of dependent children and financial relief for losses due to natural calamities. The Fund also provides loan to employees for purchase of land for

construction of own house, house construction and renovation, education of children, medical treatment, purchase of house hold items and vehicles, repayment of old debts etc. During the reporting period, seven applications for loan were approved.

Two children of employees were awarded merit certificates and cash awards for their scholastic performance in public examinations. Since none of the non-academic staff members retired during 2016-17, the grant of Rs.10,000/- as a welfare measure was not given to anyone. The Fund is managed by a Committee. The Chairperson of the committee is Dr J. Devika with Shri Suresh Kumar S, 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.115.44 lakh as on 31st March, 2017.

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 471 working papers and 45 books brought out under the CDS programme. This year 4 working papers were published. A total of 9 books have been published by the faculty, 27 research articles in professional journals. 38 chapters in edited volumes and 38 other publications in reports, newspapers, magazines etc. have been brought out. The faculty researches are also published by well reputed publishers like, Routledge, Edward Elgar, World Scientific, Springer 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

Manmohan Agarwal

The Economies of China and India: Volume I: China and India : The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development. 2017. World Scientific, Singapore {with Jing Wang and John Whalley (eds.)}



The Economies of China and India: Volume II: Competitiveness, External Cooperation Strategy and Income distribution: Changes in China. 2017. World Scientific, Singapore {with Jing Wang and John Whalley (eds.)}

The Economies of China and India: Volume III Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment. 2017. World Scientific, Singapore {with Jing Wang and John Whalley (eds.)}

Irudaya Rajan, S.

India Migrations Reader (ed). Routledge. 2016.

India Migration Report 2016: Gulf Migration. Routledge. 2016.

Elderly Care in India: Societal and State Responses. Springer (with Gayathri Balagopal (eds)) 2017.

Joseph K.J.

Globalisation, Development and Plantation Labour in India, Routledge, India, 2016 {with P.K. Viswanathan (eds.)}

Sunil Mani

The Rise to Market Leadership: New Leading Firms from Emerging Countries, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, Mass: USA: Edward Elgar. 2017. {with Franco Malerba, Pamela Adams (eds.)}

NIS Diagnosis and STI Strategy Development to Achieve National Sustainable Development Goal, UN ESCAP-APCTT. 2016.

(b) JOURNAL ARTICLES

Amit S. Ray

'University Research and Knowledge Transfer: A Dynamic View of Ambidexterity in British Universities', *Research Policy*, 46 (5), 2017, pp 881-897 (with A. Sengupta).

'Choice of Structure, Business Model, and Portfolio: Organisational models of Knowledge Transfer Offices in British Universities,' *British Journal of Management*,

(forthcoming DOI: 10.1111/1467-8551.12224) (with A. Sengupta).

'Structural Transformation in the North-Eastern Region of India: Charting out an Agriculture-based Development Policy,' *Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy*, Accepted (forthcoming Vol. 6 (1) 2017. (with A. D'souza).

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. 1, ISSN 2348-6376. 2016.

Devika, J

'Neither Moral nor Policing,' *Economic and Political Weekly* 52, 9, pp. 14-16. 2017.

'Surviving in Contemporary Kerala, India: Reflections from Recent Research in a Fisher Village', *Development and Change* 48, 2, 364- 86. 2017.

'Aspects of Socio-economic Exclusion in Kerala, India: Reflections from an Urban Slum', *Critical Asian Studies*, 18, 2. 2016.

'Participatory Democracy' or 'Transformative Appropriation'? The People's Planning Campaign in Kerala', *History and Sociology of South Asia*, 10 (2), 115-37. 2016.

'The 'Kudumbashree Woman' and the Kerala Model Woman: Women and Politics in Contemporary Kerala', *Indian Journal of Gender Studies* 23, 2, pp. 1-22, 2016.

Harilal, K.N.

'Agrarian Question and Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala,' in *Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 5 (2&3) 1-33. 2017, (with Eswaran K.K.).

Hrushikesh Mallick

'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 Muhammad Shahbaz, Mantu Kumar Mahalik, Perry Sadorsky).

'Estimation of Electricity Demand Function for Algeria: Revisit of Time Series Analysis,' *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, November. 2016. (with Naceur Kheraief, Muhammad Shahbaz, Nanthakumar).

Irudaya Rajan, S

'Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees in India: Conceptual Framework of Repatriation Success General Issue, with Special Focus on Age Discrimination in Forced Migration Law, Policy and Practice, Refuge,' *Canada's Journal on Refugees*, Vol.32, No. 3, pp. 73-83. 2016. (with Miriam George, Anita Vaillancourt).

'Impact of Low Fertility and early age at Sterilisation on Women's Formal Education and Skill Development in South India,' *Journal of Population Research*, Volume 33, Issue 3, pp. 199–220, 2016 (with Saseendran Pallikadavath and Chris Wilson).

'Update on Trends in Sex Ratio at Birth in India,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.52, Issue No. 11, 18 Mar, 2017 (with Sharada Srinivasan and Arjun Bedi).

K.J. Joseph

'Industrialization, Innovation and Infrastructure for Achieving SDGs in India and Sustainable Development Goals: The Way Forward,' United Nations and RIS, New Delhi, 2016.

M. Parameswaran

'Internal Dynamics of Indian Economic Growth,' *Journal of Asian Economics*, Vol. 50, June 2017, pp. 46–61, 2017. (with Pulapre Balakrishnan and Mausumi Das).

Rajit Biswas

'Political Regime Change and State Performance' in *Review of Economics and Institutions*, Volume-8. 2017. (with D. Mazumder).

'Indirect Taxes in Presence of Oligopolistic Competition,' *Journal of Economics* (submitted to journal) (with Neelanjan Sen).

Ritika Jain

'The Impact of Ideology on Disinvestment Decisions of a Coalition A Game Theoretic Analysis,' *Public Finance Review*, Forthcoming (with Shubhro Sarkar).

'Influence of Political Alignment and Federal Structure on Public Sector Employment: The Case of India,' *Economics Bulletin*, Vol. 37, Issue 1, pp.305-313. 2017.

'Is Demonetisation a Windfall for the Banking Sector? Evidence from the Stock Market,' *Economics Bulletin*, Volume 37, Issue 2, pp. 712-722. 2017.

'Cephalometric Analysis for Gender Determination using Maxillary Sinus Index,' *International Journal of Dentistry*, Volume 2017 (2017), Article ID 7026796, 4 pages (with Tanya Khaitan, Arpita Kabiraj and Uday Ginjupally).

Srikanta Kundu

'Is the Effect of Risk on Stock Returns Different in Up and Down Markets? A Multi-Country Study,' *International Econometric Review*, Vol. 8(2), pp. 53-71. 2016. (with Nityananda Sarkar).

Sunil Mani

'Is the Government Justified in Reducing R&D Tax Incentives?', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.LI, No: 30, pp. 22-25. 2016 (with Janak Nabar).

'New IPR Policy 2016', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.5I, No: 38, pp. 28-32.2016.

Udaya Shankar Mishra

'Measuring Progress Towards MDGs in Child Health: Should Base Level Sensitivity and Inequity Matter?' *Evaluation and Programme Planning*, Vol.58, pp.70-81. 2016.



(c) CHAPTER(S) IN BOOKS

Amit Shovon Ray

'Data Exclusivity in Trade Agreements: An Indian Perspective', in M. Agarwal and J. Whalley (eds.), *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict, Volume 3: Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, World Scientific, Singapore. 2017. (with R. Jain).

'Reflections on India's Emergence in the World Economy', in M. Agarwal and J. Whalley (eds.), *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict, Volume 3: Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, World Scientific, Singapore. 2017. (with S. Ghosh).

'Quality of Social Science Research in India', in S. Thorat and S. Verma (eds.) *Social Science Research in India*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi, 2017. (with, M. Parameswaran, M. Agarwal, S. Ghosh, Upasak Das, U. S. Mishra, Vinoj Abraham).

'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, 2017.

Devika, J

'Feminism and Late Twentieth-Century Governmentality in Kerala, India: Towards a Critical History', in Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay (ed.), New Delhi: Zubaan. 2016.

Harial, K.N.

'Deterritorialisation of Keralam: Economy, Society and Polity,' Published in *India Migration Report, 2016*, Routledge. 2016. (with Akhil C.S).

Irudaya Rajan, S

'Institutional Strengthening of the Offices of Labour attaches of India in Gulf: Field Experience from the United Arab

Emirates and Qatar,' Chapter 4, pp.48-62 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India Migration Report 2016: Gulf Migration*. Routledge. 2016 (with Arya Suresh).

'Coming to Qatar: A Snapshot of the experiences of Indian Labour Migrants,' Chapter 8, pp.106-121 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India Migration Report 2016: Gulf Migration*. Routledge. 2016 (with Arjun S Bedi, S. Irudaya Rajan and Ganesh Seshan).

'Gulf Migration in a time of Regulation: Do Migration Controls and Labour Market Restrictions in Saudi Arabia Produce Irregularity?' Chapter 12, pp 162-183 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India Migration Report 2016: Gulf Migration*. Routledge. 2016 (with Jolin Joseph).

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'Contested Urban Landscapes: Development-Induced Displacement, Involuntary Resettlement and State Violence in Kochi, Kerala,' Chapter 17, pp.255-261 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India Migration Report 2016: Gulf Migration*. Routledge. 2016 (with K. Indu).

'Internal Migration in India: Dealing with the Political and Administrative Organization,' Chapter 4, pp. 65-88 in Florence Padovani and Michael M. Cernea (eds.) 2016. *Development-Induced Displacement in India and China: A Comparative Look at the Burdens of Growth*. Lexington Books, USA. 2016. (with Vijay Korra and Rikil Chyrmang).

Labour Migration in the North East. Chapter 5, pp. 96-153. In Deepak K. Mishra (ed.) *Internal Migration in Contemporary India*. Sage Publications, New Delhi. 2016 (with Rikil Chyrmang) 'Caring India: An Introduction,' Chapter 1, pp.1-36 in S. Irudaya Rajan and Gayathri Balagopal (eds). *Elderly Care in India: Societal and State Responses*. Springer. 2017 (with Gayathri Balagopal).

'Elderly Care and Living Arrangements in Kerala,' Chapter 6, pp.95-116 in S. Irudaya Rajan and Gayathri Balagopal (eds). *Elderly Care in India: Societal and State Responses*. Springer. 2017 (with S. Sunitha and U. R. Arya).



'Antecedents of Subjective Well Being among Older Adults in Kerala,' Chapter 8, pp.143-153 in Tannistha Samanta (ed). *Cross-Cultural and Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives in Social Gerontology*. Springer.2017 (with Anusmita Devi, Tannistha Samanta and S. Sunitha).

'The Changing Faces of Indian Migration,' Introduction, pp. 1-15 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed) *India Migration Reader 2017*. Routledge.

'Kerala Emigration to Saudi Arabia: Prospects under the Nitaqat Law,' Chapter 6, pp 102-121 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed) *India Migration Reader 2017*. Routledge.(with K. C. Zachariah and Jolin Joseph).

'Politics of Conflict and Migration,' Chapter 8, pp 141-147 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed) *India Migration Reader 2017*. Routledge.2017 (with Vijay Korra and Rikil Chyrmang).

Manmohan Agarwal

'The New Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: A New Aid Architecture,' in Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang & John Whalley (eds.) *The Economies of China and India: Vol 1: The International Context and Economic Growth, manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*, Chapter 1, pp 3-22. 2017.

'BRICS and MDGs' in Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang & John Whalley (eds.) *The Economies of China and India: Vol 1: The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*, Chapter 13, pp. 325-341. 2017.

'Growth of the Manufacturing Sector Future Constraints', in Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang & John Whalley (eds.) *The Economies of China and India: Vol 1: The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*, Chapter 12, pp. 303-324.2017 (with Aritri Chakravarty).

'Introduction' in Manmohan Agarwal & John Whalley (eds), *The Economies of China and India: Vol 3: Ecomnomic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, 2017.

'International Monetary System: Response of Developing Countries to its Shortcomings,' in Manmohan Agarwal & John Whalley (eds), *The Economies of China and India: Vol 3: Ecomnomic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, Chapter 1, pp.3-32, 2017.

'India and the MDGs in the Context of Developing Countries Particularly in South Asia,' in Manmohan Agarwal & John Whalley (eds), *The Economies of China and India: Vol 3: Ecomnomic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, Chapter 3, pp.55-73, 2017.

'Remittances and Development,' in Manmohan Agarwal & John Whalley (eds), *The Economies of China and India: Vol 3: Ecomnomic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, Chapter 4, pp.75-85, 2017.

'The Role of Aid in India's Development Cooperation: Finance, Capacity Building and Policy Advice' in Sachin Chaturvedi and Anthea Mulakala (eds.) *India's Approach to Development Cooperation*, Routledge.

'Structural Change in the Indian Economy' in M. Agarwal, J Wang and J Whalley (eds.) *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*.World Scientific: Singapore. 2017. (with Sunandan Ghosh).

'The Effect of RTAs on India's Trade,' 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.2017. (with Sunandan Ghosh).

'Quality of Social Science Research in India,' in S Thorat and S Verma (eds.) *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and Policies*. OUP: New Delhi. 2016. (with Ray, AS, M Parameswaran, US Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham).

Udaya Shankar Mishra

'Quality of Social Science Research in India,' in S Thorat and S Verma (Eds.) *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and Policies*. OUP: New Delhi. 2016. (with Ray, AS, M Parameswaran, U.S. Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham).



Parameswaran

'Quality of Social Science Research in India,' in S Thorat and S Verma (eds.) *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and Policies*. OUP: New Delhi. 2016. (with Ray, A.S, Manmohan Agarwal, U.S. Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham).

Praveena Kodoth

'Gender in Internal and International Labour Migration: Women's Migration, Social Disadvantage and Implications for Social Development' in Kalpana Kannabiran and Asha Hans (eds.), *India Social Development Report: A Disability Rights Perspective*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 2017.

'Migration Policies, Employment Choices and the Vulnerability of South Indian Domestic Workers in the Middle East,' in M. Agarwal, J Wang and J Whalley (eds.) *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*. World Scientific: Singapore. 2017.

Ritika Jain

'Is Disinvestment Detrimental to Employment? Firm Level Evidence from Indian Central Public Sector Enterprises,' in *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict*, edited by Manmohan Agarwal and John Whalley, World Scientific, Singapore. 2017.

Sunandan Ghosh

'Structural Change in the Indian Economy' in M. Agarwal, J Wang and J Whalley (eds.) *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*. World Scientific: Singapore. 2017. (with Agarwal, Manmohan).

'The Effect of RTAs on India's Trade,' 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. 2017. (with Agarwal, Manmohan).

'Reflections on India's Emergence in the World Economy,' in M. Agarwal, J Wang and J Whalley (eds.) *Economic Growth*,

Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment. World Scientific: Singapore. 2017. (with Amit Shovon Ray).

'Quality of Social Science Research in India,' in S Thorat and S Verma (eds.) *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and Policies*. OUP: New Delhi. 2016. (with Ray, AS, M Parameswaran, Manmohan Agarwal, U.S. Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham).

'Enlargement Decisions of Regional Trading Blocs,' in M Roy and S Sinharoy (eds.) *International Trade and International Finance: Explorations of Contemporary Issues*. Springer: New Delhi. 2016.

Sunil Mani

'Policy Spree or Policy Paralysis: An Evaluation of India's Efforts at Encouraging firm-level Innovative Activities', in Kuhlman, Stefan and Gonzalo-Ordóñez-Matamoros (eds) *Research Handbook on Innovation Governance for Emerging Economies*, Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar, pp. 316-344, 2017.

Upasak Das

'MGNREGA Works and their Impacts: A Study of Maharashtra,' In Jean Drèze (eds.) *In Social Policy*, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi. (with S. Narayanan, Krushna Ranaware and Ashwini Kulkarni).

'Inclusiveness of Information Access in Agriculture: Evidence from India' In Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley (eds.) *In Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, Volume 3, World Scientific, Singapore. 2017. (with Aritri Chakraborty).

'Public Works Programme in India: An Evaluation of the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in West Bengal', In Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley (eds.) in *China and India: The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*, Volume 1, World Scientific, Singapore. 2017 (with I. Kumar).

'Quality of Social Science Research in India,' in S Thorat and S Verma (eds.) *Social Science Research in India: Status*,



Issues, and Policies. OUP: New Delhi. 2016. (with Ray, A.S, M Parameswaran, U.S. Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham).

Vinoj Abraham

'Wages and Earnings of marginalized Social and Religious Groups in India: Data Sources, Scope, Limitations and Suggestions,' In *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, Volume 3, World Scientific, Singapore. 2017.

'Agrarian Distress and Rural Non-Farm Sector Employment in India,' in the volume on *Indian Agriculture Performance, Growth and Challenges. Essays in honour of Ramesh Kumar Sharma*, Parmod Kumar and Mohanakumar (eds), Routledge India. 2016.

'Quality of Social Science Research in India,' in S Thorat and S Verma (eds.) *Social Science Research in India: Status, Issues, and Policies*. OUP: New Delhi. 2016. (with Ray, A.S, M Parameswaran, U.S. Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham).

Chapters in books by Students/Post Doctoral Fellows

Akhil C.S

'Deterritorialisation of Keralam: Economy, Society and Polity', Published in *India Migration Report, 2016*, Routledge. 2016. (with K.N. Harilal).

Aritri Chakravarty

'Inclusiveness of Information Access in Agriculture: Evidence from India' In Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley (eds.) *In Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, Volume 3, World Scientific, Singapore. 2017. (with Upasak Das).

'Growth of the Manufacturing Sector Future Constraints', in Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang & John Whalley (eds.) *The Economies of China and India: Vol 1: The International*

Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Deveopment, Chapter 12, pp 303-324.2017 (with Manmohan Agarwal).

Arya, U.R.

Arya, U.R. , Irudaya Rajan, S. and Sunitha, S. 2017. 'Elder Care and Living Arrangement in Kerala' in Irudaya, Rajan S. and Gayathri, Balagopal (eds.), *Elderly Care in India Societal and State Responses*, Springer, Singapore. 2017. (with S. Irudaya Rajan and Sunitha, S.).

'Institutional Strengthening of the Offices of Labour attaches of India in Gulf: Field Experience from the United Arab Emirates and Qatar,' Chapter 4, pp.48-62 in S. Irudaya Rajan (ed). *India Migration Report 2016: Gulf Migration*. Routledge. 2016 (with S. Irudaya Rajan).

Indrajeet Kumar

'Public Works Programme in India: An Evaluation of the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in West Bengal', In Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley (eds.) in *China and India: The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*, Volume 1, World Scientific, Singapore. 2017 (with Upasak Das).

(d) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Devika, J

"Decolonising-Nationalist Racism? Reflections on Travel Writing from Mid-twentieth Century Kerala, India" Accepted by *Modern Asian Studies*, to appear in a mid-2017 issue.

'Reformer-Man and Feminist Man: The End of an Era in Kerala' The edited volume in which it is to appear has been accepted for publication by Routledge India. Full manuscript submitted in September 2016, forthcoming in 2017.

'The Kiss of Love Protests: A Report on Resistance to Abjection in Kerala' Not yet received comments from reviewer.



'Introduction: A Woman among the Reformers' To appear in the volume of translated short stories this year from OUP.

Published Translations

Swarga: A Post-Human Tale, Translation into English of Ambikasutan Mangad's Enmakaje from the Malayalam, New Delhi: Juggernaut, 2017.

Akame Pottiya Kettukalkkappuram: Indian Feminisathinte Varthamaanangal, Malayalam translation of Nivedita Menon's Seeing Like a Feminist, Kottayam : SPCS, 2017. [Title reported last year has been changed]

Forthcoming Translations

Translation to English of K R Meera's 'He-ghoul' for a collection of ghost stories by Indian women writers edited by Shinnie Antony, forthcoming of Penguin, 2017.

Translation to English of Anitha Thampi's poem 'Alappuzha Vellam', for a special issue of Asymptote edited by Sampurna Chattarji, forthcoming, 2017.

Translation to English of 21 stories by Lalitambika Antaranjanam tentatively titled *The Sugar-Sweet Kiss and Other Stories*, forthcoming from Oxford University Press, India. Was to appear in 2016 but was postponed due to copyright issues which have now been sorted out. Scheduled for 2017.

Translation to English of K R Meera's *Karineela .The Deepest Blue* , in Mini Krishnan (ed.), *The Oxford Book of Long Short Stories*, New Delhi: OUP, forthcoming in 2017.

Translation to English of T K Ahmed Nizar's philosophical treatise in Malayalam on Sree Narayana Guru's thought, *Guruchinthana*. To appear in a bilingual edition from Uru, Biennale Foundation, Kochi, in July 2017.

Writing in the Malayalam Press

Have published several essays on politics, development, caste, and gender in the *Mathrubhumi Weekly*, and online magazines like *Navamalayali*.

Have commenced a column in the Indian Express Malayalam online magazine, ie Malayalam.com since March 2017.

Writing in the English Press

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 March 2016.

Harilal, K.N.

'Agola Mannyavum Keralathine Purapperumayum', *Mathrubhoomi Daily*, 17, May 2016.

'Kerala Budget: A Laudable Effort to Jump the Fiscal Hurdle', *People's Democracy*, 11 July, 2016.

'Karshikarangam: Puthiya Sangharshangalum Thadheseeya Sadhyathakalum,' in Kunjikkannan T.P. (Ed.) *Keralam 2020*, D.C Books, Kottayam, 2016 (with Eswaran K.K)

'Bhoopada Keralavum Agola Keralangalum', *Mathrubhoomi Weekly*, August 28, 2016.(with Akhil C.S.)

(Ed.): *Valarnnuvo ei Nadu: Thudarano ei Bharanam*, Chintha Publishers, Trivandrum, 2016.

Irudaya Rajan, S

'Surveillance of Chronic Diseases: Challenges and Strategies for India,' Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations Working Paper No. 332, pp.1-40. 2016. (with Udaya S Mishra, William Joe and Ali Mehdi) (http://icrier.org/pdf/Working_Paper_322.pdf)

Ethara samsthana Thozhilalikal— jeevitham, velluvilikall, pratheeshakal: padanavasthuthakal. thozhil niyamagal janagalkkuvendi. *Thozhil Kshema Rangam* by Government of Kerala (March-April, 2016), Pp. 35-43.2016 (with M. Sumeetha)

'Chance to Reap Dividends from the Elderly, *The Asian Age*, March 19.2017.



Ritika Jain

'Demonetisation and Economic Activity: Understanding the Reaction of India's Stock Markets,' *The Wire*, November, 29, 2016.

Sunil Mani

'One Size does not fit all, An Analysis of the Importance of Industry- specific Vertical Policies for Growing High Technology Industries in India,' *Discussion Paper* of the National Graduate Institute for Policy, Tokyo.

'Innovation Policy Instruments at Firm Level, Review of India's policy with respect to R&D tax incentives and Intellectual Property Rights, *Discussion Paper* of the National Graduate Institute for Policy, Tokyo.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

'How Do You Interpret Your Regression Coefficients?' *MPRA Working Paper*: 76865.

'Panel Data Analysis with Stata: Part 1- Fixed Effects and Random Effects Models,' *MPRA Working paper*: 76869.

Vinoj Abraham

Precarious Drop : Reassessing Patterns of Female Labor Force Participation in India. Policy Research working paper; No.WPS 8024. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group. 2017. (with Andres, Luis Alberto; Dasgupta, Basab; Joseph, George; Correia, Maria C.) <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/559511491319990632/Precarious-drop-reassessing-patterns-of-female-labor-force-participation-in-India>

NRPPD Discussion papers

Narayana, D. Voluntary Sustainability Standards: Slow uptake among the Small Producers of Coffee in Wayanad, Kerala, Discussion paper No. 50.

Das, Kalyan. Production Conditions of Spices in Northeast India: Cases of Ginger and Chilli, Discussion paper No. 51.

Lourdusamy, John Bosco, Tea and Technology, Discussion paper No. 52.

Siegmann, Karin Astrid. Fair Trade as Civic Innovation? The Case of Tea Certification in India, Discussion paper No. 53.

Chengappa, P G, Devika C M, Arun Muniyappa and Pradeepa Babu B.N.: The Future for Sustainable Coffee Production in India: Certified and Organic Coffee, Discussion paper No. 54.

Joseph K J and C E Ajith Kumar. Cost and Returns of Natural Production in Kerala, Discussion paper No. 55.

Mohanakumar, S and Kirandeep Kaur. Global Integration and Sustainability of Natural Rubber Production in India, Discussion paper No. 56.

Varghese, T A. Organic Farming in Spices: The Case of Waynad District in Kerala, Discussion paper No. 57.

Other Publications by Students/Post Doctoral Fellows

Akhil C.S.

'Bhoopada Keralavum Agola Keralangalum', *Mathrubhoomi Weekly*, August 28, 2016.(with K.N. Harilal.)

Vachaspathi Shukla

'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, 2016, No.1. <http://www.issuesinmedicalethics.org/index.php/ijme/article/viewFile/2334/4896>.

(e) WORKING PAPERS

Zachariah, K.C. 2016. 'Religious Denominations of Kerala', *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 468, April.

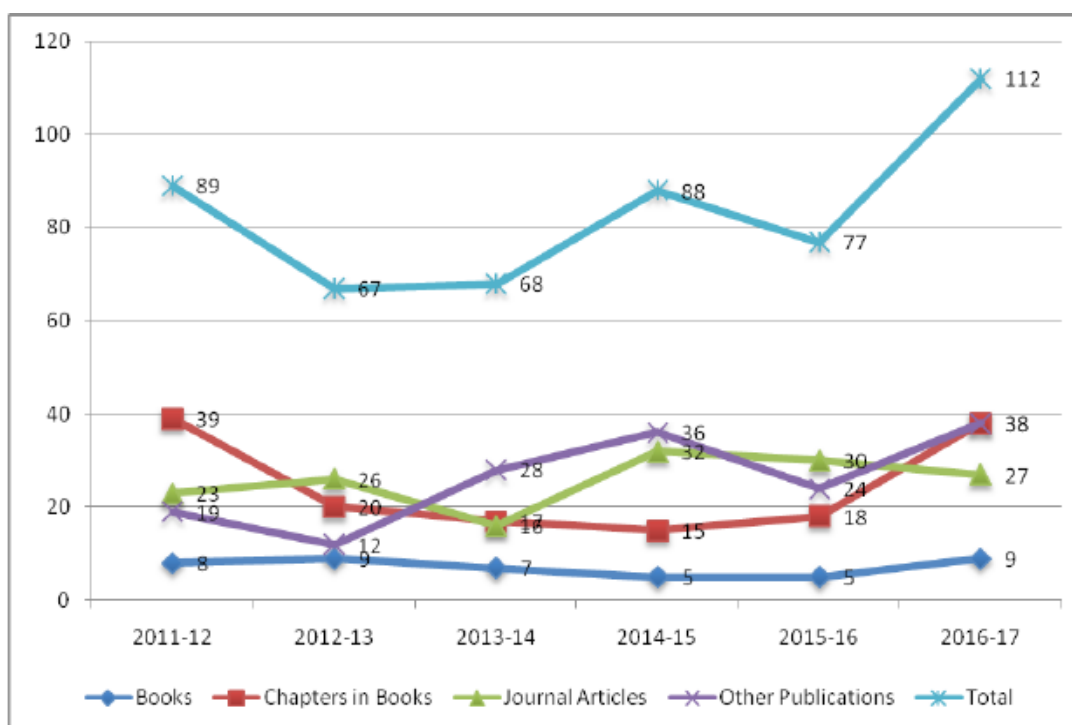
Thomas Isaac, T.M and R. Mohan. 2016. 'Sustainable Fiscal Consolidation: Suggesting the Way Ahead for Kerala,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 469, April.



Amit S Ray, M. Parameswaran, Manmohan Agarwal, Sunandan Ghosh, U.S. Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham. 2016. 'Quality of Social Science Research in India,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 470, April.

Vinoj Abraham. 2016. 'MGNREGS: Political Economy, Local Governance and Asset Creation in South India,' *CDS Working Paper Series*, No. 471, September.

Trends in publications by CDS faculty, 2011-12 through 2016-17



SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS HELD AT THE CENTRE

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

(a) OPEN SEMINARS

Amar Patnaik, Principal Accountant General, Kerala, *Institutional Convening and Power Asymmetries in Indian Rural Setting*, (24 June, 2016)

Srikumar Chattopadhyay, (Retd) Scientist, NCESS and (former) ICSSR Senior Fellow, CDS, *Human-induced Nutrient Level Variations in Surface Water Bodies and Challenges of Water Governance: Lessons from India (Kerala), Indonesia (Java) and Germany*, (12 August, 2016)

Thaarcis Albin, Associate Professor of Economics, St Xavier's College, Palayamkottai & KN Raj Fellow, CDS, *Structural Changes and Diffusion of Technology: Some Experiences of Machine Tool Industry in India*, (18 November, 2016)

Gilbert Sebastian, *Re-assessing the Development Experience of Keralam: The Case of Land Issues in Big Plantations*, (2 December, 2016)

Resmi P. Bhaskaran, Development Economist/Policy Analyst & KN Raj Fellow, CDS, *Institutionalisation of Ideas in India – A Brief Review of Policy History of Elementary Education*, (30 December, 2016)

Aradhna Aggarwal, Professor, Indian Studies, Department of International Economics and Management, Copenhagen Business School, Frederiksberg, Denmark, *Are 'Special Economic*



Zones' Enclaves or a Development Tool? A New Dynamic Institutional Framework and the Experience of Selected Asian Economies (13 January, 2017)

Ananta Kumar Giri, Professor, Madras Institute of Development Studies, *Purusartha and Poetics of Development: Rethinking Economics, Collective Action and the Calling of a New Planetary Lokasangraha* (23 February, 2017)

(b) SEMINARS BY CDS FACULTY/ STUDENTS

Manmohan Agarwal, Professor, RBI Chair, CDS and Aritri Chakravarty, MPhil Scholar, CDS, *The Indian Manufacturing Sector: A Comparative Analysis*, (1 April, 2016)

Amit S Ray, M. Parameswaran, Manmohan Agarwal, Sunandan Ghosh, U.S. Mishra, Upasak Das and Vinoj Abraham, *Quality of Social Science Research in India*, (22 April, 2016)

Vinoj Abraham, MGNREGS: *Political Economy, Local Governance and Asset Creation in South India*, (29 April, 2016)

P.L. Beena, *Outward FDI and Cross-Border M&As by Indian Firms: A Host Country-Level Analysis*, (3 June, 2016)

S. Irudaya Rajan, *Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015*, (6 May, 2016)

Ritika Jain, and Rajnish Kumar, PhD Scholar, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, *Pawn or Potentates: Corporate Governance Structure in Indian Central Public Sector Enterprises*, (20 May, 2016)

Sunil Mani, *One Size Does Not Fit All- An Analysis of the Importance of Industry-specific Vertical Policies for Growing High Technology Industries in India*, (19 August, 2016)

Manmohan Agarwal, Professor, RBI Chair, CDS and Sunandan Ghosh, *Indo-Chinese Trade: Asymmetrical Developments* (26 August, 2016)

Manmohan Agarwal, Professor, RBI Chair, CDS, *Analysis of Rubber Sector in Kerala: Future Prospects*, (25 November, 2016)

Manmohan Agarwal, Professor, RBI Chair, CDS, *Developing Countries and Exchange Rate Regimes: Lessons from the Gold Standard*, (17 February, 2017)

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

Discussion on the forthcoming Budget for Kerala, chaired by Prof. Amit S Ray at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum (30 June, 2016)

Discussion on Kerala Budget 2016-17, presided over by Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director, CDS, discussion initiated by Dr T. M. Thomas Isaac, Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Govt. of Kerala with Shri. K.M.Chandrasekhar, Chairman, CDS as Guest of Honour. (13 July, 2016)

Annual Governing Body Meeting (8 August, 2016)

Workshop for Masters students of Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric) of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences at CDS co-ordinator, Vinoj Abraham (27 August-5 September)

In-house training Programme for non-academic staff on Office Procedure and Service Rules conducted at CDS and co-ordinated by S. Clement (25,26,29,30, 31 August, 2016)

Gender Sensitisation Workshop (6th September, 2016)

Academic Discussion on Introduction of GST in India: Implementation Challenges and Impact (4 October, 2016)

Talk on 'Energy Cost and Some related Concepts Devised Recently in Spain' by Prof. Mark Lindley, Professor of Ecological Economics (9 November, 2016)

Workshop on 'Thirteenth Five Year Plan and the Methodology of Participatory Planning from Below' organised by the Research Unit on Local Self Governments. (17 November, 2016)

Discussion on 'Domestic Violence and Neoliberalized Housing in Trivandrum,' by Dr Paula Meth. (1 December, 2016)



Dr. Thomas Isaac, Hon'ble Finance Minister of Kerala, participating in the discussion on the 'Challenges and Implementation of GST and its Impact' along with Shri K.M. Chandrasekhar, Chairman CDS and Dr. M. Govinda Rao, Emeritus Professor NIPFP, New Delhi.



Shri K. T. Jaleel, Minister of Local Self Governments addressing the audience at the workshop held at the Centre on "Thirteenth Five Year Plan and Methodology of Participatory Planning from Below." Prof. Amit Shovon Ray, Director CDS, Prof. K. N. Harilal, Co-ordinator and Shri Chandra Dath, COSTFORD are also present on the dais.



Prof. Sunil Mani, Director CDS, addressing friends, colleagues former staff & faculty, present faculty, staff and students at the memorial meeting held to commemorate the 7th anniversary of Prof. K N. Raj held on 10 February 2017.



Dr. Praveena Kodoth, Chairperson, Internal Complaints Committee (ICC), delivering the introductory and welcome speech on the occasion of the International Women's Day 2017 Celebrations, organised by the ICC along with the Women's Collective of CDS.



The CDS canteen gets a new look ! The dining area has been renovated and painted. Dining tables with glass tops and chairs with cushions have been provided for the comfort of the users.



Dr. C. Rammanohar Reddy, Former Editor, Economic and Political Weekly, delivering the Fifth Foundation Day Lecture at the CDS.



Dr. Pronab Sen, (Country Director, International Growth Centre's India Central Programme) delivering the Eighth BG Kumar Memorial Lecture.



A Workshop “Quest” co-organised by CDS along with the Association of Cultural and Scientific Research (ACSR) and the Kerala based queer organization-Queerala. (16-17 December, 2016)

Lecture on ‘Indira Gandhi and Silent Valley Revisited’ by Shri. Jairam Ramesh MP (Former Union Minister for Rural Development, Water Supply & Sanitation, Minister of State for Environment & Forests and Commerce & Industry) delivered at CDS on 21 January, 2017.

Dissemination Workshop on Transnational Migration in Transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary Migration, sponsored by European Union Project at the CDS, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan (23-24 January 2017)

CDS Faculty interaction with Michigan State University team, co-ordinated by K.J. Joseph (25 January, 2017)

CDS Governing Body Meeting (4 February, 2017)

K.N.Raj Memorial Meeting to commemorate the 7th anniversary of Prof KN Raj was held at the Centre (10 February, 2017)

ICSSR Sponsored Programme on Capacity Building for Researchers in Social Sciences, co-ordinated by S. Irudaya Rajan (6-10 February, 2017)

Women's Day Celebration, organised by the Committee Against Sexual Harassment (CASH) and Women's Collective, CDS, co-ordinated by Praveena Kodoth held at CDS (8 March, 2017)

One day training programme on TG Groups in Kerala, organised by RULSG Unit, CDS and co-ordinated by J. Devika (22 March, 2017)

(d) PUBLIC LECTURES

Dr. C. Rammanohar Reddy (Readers' Editor of *Scroll.in*) delivered the Fifth Foundation Day Lecture on ‘Globalisation After Brexit and Donald Trump’ at the CDS on 26 October, 2016.

Dr. Pronab Sen (Country Director, International Growth Centre's India Central Programme) delivered the Eighth B.G. Kumar Lecture on ‘The Puzzle of Indian Urbanisation’ at the CDS on 20 February, 2017.

PARTICIPATION OF FACULTY IN CONFERENCES/SEMINARS ELSEWHERE

OUTSIDE INDIA

Amit S. Ray

- Presented a paper 'Perspectives on Development Studies in India,' at the seminar organised and sponsored by International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) The Hague, Netherlands on July 8, 2016.

Irudaya Rajan, S

- Participated in the workshop, 'Measuring Human Rights Performance; Metrics that Drive change', held at New York University (NYU) in New York city during April 20–21, 2016 co-hosted by the NYU Stern Center for Business and Human Rights and Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights.
- Attended a meeting in the Institute of Development Studies and University of Sussex, London, to finalise the IDRC funded research project, Resettlement and Relocation: A Cross Country Study on Urban equality and Poverty, during 25th April to 28th April, 2016.
- Attended a meeting at International Centre for Ethnic Studies at Colombo on May 16th, 2016 to finalise the IDRC funded research project, Resettlement and Relocation: A Cross Country Study on Urban equality and Poverty.
- Participated in the European Commission funded project, Transnational Migration in Transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary Mobility of People (EURA-NET). During July 17 - July 24, 2016 at Paris.
- Participated in the fifth meeting of 'Temporary Migration between Asia and Europe Research Project' (EURA-NET) held in Beijing on August 25th to 27th, 2016.



- Participated in the Policy Meeting on 'Framing Transnational Migration between Asia and Europe: Actors, Instruments, and Priorities' held at European Parliament, Brussels during 17 to 19 October 2016.
 - 'Transnational Migration between Asia and Europe: Actors, Instruments, and Priorities' organized by CEPS (Centre for European Policy Studies), University of Tampere, the Faculty of Law of Maastricht University (The Netherlands) and PICUM.
 - Participated in the 2016 International Metropolis Conference (IMC 2016) on 'Creating Trust through Wisdom on Migration and Integration', held in Nagoya, Japan on October 24 to 28, 2016.
 - Attended meeting at Abu Dhabi, UAE on UAE Exchange Project on 1-3rd November 2016.
 - Participated in the International Inter-ministerial conference and a high level panelist during Session IV on 'Promoting social cohesion of migrant population by addressing women's health services' Partners in Population and Development (PPD) held in Dakar, Senegal from 28 to 29 November 2016. In the meantime, presented the intervening issues on 'Promoting migrant-sensitive health policies and programs: lessons from India'.
 - Participated in the seventh project meeting of Transnational Migration in Transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary Mobility of People (EURA-NET) in Brussels, on 3rd December 2016 held at CEPS, Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels.
 - Attended a meeting organised by the New York University at Abu Dhabi on 11th March 2017, to present the progress of The REALM project on A Panel study of South Asian Migration.
- International Conference on the Future of Development* organised by Centre for High Studies, BNDES and CGEE, Rio de Janeiro during May 2-4, 2016.
- Presented a paper on 'Regional Inequality in Technological Learning Capability in China: Innovation System Perspective,' in 14th *GLOBELICS International Conference* on Innovation, Creativity and Development: Strategies for Inclusiveness and Sustainability, Bandung, Indonesia, October 12-14, 2016.
 - Co-ordinated a special session on 'Agricultural Innovation System,' and made a presentation on 'From Commodity Problematique to Innovation Problematique: Dilemma of Plantation Agriculture in India,' at 14th *Globelics International Conference*, Bandung during October 12-14, 2016. Also was a discussant in one of the sessions on 'Agricultural Innovation System.'
 - Delivered the Annual Innovation & Development Lecture on 'Interrogating Agricultural Innovation System from Small Farmers' Perspective: China, India and Implications for Theory and Policy,' organised by HSRC, South Africa, March 2, 2017.

Praveena Kodoth

- Presented a paper 'Destined for a Life of Prostitution'? Colonialism, Gender and Sexual Practices in Labour Migration from Coastal Andhra to Burma at the seminar on *Gender Perspectives on Asian Labour Migration Within Colonial ASIA*, at Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore during February 9-10, 2017.

Sunil Mani

- Presented a seminar on 'Dimensions of India's Innovative Activity, Trends in Policies and Outcomes since 1991' at the 72nd *GIST Seminar, GRIPS Innovation, Science and Technology Policy Program*,

Joseph, K.J.

- Made a presentation on 'Global Integration with Weak Learning Innovation and Competence Building Systems (LICS): Indian Experience,' in the



National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo, Japan on April 21, 2016.

- Presented a paper at the 123rd GRIPS Forum on 'The High Tech Innovator vs. The Frugal Innovator, Comparing China and India on Innovation Activities' at National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo on May 9, 2016.
- Presented 'One Size Does Not Fit All: An Analysis of the Importance of Industry-specific Vertical Policies for Growing High Technology Industries in India,' at *Innovation Forum*, Hitotsubashi University Institute for Innovation Research, Tokyo, on May 25, 2016.
- Presented a paper 'Has India become more Innovative since the onset of Economic Liberalisation?' at the *41st Policy Platform Seminar, Science, Technology and Innovation Governance Program*, University of Tokyo, June 1, 2016.
- A paper titled 'Role of Vertical Policies in Promoting High Technology Industries in India, The Indian Case' at the *APL Lunch Seminar*, Institute of Developing Economies, Makuhari, Japan on June 23, 2016.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Measuring Innovation and Role of State in Technology Generation' at the first workshop on *Economics of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Workshop*, Science and Technology Policy Institute, King Mongkut's University of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, August 15-16, 2016.
- Delivered two lectures on 'International Technology Transfer and FDI Spillovers' at the second first workshop on *Economics of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy workshop*, Science and Technology Policy Institute, King Mongkut's University of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, September 28-30, 2016.
- Presented the first draft of the paper on 'Human Resource Management and co-ordination for Innovation Activities – Cases from India's Automotive Industry,' at the *International Workshop on Human*

Resource Management and Co-ordination for Innovation Activity, Economic Research Institute for Asia- Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo at Bangkok, November 26, 2016.

- Presented the final draft of the paper on 'Human Resource Management and co-ordination for Innovation Activities – Cases from India's Automotive Industry,' at the *International Workshop on Human Resource Management and Co-ordination for Innovation Activity*, Economic Research Institute for Asia- Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo at Bangkok, February, 2017.

IN INDIA

Amit S Ray

- A paper titled 'Intellectual Property Rights through the Lenses of a Discourse on Development,' was presented at a seminar organised by the *Annual Christopher Freeman Lecture Series Forum*, CSSP, JNU and sponsored by CSSP, JNU on September 14, 2016 at JNU, New Delhi.
- Presented a paper titled 'Understanding Inequality within a Theoretical Frame of Economic Development for an Effective Redressal,' at the seminar organised and sponsored by ICCSR and NWO (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research) at Bangalore during February 8-9, 2017.

Beena P.L

- Presented a paper 'Outward FDI and Cross-Border M&As by Indian Firms: A Host Country-Level Analysis' at the *11th International Conference of Knowledge Forum*, organised at IIT Madras, on December 2-3 2016.
- Moderated the Symposium on Economic Survey 2017, held at CDS, February 2017.



- Presented a theme on 'TBS and Indian Corporate Sector' in the Symposium on Economic Survey 2017, held at CDS, February 2017.
- Presented a paper 'Outward FDI and Cross-Border M&As by Indian Firms,' at CESP, JNU, on March 21, 2017.
- Chairperson of a session on 'Indian Corporate Sector' CAS Young Scholars' Conference held at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, March 26-28, 2017, SSS-I Committee Room.

Devika, J

- Presented a paper 'Scattered Thoughts on Feminist Solidarities, Spaces of Belonging, and Intersectional Analysis for Troubled Times' at the conference *Women Speak the Nation: Identities and Intersectionalities*, organised and conducted by Jadavpur University, Kolkata during April 8-9, 2016.
- A paper titled 'Gender, Labour, and Civil Social Politics in Contemporary Kerala' was presented at the conference '*Global Capital and Social Difference: Global Studies and Local Frames*,' organised by CSSS, JNU, New Delhi during October 6-7, 2016.
- Was a co-organiser with the LGBTQI NGO Queerala, of the conference '*QUEST 2016: National Seminar on Queer Discourses and Social Dialogues*,' held at CDS during December 16-17, 2016.

Harilal, K.N.

- Presented a paper titled 'Mechanisation in Kerala Agriculture,' at the seminar organised and sponsored by World Association of Political Economy, Patiala University, Punjab during June 17-19, 2016.
- Attended a seminar sponsored by Costford, Thrissur.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Served as a panelist speaker on 'Real Estate Sector and Economic Growth and Employment,' for India and

Kerala, at a *Workshop on Role of New Sectors*, organised by University College, Palayam, Trivandrum on February 22, 2017.

- Presented a paper 'Do International oil Price, and Public Sector Investment affect Private Investment in India,' at an international Symposium on *India's Strategy of Economic Growth and Development: Experiences and Way Forward* With Sub theme Resistive Economy-Action and Implementation organised and held at Jamia-Millia-Islamia, New Delhi during March 9-10, 2017.

Irudaya Rajan, S

- Presented a paper on 'Surveillance of Chronic Diseases: Risk Factors, Morbidities and Mortality' in the International Seminar on 'Tackling Chronic Diseases In India' along with U.S. Mishra, organised by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on May 23, 2016.
- Delivered the presidential address in the second Annual Conference of Kerala Economic Association (KEA), held at Farook College, Kozhikode on May 27, 2016.
- Participated in Kerala Economic Association, Programme on 'A Discussion on Indian Economy and the Economic Survey 2015-2016,' on June 17, 2016 at Christ College, Irinjalakuda, Thrissur.
- Led the session at the National Conference on 'Preparing Indian Talent with Skills for Global Employability' on June 21, 2016 at Indian Merchant Chambers, Mumbai.
- Participated in the seminar on the Role of Private Remittances in the Socio-Economic Scenario of Kerala on June 25, 2016 at Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode.
- Felicitated in the Consultation meeting on Problems and Needs of Senior Citizens conducted by Centre



for Gerontological Studies held at Thiruvananthapuram on July 12, 2016.

- Special address on the international seminar on Migration of Doctors and Nurses from India: WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel on August 11, 2016 held at Thiruvananthapuram.
- Presented a paper on 'Tamil Nadu Migration' in the workshop on Forced Migration held at Loyola College, Chennai on August 17, 2016.
- Participated in the discussion to publish 10 volumes of books about Kerala on the 60th anniversary of state formation, held at Chintha Publishers on August 18, 2016.
- Chaired the panel on 'Perspective of Different Key Stakeholders on Migration SDGs in Relation to India', in a roundtable discussion on 'Mainstreaming Migration in the SDG Agenda in the Indian Context,' on August 30, 2016, hosted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- Attended a scenario planning workshop on 'India in 2030: Trends and Implications for Children and UNICEF,' on September 2, 2016, at Delhi, India hosted by The Economist.
- Participated in the Committee meeting of Emerging crisis of the Kerala Economy and selected as the co-ordinator of the NORKA working Group to produce the report on Migration from Kerala for the preparation of 13th Five Year Plan on September 15, 2016.
- Presented a paper on 'International Migration from Tamil Nadu and its Impact on Economy and Society' in the ICSSR Eastern regional Centre, Kolkata sponsored two days national seminar on 'Migration of Indian Labourers and their socio-economic status: a case study of Andaman Islands', organised by the

Department of Economics in Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya, Port Blair on September 28-29, 2016.

- Attended a meeting conducted by the ICSSR Southern Regional Centre, held at Hyderabad on November 11, 2016.
- Addressed the inaugural session of the two day international seminar on 'The Transformation of Indian Economy' organised by the Department of Economics-Government College, Ambalapuzha, Kerala, on November 24, 2016.
- Chaired and given a special address in the session, 'Indian Diaspora in Gulf', in the Second West Asian Studies National Convention on 'Socio-Political Turmoil in West Asia' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, during November 24-26, 2016 held at Thiruvananthapuram.
- Second Annual Conference on Mobility and the Business Case for Migration December 5, 2016 at FICCI, Federation House, New Delhi. Plenary Session II- The role of Industry in promoting Diaspora engagement for development (sponsored by the World Bank) the role of the Diaspora has become an integral part of India's foreign policy.
- Attended and presented the inaugural address for the international conference on Global Migration: Rethinking Skills, Knowledge and Culture organised by the Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism held at India International Centre Annexe, New Delhi on November 26-27, 2016.
- Presented the 'Data on Migration for Local Planning' at the National Seminar on Equitable Distribution of Socio-Economic Resources for Local Level Planning-Role and Responsibility of Department of Economics and Statistics conducted by the State Academy on Statistical Administration (SASA), Institute of Management in Government during December 13-14, 2016.



- Was the guest of honour in the International Conference on 'Aging Well – Social and Managerial Challenges' (ICAW) on 11th January 2017 organised by SCMS Group of Educational Institutions at Kochi.
- Presented the paper on Achievements and Aspirations of SC Students in Kerala at the Seminar for the finalization of the collective work on Educational Problems of Scheduled Castes and Tribes on 9th January 2017 at Centre for Social Studies, Surat.
- Delivered the presidential address, as President of KEA, in the discussion on 'Union Budget 2017-18 Realities and Expectations', held at Department of Economics University of Kerala on 2nd February 2017.
- Gave the valedictory address at the National Seminar on Kerala @ 60: Retrospect and Prospect, held at University College, Thiruvananthapuram on 8-10 February 2017.
- Presented a paper on 'Living Arrangement and Care among Elderly' at the International Conference on Services for the Elderly - Challenges & Trends held at Hyderabad to release the Elderly Care book on 23 and 24th of February 2017.
- Attended and presented the keynote address in the International Conference for Migration and Diasporas: Emerging Diversities and Development Changes during March 22-23, 2017 organised by the School of Interdisciplinary and Trans-disciplinary Studies, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi.
- Delivered a keynote address: 'Kerala Economy at the Crossroads: Plausible Way Forward,' in the *National seminar on Historicising Development: Lessons from Kerala*, organised by Nehru Arts and Science College, Kanhangad, June 23-24, 2016.
- Chaired a session on 'National Innovation System a National Perspective,' in the national *Workshop on Opportunities and Challenges for Regional Innovation System*, NISTADS New Delhi, during October 6-7, 2016.
- Participated in the discussion on Union Budget 2017-18 organised by K M Mani Centre for Budget Study, Cochin University of Science and Technology on February 7, 2017.
- Delivered a public lecture as part of the public lecture on 'Science, Technology and Innovation in India under Globalisation,' public lecture series organised in connection with Jubilee Celebration of Department of Economics, SB College, Changanasserry on February 13, 2017.
- Presented a paper on 'Towards an ICT- Development Strategy for the 21st Century' and Chaired a session on 'Agriculture and Rural Development,' in the international symposium on India's Strategy of Economic Growth and Development : Experience and Way Forward organised by Jamia Milia Islamia University, New Delhi during March 9-10, 2017.
- Made a presentation on 'Strangers under the same Roof? Reflections on University-industry Interactions in India,' in the workshop on University to Industry Technology Transfers in the Indian Context organised by DST and BVRIT, Hyderabad on March 18, 2017.

Joseph, K.J

- Participated in the panel discussion on Kerala Economic Association, in the second annual conference of Kerala Economic Association, Farook, College, Kozhikode during May 27-29, 2016.
- Chaired a session on 'STG Farm, the Product and the Market,' in the PPS Assembly in the national convention of small tea growers, India International Centre, New Delhi on June 7, 2016.

Manmohan Agarwal

- A paper titled 'A Development Index for Indian States,' was presented at CDS and at a conference at Ashoka Hotel New Delhi. (with Amit S. Ray, M. Parameswaran, Udaya S. Mishra, Upasak Das) Revised Version to be published.



- Paper titled 'Foreign Direct Investment And Poverty Reduction: India In Regional Context,' (with Pragya Arti and Srikanta Kundu) This has been revised following the comments of a referee has been submitted for publication.
- The paper (with Adrita Banerjee and Sunandan Ghosh) 'Indo-Chinese Trade – Asymmetrical Developments,' was presented at a seminar at CDS on August 26, 2016. Now after revision following the referees' comments it will be resubmitted.
- A paper 'Analysis of the Rubber Sector in Kerala: Future Prospects,' (with Amrita Brahmo and Srikanta Kundu) was presented at a seminar at CDS on November 25, 2016, and is being revised before being issued as a working paper.
- A paper 'Developing Countries and Exchange Rate Regimes: Lessons from the Gold Standard Period' was presented at a seminar at CDS, 20 May 2016 and has been sent for referee's comments before being issued as a working paper.
- A paper (with Irfan Shah) 'Monetary Policy: Its changing objectives, Instruments and Results,' was presented at a seminar on Monetary and Fiscal Policy in India, organised by Kerala University and is being revised for publication.
- Participant at the Discussion on forthcoming Budget for Kerala held at CDS on 30 June, 2016.
- Participated in discussion on the Kerala Budget, held at the CDS on 13 July, 2016.
- Participated in discussion on 'Introduction of GST in India: Implementation, Challenges and Impact,' at a seminar in CDS on 4 October, 2016.

Parameswaran, M

- Participated in the seminar on 'Comparative Assessment of Development among Indian States,' sponsored by the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala on March 11, 2017.

Praveena Kodoth

- Commentator on a Panel discussion on 'Domestic Work: Challenges and Learning' at the 58th Annual Conference of the Indian Society for Labour Economics at the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, between November 24-26, 2016.
- Co-ordinated a sub theme session on 'Women's Work and Employment' with Prof. N. Neetha at the XV National Conference of the Indian Association of Women's Studies at Madras University between January 22-25, 2017.

Ritika Jain

- Presented a paper 'Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India,' organised and sponsored by Moody's-ICRA-NYU Stern Conference on Development of Indian Fixed Income Markets at Mumbai on August 2016.
- Presented a paper 'Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India,' organised and sponsored by 12th Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development- 2016, Indian Statistical Institute in December 2016.
- Presented a paper 'Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India,' organised by International Conference on Public Finance and Public Policy- 2017 and sponsored by Centre for Studies in Social Sciences at Kolkata in January 2017.
- Presented a paper 'Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India,' at Conference on Issues in Public Economics and Policy- 2017, sponsored by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy at Delhi in March 2017.

Srikanta Kundu

- Presented a paper 'How is your Child Today? Socio-Economic Influence on Child Immunisation in East Sikkim,' at the International Conference on "Inclusive



Development and Sustainable Wellbeing” organised by Department of Economics, The University of Burdwan on December 20, 2016.

- Presented a paper ‘Determinants of Happiness: A Panel Data analysis for Third World Countries,’ at the *International Conference on “Inclusive Development and Sustainable Wellbeing”* organised by Department of Economics, The University of Burdwan on December 20, 2016.

Sunandan Ghosh

- Presented a paper ‘Evolution of India’s Trade,’ at a seminar organised and conducted by Department of Economics, Government College, Ambalapuzha, Alappuzha, Kerala on November 23, 2016.

Sunil Mani

- Presented a paper on ‘From Surgical Strike to a Cashless Economy, An Evaluation of the still unfolding Saga of Demonitisation in India,’ at St.Xavier’s College, Palaymkottai, Thirunelveli on February 15, 2017.
- Participated in a Workshop on *National Consultation on Comparative Assessment of Development of Indian States*, held on March 11, 2017 at New Delhi.
- Presented a paper on ‘Dimensions of India’s Innovative Activity’ at the first Southern Social Science Congress under the aegis of Southern Regional Centre, – Indian Council of Social Science Research at Hyderabad during March 24, 2017.

Udaya S. Mishra

- Participant at the ‘International Seminar on Tackling Chronic Diseases in India’ organised by ICRIER, New Delhi on May 23, 2016.
- Participated in the ‘Technical Focus Group: Streamlining National Surveys for Health and Nutrition’ organised by Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi on October 26, 2016.

- Delivered a talk titled ‘Making Comparisons of Demographic Aggregates: A Case of Life Expectancy’ organised and conducted at NISER, Bhubaneswar, Odisha on March 29, 2017.
- Participated in the seminar ‘Health, Public Policy and Human Development: A Way Forward to address SDGs,’ organised by Department of Humanities, NIT Rourkela, Odisha during March 30-31, 2017.

Upasak Das

- Participated in a seminar ‘How Gender Inclusive is MGNREGA in Practice’ in a policy dialogue on ‘Gender Just Food and Nutrition Security in India’, sponsored by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) on August 29, 2016.
- Presented a paper ‘Private Coaching and the Impact of the Rural Employment Guarantee Program on it: Evidence from West Bengal, India’, organised by Jadavpur University-ISI West Bengal Growth Conference and sponsored by International Growth Centre on December 29, 2016.

N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

- Participated in the meeting of the Research Advisory Council of the Energy Management Centre, Trivandrum, and evaluated proposals for studies on energy conservation and management at EMC, Sreekariyam, Trivandrum on April 21, 2016.
- Participated as the guest of honour for the programme for evaluating the presentations based on reports submitted by the Scholars at Dissemination Seminar for Internships/Associateships/Projects organised by the Inter University Centre for Alternative Economics at the Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Kariavattom, Trivandrum on October 5, 2016.
- Participated as a member of the Technical Committee to review and select the research articles



for presentation and publication in seminar proceedings and to evaluate the papers presented for cash prizes at the Two-day National Seminar on *Rural Infrastructure in India: Issues and Prospects*, organised by PG Department of Economics of Meenakshi College, Kodambakkam, Chennai during November 24-25, 2016.

- Presented a paper titled 'Integrating Global Food Inflation: Indian Experience' at the Two-Day National Seminar on *Impact of Globalisation on Indian Economy*, organised by the PG and Research Department of Economics of Guru Nanak College, Velachery, Chennai on November 26, 2016.
- Presented a paper on 'India's Recent Growth Experience: A Critique' at the Two-Day National Seminar on *India's Recent Growth Experience : Was it a Positive Sum Game?* organised by the Post Graduate Department of Economics of K.M.M Govt. Women's College, Kannur and sponsored by Directorate of Collegiate Education on January 6, 2017.
- Attended as a Resource Person in the Review Committee of the Inter University Centre for Alternative Economics under the Department of Economics of University of Kerala, Karyavattom, to interview the candidates and review their synopses for internships and associateships of the IUCAE on January 9, 2017.
- Attended the Board of Studies meeting of the Department of Economics, St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam, at the Department of Economics to review the syllabus for both UG and PG programmes on January 27, 2017.
- Chaired the Keynote Session and discussed 'Economic Growth in Marxian Perspective' and presented a paper on 'Empirics of Recent Growth Rate Controversy: A Review,' at the *International Conference on Economic Growth: Theory and Empirics*, organised by the Department of Economics of Maharaja's College, Ernakulam and sponsored by

Directorate of Collegiate Education, Government of Kerala, March 2, 2017.

- A special Talk on 'Econometric Applications: Some Caveats', organised by the Department of Economics, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, in the afternoon of March 11, 2017.
- Presented a paper on 'Economic Philosophy of New Classical Economics,' at the ICSSR-sponsored Three-Day National Workshop on *A Critique of Economic Philosophy from Pre-Classical to New Classical* organised by the PG and research department of Economics of Arul Anandar College, Karumathur, Madurai on March 18, 2017.

Vinoj Abraham

- A paper 'Declining Share of Wages in the Organised Manufacturing Sector of India' was presented in the *International Seminar on the Development Question in a Developing Economy*, organised by Inter-University Centre for Alternative Economics, Kerala University, Kerala during April 4-6, 2016.
- Presented a paper 'Distress Migration to Kerala' at the plenary session on 'Migration and Kerala Economy' at the *2nd Annual conference of the Kerala Economic Association*, organised and sponsored by Kerala Economic Association at Farook College, Kozhikode during May 27-29, 2016.
- A paper titled 'Regional Variations in Female Labour Force Participation Rates in India: Trends and Patterns,' was presented at the GIGA - CSRD (JNU) – IIDS Workshop on *Causes of the Varying Performance of Indian States*, organised by CSRD, JNU New Delhi and sponsored by German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) on November 21-22, 2016.
- Panelist on ILO panel on 'Technological Change and Employment in India,' at the 58th ISLE Annual Conference, organised by IIT Guwahati and sponsored by ISLE, ILO and IIT Guwahati during November 24-26, 2016.



- Panelist on ILO panel on 'Growth, Employment and Labour' at the 99th IEA Annual Conference organised by Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati and sponsored by Indian Economic Association, SVU Tirupati and ILO during December 27-29, 2016.
- Presented a paper 'Inter-State Variations in Female Labour Force Participation Rates in India: Trends and Patterns,' at the 15th National Conference on *Women in a Changing World: Restructured Inequalities, Countercurrents, and Sites of Resistance*, organised by Indian Association For Women's Studies and sponsored by IAWS, ICSSR, ILO and others at University of Madras, Chennai during January 22-25, 2017.
- Presented a paper 'Wages in Organised Manufacturing Sector in India' in the "Technical Consultation on Wage Policies" organised by ILO and V V Giri National Labour Institute, Noida at Hycinth Hotel, Trivandrum on January 31, 2017.
- Delivered the Dr M.V.Kurien Commemorative Lecture 2017 on 'Eroding Foothold of Labour in the Indian Manufacturing Sector', organised and sponsored by the Department of Economics, U.C. College, Aluva, Kerala on February 21, 2017.
- Invited talk on 'Regional Perspective of Factor shares in the context of Globalisation,' at the *National Seminar on Issues and Challenges of Regional Economies in Post LPG Context*, organised by Department of Economics, St. Xaviers College, Palayamkottai on March 14, 2017.

Students participation in Seminars, Conference, Workshops

Arya U.R.

- Presented a paper 'Elder Neglect in Kerala' at Conference on Healthy Aging – Its Challenges and Management, held at Kanakakunnu Palace, Thiruvananthapuram during February 19-20, 2017.

REPRESENTATION IN COMMITTEES / TASK FORCES / ADVISORY BODIES

MEMBER OF COMMITTEES

Amit S Ray

- Member, Independent Commission on Development and Health in India, Delhi
- Member, Kerala State Audit Advisory Board, Govt of Kerala
- Member, Governing Body, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum
- Member, Academic Council, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi
- Member, General Body, Institute of Development Studies Kolkata
- Member, Research Advisory Council, KM Mani Centre for Budget Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology
- Member, Research Council, Kerala University, Trivandrum
- Member, Planning Committee, Kerala University of Health Sciences, Thrissur
- Member, Management Council, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Waynad, Kerala
- Member, Governing Council, Inter University Centre for IPR Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi
- Member, Governing Council, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, Kerala
- Member, Guidelines Review Committee, Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR), Govt of India

**Beena, P.L.**

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

Devika, J.

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

Harilal, K.N.

- Member, Governing Body, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.
- Member, Board of Studies, Malayalam Sarvakalasala, Thirur, Malappuram, Kerala.
- Member, Executive Committee for Planning and Centre State Financial Relations, MG University, Kottayam, Kerala.

Irudaya Rajan, S.

- Member, Board of Studies, Department of Demography, University of Kerala.
- Member, Expert Committee on Population Projections, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- Member, Governing body, Southern Regional ICSSR Centre, Hyderabad.
- President, Kerala Economic Association.
- Co-chairperson of the working group on NORKA, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.

Joseph, K.J.

- Co-Chairperson: 13 Five Year Plan Working Group on Small Micro and Traditional Industries, Kerala State Planning Board.
- 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 Regional Research Advisory Group, NABARD.

Sunil Mani

- Member, Governing Board, International Centre for Free and Open Source Software.
- Member, Planning Group for developing training resources for Economics teachers by the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.
- Member, Advisory Steering Committee, Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators, Human Sciences Research Council, Republic of South Africa.
- Member, Apex committee for identification and prioritisation of areas and activities for the Patent Facilitating Centre of Technology, Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC).
- 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.
- Visiting Research Professor (Long Term): Bocconi University, Milan, Italy.
- Visiting Professor, University of Toulouse Le Mirail, France.

Udaya S. Mishra

- Served as an Expert in the Technical Focus Group on Measurement Readiness of Sustainable Development Goals.

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).

Vinoj Abraham

- Member, Executive Committee of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, from December, 2016.
- Member, Working Group on 'Labour and Labour Welfare' of the State Planning Board constituted by Government of Kerala, 2016.
- Member, Working Group on 'Migrant Labour' of the State Planning Board constituted by Government of Kerala, 2016.

TEACHING/ CO-ORDINATING TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND EXTERNAL TEACHING

Devika, J

- Delivered one session (September 3) at the Lecture series on Development Issues in Kerala for students from Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Oslo, organised by the CDS during 31 August-10 September 2016.
- Co-ordinated a One-day Programme on Panchayati Raj for LGBTQI members, conducted by RULSG consisting of 24 external participants held at the CDS on March 22, 2017.

Harilal, K.N

- Took one session at the training programme for the students from Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway held at the CDS on August 29, 2016.
- Co-ordinator of the workshop on 'The Thirteenth Five Year Plan and the Methodology of Participatory



Planning from below,' organised by the Research Unit on Local Self Governments, CDS and the State Planning Board at the Centre on November 17, 2016.

Hrushikesh Mallick

- Taught one session at the training programme on Advanced Macroeconomics, organised by Department of Economics and Research, Government College, Attingal on November 30, 2016.

Srikanta Kundu

- Delivered 2 sessions at the National Workshop on Research Methodology, organised by Department of Economics, Government College, Ambalapuzha, Kerala on October 27, 2016.

Sunandan Ghosh

- Delivered one session at the National Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Science, organised by Department of Economics, Government College, Ambalapuzha, Alappuzha, Kerala on October 25, 2016.

Sunil Mani

- Gave a set of 10 lectures on 'Innovations and Technology Policy' to the post graduate programme in Management, Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata during January 25 to February 9, 2017.
- Presented two lectures on 'Measuring Innovation,' at the Training Programme on Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policy, organised by United Nations University-MERIT, CTIER & CCI, Pune on March 20, 2017.
- Gave a lecture on 'Innovation in India' at R Sankar Memorial SPECTRUM 2017 held at S N College, Chempazhanthi, Trivandrum on March 28, 2017.

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.

- Gave 20 lectures and computer sessions at the One-week Special Lectures on 'Application of

Econometrics' for PhD students of National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar, during March 6-10, 2017.

- Three-day Analytical Workshop in Applied Economics from March 27-29, 2017, organised by the Department of Agricultural Economics of Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, Thrissur and eight lecture and computer sessions on cross-section and time series analysis during March 27-28, 2017.
- A special Talk on 'Econometric Applications: Some Caveats', organised by the Department of Economics, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, in the afternoon of March 11, 2017.
- Delivered twelve lecture and computer sessions at the National Workshop on Time Series Econometrics, organised by Centre for Economic Studies and Policies, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, from February 23-25, 2017.
- Four lecture and computer sessions at the Three-day workshop on 'Data Analysis Using Excel, SPSS and Econometrics,' organised by Presidency College, Hebbal, Bengaluru during February 16-18, 2017.
- Delivered ten lecture sessions and two computer sessions at the Three-day workshop on 'Basic Econometric Analysis,' organised by the Department of Development Economics, Government College, Mananthavady, from February 2-4, 2017.
- Gave two lecture sessions on 18 January, 2017 on 'Sampling Techniques and Sample Determination,' at Five-Day National Workshop for Research Methodology in Social Science organised by the School of Distance Education, University of Kerala at Seminar Hall, SDE, University of Kerala, Palayam, Thiruvananthapuram from January 17-21, 2017.
- Eight lecture-cum-computer sessions at the Faculty Development Programme on Multivariate Data Analysis, organised by the Department of Economics, Government Engineering College, Thrissur, and



- sponsored by the Directorate of Technical Education, Government of Kerala, during December 20-21, 2016.
- 12 lecture-cum-computer sessions at Four-Day Workshop on 'Analysis of Economic Data', organised by the Research Centre and PG Department of Economics, Government College, Kottayam (Nattakom), and sponsored by the Directorate of Collegiate Education, Government of Kerala, during December 15-17, 2016.
- Delivered eight lecture-cum-computer sessions at the Two-Day Workshop on Multivariate Analysis, organised by the School of Gandhian Thought and Development Studies, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, during December 13-14, 2016.
- Delivered the inaugural address, followed by the Keynote Address of the Technical Sessions, and gave the first lecture on 'Introduction to Econometrics' at the Directorate of Collegiate Education of Kerala sponsored Three-day National Workshop on Basic Econometric Tools and Research Methodology, organised by the PG Department of Economics of Govt. Victoria College, Palakkad during November 8-10, 2016.
- Participated as a resource person and gave eight lecture-cum-computer sessions at the Association of Indian Management Schools sponsored Three-day National Level Workshop on 'Time Series and Panel Data Analysis Using Eviews and Stata,' organised by the Department of Management Studies of Kongu Engineering College, Erode on November 5 & 6, 2016.
- Participated as a resource person and delivered eight lecture-cum-computer sessions at the Short Term Training Programme on Data Analytics with Open Source Statistical, sponsored by Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase II and organised by the Department of Economics of Govt. Engineering College, Thrissur on October 20 & 21, 2016.
- Participated as a resource person and gave four lecture-cum-computer sessions at the Two-Day National Workshop on 'Empowering the Teaching of Econometrics', organised by the Kerala Economic Association at Ashirbhavan, Ernakulam during October 15-16, 2016.
- Taught 'Econometrics II' Course of MSc Programme in Economics at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune.; (35 lecture-cum-computer sessions) during September 15-25, 2016.
- Chaired two Technical Sessions (Theme 1: FDI & Trade – 11 papers and Theme 2: Health and Education – 6 papers). At the One-day National Level Conference on 'Development Prospects of Indian Economy', organised by the Department of Studies in Economics and Co-operation, University of Mysore, Mysuru, on August 17, 2016.
- Delivered 15 + 5 lecture-cum-computer sessions (five days) at the One-week National Level Workshop on 'Panel Data Econometrics', organised by the Department of Studies in Economics and Co-operation, University of Mysore, Mysuru, during August 12-16, 2016.
- Taught four lecture-cum-computer sessions at the One-Day Faculty Development Programme on Introduction to Econometrics, organised by the TKM Institute of Management, Musaliar Hills, Karuvelil, Ezhukone, Kollam on July 2, 2016.
- Delivered eight lecture-cum-computer sessions (2 days) on 'Econometrics Analysis,' at "Quality Improvement Programme for the Faculty of Economics of the Christ University, Bangalore" on the theme of Data Analysis, organised by the Department of Economics, Christ University, Bangalore on May 2-3, 2016.

Upasak Das

- Took one session on 'Sampling and Field Survey,' at the training programme organised and sponsored by



Department of Economics, Government College, Ambalapuzha, Kerala on October 27, 2016.

- Delivered 3 sessions on 'Development: Concepts, Theories and Approaches, Indian Development Experience post 1990 at a training programme organised and sponsored by School for International Training (SIT), Jaipur during September 22-24, 2016.

Vinoj Abraham

- Co-ordinated the Workshop on 'State and Civil Society in Development and Environmental Governance in India, Kerala' conducted for Post Graduate students from Department of International Development, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, sponsored by Norwegian University of Life Sciences and organised at CDS Trivandrum (along with Darley Jose Kosawick (Norwegian partner) from 27 August to 4th September 2016.
- Took one session at the 'State and Civil Society in Development and Environmental Governance in India, Kerala,' at the training programme for Post Graduate students from Department of International Development, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, sponsored by Norwegian University of Life Sciences and organised at CDS Trivandrum (along with Darley Jose Kosawick (Norwegian partner) from 27 August to 4th September 2016.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

Beena, P.L.

- Visiting Fellow at CESP, JNU during 17 March 2017 to 31 March 2017.

Devika, J.

- Member, Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Gender Studies.
- Member, Editorial Group for Women's Studies Special Issues, Economic and Political Weekly.

- Member, Editorial Board, Review of Development and Change.
- 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.

Harilal, K.N.

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

Irudaya Rajan, S

- Editor, Migration and Development since 2012, Taylor and Francis.
- Series Editor, India Migration Report since 2010, Routledge.
- Series Editor, South Asia Migration Report since 2017, Routledge.

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.

Praveena Kodoth

- Peer reviewed papers for the Journals: Modern Asian Studies and Development and Change.
- Evaluated PhD dissertations from Delhi School of Economics and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.



Rajit Biswas

- Refereed one journal article for Journal of Economics.

Ritika Jain

- Reviewed articles for Journal of Economics and Journal of Quantitative Economics.

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 (Inderscience).
- Member, Editorial Board, International Journal of Development and Social Research.

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.

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

Reviewed articles for following journals:

- *Amity Journal of Economics*.

- *Review of Development and Change*.
- *Technology and Development*.
- *Innovation and Development Journal*.
- *American Journal of Statistics and Probability*
- *International Journal of Statistics and Actuarial Science*.

Vinoj Abraham

- Associate Editor, Indian Economic Journal, since 2016.

AWARDS AND ACCOLADES

K. N. Harilal, Professor, received this year's 'Distinguished Achievement Award in Political Economy' instituted by The World Association for Political Economy for his studies on India- ASEAN Free Trade Agreement.

Shyjan Davis, Doctoral scholar, was awarded the first Best PhD Thesis in Economics awarded and instituted by the Kerala Economic Association. His PhD thesis 'Services Sector Growth in Kerala: Character, Composition and Implications' was prepared under the joint guidance of Prof. K. N. Harilal and Prof. K Pushpangadan. The award committee consisted of Prof. Vinod Vyaslu, Prof. K. K. George and Prof. Venkatesh Arthreya. The award was presented to him by the Chief Economic Adviser, Dr. Aravind Subrahmanian on 17th June at Christ College, Irinjalakkuda.

Sandeep Kumar Kujur, CDS PhD scholar got the best PhD student paper award for the paper titled 'Government Policies, Technological Changes and Industrial Energy Efficiency: A Case of Pulp and Paper Industry in India,' at the 14th Globelics International Conference on Innovation, Creativity and Development: Strategies for Inclusiveness and Sustainability held during 12-14 October, 2016 at Bandung, Indonesia.

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE (As on 31 March, 2017)

APPENDIX

5

COMMITTEES

Committee of Direction

K.M. Chandrasekhar (Chairman)
Jayati Ghosh
V.S. Senthil
Varun Sahni
S. Irudaya Rajan
K.N. Harilal (on leave)
Sunil Mani (Convenor)

Finance Committee

K.M. Chandrasekhar (Chairman)
V.S. Senthil
Virendra Kumar Malhotra
Suresh Jnanaswaran
S. Irudaya Rajan
K.N. Harilal
Sunil Mani (Convenor)

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

Sunil Mani, Director, CDS (Chairman)
Madhura Swaminathan, (ISI, Bangalore)
Aditya Bhattacharjee, (DSE, New Delhi)
Kirshnendu Ghosh Dastidar, (JNU, New Delhi)
Meeta Keswani Mehra, (JNU, New Delhi)
S. Irudaya Rajan (CDS)
K.J. Joseph (CDS)
Praveena Kodoth (CDS)
Col. (Dr.) H. Sharma, Controller of Examinations, (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 (Associate Co-ordinator)

**Integrated M.Phil/ PhD Programme:**

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

MA. Programme:

Praveena Kodoth (Co-ordinator)
M. Parameswaran (Associate Co-ordinator)

Faculty Committee

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

Academic Committee

Sunil Mani (Chairperson)
Rajit Biswas (Convenor)
All faculty (Members)
Registrar (Member)
Chief Librarian (Member)
Administrative Officer (Member)
Systems Officer (Member)
Publications Officer (Member)
Panchendrakumar Naik (Student Representative)
Akhila P (Student Representative)
Kashif Mansoor (Student Representative)
Rajkumar Byahut (Student Representative)
Radhika (Student Representative)
Himani Aggarwal (Student Representative)

Academic Programme Committee

Sunil Mani (Chairperson)
Sunandan Ghosh (Convenor)
All Faculty (Members)

Library Committee

Manmohan Agarwal (Chairman)
V. Sriram, (Chief Librarian)
J. Devika
S. Suresh Kumar (Registrar)
Ansamma Joseph
Shobana Kannan
Smruti Ranjan Sahoo (Student Representative)
Aayusha Kaul (Student Representative)

IT Committee

Sunil Mani (Chairman)
V. Sarath (Convenor, Ex-officio)
Vinoj Abraham
Srikanta Kundu
S. Suresh Kumar (Registrar, Ex –officio)
V. Sriram, (Chief Librarian, Ex –officio)
Sourish Dutta (Student Representative)

Seminars

P.L. Beena (Co-ordinator)
Ritika Jain (Associate Co-ordinator)

Hostel Warden

Ritika Jain
M. Parameswaran

**Investment Committee**

Sunil Mani (Chairman)
S. Irudaya Rajan
S. Suresh Kumar (Registrar)
S. Suresh (Convenor)
Venukumar V (Accounts Officer cum Internal Auditor)

Staff Welfare Fund

J. Devika (Chairperson)
Suresh Kumar. S (Registrar)
S. Suresh (Finance Officer)
Ansamma Joseph

Staff Council

Sunil Mani (Chairman)
K. Lekha (Convenor)
S. Suresh Kumar (Registrar)
V. Sriram (Chief Librarian)
Praveena Kodoth
Ritika Jain
Anitha G.P.
S. Suresh Kumar
K. Radhamoni
G. Vijayan

Grievance Redressal Committee

Manmohan Agarwal (Chairman)
S. Suresh Kumar (Registrar)
Praveena Kodoth
Ritika Jain
Lekha K.
Emil Mathew Binny (Student Representative)

Committee Against Sexual Harassment

Praveena Kodoth (Chairperson)
Elsamma Praikalam (Advocate)
Vinoj Abraham
Radhamoni K
Ansamma Joseph
Vipitha V (Student Representative)
Kashif Mansoor (Student Representative)

Right to Information Act

S. Suresh Kumar, Registrar (Chief Public Information Officer)
Ajikumar A.R. (Asst. Public Information Officer)
Sunil Mani, Director (Appellate Information Officer)



FACULTY

Director

Sunil Mani

Ph.D in Economics
(CDS/JNU)

(Director from

6 February, 2017 onwards)

Research Area: Economics of Technology and Innovation,
Innovation Policy, Intellectual Property Rights, High Technology Industry

Amit Shovon Ray

D.Phil. in Economics
(University of Oxford)

(Director till 18 December, 2016)

Research Area: Economic Development, Technology and R&D,
Intellectual Property Rights, Public funded research and knowledge
transfer

Professors

Joseph K.J.

Ph.D in Economics
(CDS/JNU)

*(Acting Director from
19 December, 2016
to 5 February, 2017)*

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

Irudaya Rajan S.

Ph.D.in Demography
(IIPS, Bombay)

Research Area: Migration, Ageing and Education

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

Harilal, K.N.

Ph.D in Economics
(CDS/JNU)

(On Leave from 1 Dec, 2016)

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

Associate Professors

Vijayamohanan Pillai, N.

Ph.D in
Economics -Econometrics
(Madras University)

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

**Praveena Kodoth**

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Hyderabad)

Research Area: Gender and Development, Migration, Marriage

Devika, J.

Ph.D in History
(MG University)

Research Area: History of, and present developments in Gender, Politics, Development, and Culture in Kerala; the history of Migration and Cosmopolitanism in Kerala; Translations and translation Studies; Malayalam literature and Contemporary Politics

Vinoj Abraham

Ph.D in Economics
(JNU)

Research Area: Labour Economics, Regional Development, Gender & Development, Economics of Technology and Innovation

Parameswaran, M.

Ph.D in Economics
(CDS/JNU)

Research Area: Economic Growth, Macroeconomics, Industrial Economics

Hrushikesh Mallick

Ph.D in Economics
(University of Mysore)

Research Area: Applied Issues Macro Economics and Development Economics

Beena, P.L.

Ph.D in Economics,
(CESP, JNU)

Research Area: Industrial Economics, Indian Corporate Sector FDI, M&As and Competition Policy, Globalisation and Contemporary Issues of Indian Economy, Kerala Economy

Assistant Professors**Chinnappan Gasper**

Ph.D in Education
Economics
(Pune University)

Research Area: Education

Sunandan Ghosh

Ph.D in Economics
(Jadavpur University)

Research Area: Regional Economic Integration, Delegation Games, International Economics

Upasak Das

Ph.D in Economics
(Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research)
(Resigned on 13 January, 2017)

Research Area: Development Economics, Labour Economics Education, Applied Econometrics, Impact Evaluation

**Srikanta Kundu**

Ph.D in Quantitative Economics
(Indian Statistical Institute)

Research Area: Time Series, Macroeconometrics,
Financial Econometrics, Development Economics

Ritika Jain

Ph.D in Development Studies
(IGIDR)

Research Area: Public Policy, Political Economy,
Industrial Organization

Rajit Biswas

Ph.D in Quantitative Economics
(Indian Statistical Institute)

Research Area: Pure Theory of International Trade,
Industrial Organisations, Conflict Theory & Political Economy

RBI Chair Professor**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

Honorary Professor**N.R. Madhava Menon**

Doctor of Laws (LLD)
Aligarh Muslim University
(Honoris Causa)
(National Law School of India University)

Research Area: Law, Public Policy, Governance

Honorary 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

P. Sivanandan

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

S. Suresh Kumar	<i>Registrar</i>
Shareef H.S.	<i>Jr. Assistant Admin. Officer</i>
Ajikumar A.R.	<i>Office Assistant (designated as PS 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

Emmanuel T.J.	<i>Personal Assistant</i>
Satheesh S.S.	<i>General Assistant</i>

Guest House

Shareef H.S.	<i>Jr. AAO (designated as 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>
S. Clement [Repatriated to AG's Office on 30-12-2016 (AN)]	<i>Accounts Officer cum Internal Auditor</i>
Venukumar V [On deputation from AG's Office (Audit) from 30-12-2016 (AN)]	<i>Accounts Officer cum Internal Auditor</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>Jr. AAO (designated as P.S. to Director)</i>
Ajayanandam S	<i>Attendant</i>

Estate and Engineering

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

Transport

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

V. Sarath	<i>Systems Officer</i>
-----------	------------------------

K.N. RAJ LIBRARY

V. Sriram	<i>Chief Librarian</i>
Ansamma Joseph	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
G.P. Anitha	<i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>
Shobhana Kannan	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
Ameer Ali	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
S. Gopakumar	<i>Assistant Librarian</i>
Sivakumar P	<i>Junior Assistant Librarian</i>
Sumesh C.S.	<i>Attendant</i>

**INTERNAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE REPORT (2016-17)**

- a. Number of complaints of sexual harassment received in the year: 1 complaint
- b. Number of complaints disposed off during the year: 1 complaint
- c. Number of cases pending for more than ninety days: 0
- d. Number of workshops or awareness programme against sexual harassment carried out : 2; 1 for CDS Community, 1 for ICC members
- e. Nature of action taken by the employer : Gave an advisory to the respondent to maintain gender sensitivity in his conduct

RESEARCH

(a) DECENTRALISATION AND GOVERNANCE**Completed Studies**

1. **Planning a 'slum free' city: housing upgrade and the reshaping of urban governance in Trivandrum, Kerala**
J. Devika, Glyn Williams, Umesh O, N Jagajeevan
Status: Submitted to the International Journal of Urban and Regional Research.
2. **Mechanisation in Kerala Agriculture**
K.N. Harilal and K. K. Eswaran
Status: A draft report prepared earlier has been revised. It is proposed to be published as a working paper after the due review process.
3. **Agrarian Question and Democratic Decentralisation in Kerala**
Harilal K.N. and Eswaran K.K.
Status: Published in *Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 5 (2&3) 1-33.
4. **Political Regime Change and State Performance**
Rajit Biswas and Debojyoti Mazumder (IIM Indore)
Status: Accepted in *Review of Economics and Institutions*, Volume-8.

5. **The Impact of Ideology on Disinvestment Decisions of a Coalition A Game Theoretic Analysis**
Ritika Jain and Shubhro Sarkar

Status: Public Finance Review (Forthcoming)

6. **Inclusiveness of Information Access in Agriculture: Evidence from India**
Upasak Das and A.Chakraborty

Status: Chapter in Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley (Eds.) *In Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*, Volume 3, World Scientific, Singapore.

Ongoing Studies

7. **Performance of Public Sector Enterprises in India and the Disinvestment Experience**
Ritika Jain
Status: Ongoing plan to publish in The handbook on Indian Economy to be published by CDS.
8. **Director Network in listed CPSEs in India**
Ritika Jain, Rajnish Kumar and Shreya Biswas
Status: Ongoing.



RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

9. **River Restoration in Kerala: Developing a Co-evolutionary Framework and River Restoration Action Plan for Trivandrum City**

K.N. Harilal and Srikumar Chattopadhyay

Sponsor: CDS-RULSG, Government of Kerala

Status: Draft report is ready.

(b) GENDER AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

Completed Studies

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

J. Devika

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

11. **Gender, Labour, and Civil Social Politics in Contemporary Kerala**

J. Devika

Status: Presented at the conference 'Global Capital and Social Difference: Global Studies and Local Frames.'

12. **'Destined for a Life of Prostitution'? Colonialism, Gender and Sexuality in Labour Migration from Coastal Andhra to Burma**

Praveena Kodoth

Status: To publish - awaiting response from seminar organiser.

13. **Cephalometric Analysis for Gender Determination using Maxillary Sinus Index**

Ritika Jain, Tanya Khaitan, Arpita Kabiraj and Uday Ginpally

Status: International Journal of Dentistry, Volume 2017 (2017), Article ID 7026796, 4 pages (Involved in empirical analysis).

Ongoing Studies

14. **Enacting Gender-Sensitive, Participatory Slum Upgrade: Lessons from the Implementation of BSUP and RAY in Trivandrum, Kerala**

J. Devika, Glyn Williams, Berit Aasen and Umesh O

Status: Ongoing.

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

J. Devika

Status: Changes in design became necessary, with publisher now, which is the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishat.

16. **Informality in Recruitment of Domestic Workers from South India to the Middle East**

Praveena Kodoth

Status: To bring out as Conference volume.

17. **Women Participation in Parliamentary Debates**

Ritika Jain and Rajnish Kumar

Status: Ongoing.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Ongoing Projects

18. **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: Ending in 2017. Wrapping-up work is on. 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. Several papers published; two journal articles published in 2016-17; one submitted to a journal, another to be written; several chapters in forthcoming books.

19. Rural Economic Mobility and Women: The Case of a Rural Village in Kerala, India

Vinoj Abraham, Berit Aasen, Shanti Rajasekhar

Sponsor: Norwegian Research Council for the project "Self Help or Social Transformation: The Role of Women in Local Governance in Kerala (India) and South Africa coordinated by Dr.Devika J.

Status: To be send to a reputed journal after completion of the research.

(c) HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Completed Studies

20. Inclusive and Equitable Quality of Education in the context of Rising Demand for Private Education in Kerala

C. Gasper

Status: To bring out as journal article.

21. Social Impact of Public Funding of Graduate Medical Education

C. Gasper

Status: To bring out as journal article.

22. Elderly Care in India: Societal and State Responses

S. Irudaya Rajan and Gayathri Balagopal

Status: Published as edited book by Springer, 2017.

23. Educational Attainment and Challenges among Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

S. Irudaya Rajan and S Sunitha

Status: To publish in an edited book.

24. Achievements and Aspirations of Scheduled Caste Students in Kerala

S. Irudaya Rajan and S Sunitha

Status: To publish in an edited book.

25. Impact of Widowhood and Disability among Elderly

S. Irudaya Rajan and S Sunitha

Status: To publish in an edited book.

26. Spatial Pattern of Development in India: A District Level Analysis

Udaya S Mishra, Sanjay K Mohanty and Bidyadhar Dehury

Status: Manuscript under communication.

27. Empirical limitations in estimation of multidimensional poverty indices: A case of India

Udaya S Mishra, Sanjay K Mohanty and Bidyadhar Dehury

Status: Manuscript under Review.

28. Literacy Achievement in India: A Demographic Evaluation

Udaya S Mishra & Vachaspati Shukla

Status: Manuscript under Review.

29. Expansion in Education, and Its Impact on Income Inequality: Cross-section Evidence from India

Udaya S Mishra & Vachaspati Shukla

Status: Manuscript under Review.

30. Literacy Achievement in India: Across the States and Over the Age Cohort

Udaya S Mishra & Vachaspati Shukla

Status: Manuscript under Review.



Ongoing Studies

31. Class Size and its Impact on School Education in Kerala

C. Gasper

Status: Ongoing.

32. Towards Constructing a Household Educational Indicator

Udaya.S. Mishra

Status: Ongoing, plan to publish as journal article.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

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

Sponsor: Population Foundation of India

Status: Report.

34. Kerala Ageing Survey 2016

S. Irudaya Rajan and Yasuhiko Saito (Nihon University)

Sponsor: University of California

Status: Report.

Ongoing Projects

35. A Framework for Assessing Comparative Development of Indian States

Amit Shovon Ray, M Parameswaran, Manmohan Agarwal, U S Mishra, Upasak Das

Sponsor: State Planning Board Kerala

Status: Ongoing, plan to publish as monograph.

36. A Panel Study of Migration in South India

S. Irudaya Rajan and Ganesh Sheshan (World Bank)

Sponsor: New York University

Status: Ongoing, to bring out as a book.

(d) INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Completed Studies

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

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

Status: Two papers published in two reputed international journals – Research Policy and British Journal of Management.

38. Outward FDI, Innovation strategies and Cross-Border M&As: Indian Evidence

Beena PL

Status: To publish as CDS Working Paper.

39. Trade Liberalization and Industrial Performance: Case of Electronics in China and India

K.J. Joseph, Liyan Zhang and Kiran Kumar Kakarlapudi (Doctoral Scholar)

Status: Completed.

40. Indirect Taxes and Oligopoly

Rajit Biswas and Neelanjan Sen (St Xaviers College, Kolkata)

Status: Submitted to *Journal of Economics*.

41. To Profit or Not to Profit? The Case of State Level Public Sector Enterprises in India

Ritika Jain

Status: To publish in Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics.



42. Contributions to the Exchequer Funds by State Level Public Sector Enterprises: Does Political Alignment Matter?

Ritika Jain

Status: To publish in Constitutional Political Economy.

43. Indo-Chinese Trade: Asymmetrical Developments
Sunandan Ghosh, Manmohan Agarwal and Adrita Banerjee

Status: Communicated to journal.

44. The Effect of RTAs on India's Trade

Sunandan Ghosh and Manmohan Agarwal

Status: Published (March, 2017) 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

45. Trade in Commodities and Services in Kerala

Beena P.L.

Status: Ongoing.

46. IPR Regime and Developmental Implications: Indian Industries in a Comparative Perspective

Beena PL

Status: Ongoing.

47. Complimentarity between Aid, Trade and Investment

Beena PL and Meena Abraham Chacko

Status: Ongoing.

48. Tariffs and Unemployment

Rajit Biswas and Kumar Shubham

Status: Ongoing.

49. Delegation in Customs Union under Taste Diversity
Sunandan Ghosh

Status: To be communicated to journal.

(e) INNOVATION

Completed Studies

50. Interrogating Agricultural Innovation System from Small Farmers' Perspective: China, India and Implications for Theory and Policy

K.J. Joseph and Liyan Zhang

Status: To be published as journal article.

51. External Debt as a Mode of Financing Innovation Spending in India: Listed State owned Enterprises versus Private Sector Enterprises

Ritika Jain

Status: To publish in International Journal of Technological Learning, Innovation and Development.

52. One Size Does Not Fit All, an Analysis of the Importance of Industry- Specific Vertical Policies for Growing High Technology Industries in India

Sunil Mani

Status: Published as a discussion paper of the National Graduate Institute for Policy Analysis.

53. Innovation Policy Instruments at Firm Level, Review of India's Policy with respect to R&D Tax Incentives and Intellectual Property Rights

Sunil Mani

Status: Published as a discussion paper of the National Graduate Institute for Policy Analysis.

Ongoing Studies

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

K.J. Joseph and NamrataThapa (Doctoral Scholar)

Status: Ongoing.

55. Diffusion of Automation Technologies and their Potential and actual effects on Manufacturing Employment in India

Sunil Mani

Status: Ongoing.



(f) LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Completed Studies

56. Globalisation, Development and Plantation Labour in India

K.J. Joseph and P.K. Viswanathan

Status: Edited book with Routledge, New Delhi.

57. Influence of Political Alignment and Federal Structure on Public Sector Employment: The Case of India

Ritika Jain

Status: Economics Bulletin, 2017, Vol. 37, Issue 1, pages 305-313.

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

Ritika Jain

Status: The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict, edited by Manmohan Agarwal and John Whalley, World Scientific, Singapore.

59. MGNREGA Works and their Impacts: A Study of Maharashtra

Upasak Das and S. Narayanan, Krushna Ranaware and Ashiwini Kulkarni

Status: In Jean Drèze (Eds.) In Social Policy, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi.

60. Public Works Programme in India: An Evaluation of the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in West Bengal

Upasak Das and I. Kumar

Status: Published in In Manmohan Agarwal, Jing Wang and John Whalley (Eds.) in *China and India: The International Context and Economic Growth, Manufacturing Performance and Rural Development*, Volume 1, World Scientific, Singapore.

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

Vinoj Abraham and Sasikumar S K

Status: Appearing as a working paper of ILO India, and also to be send for publication to a reputed journal.

62. Precarious Drop: Reassessing Patterns of Female Labor Force Participation in India

Vinoj Abraham, Andres, Luis A.; Dasgupta, Basab; Joseph, George; Correia, Maria

Status: Appeared as a working paper of World Bank, and also to be send for publication to a reputed journal.

63. Wages and Earnings of Social and Religious Groups in India: Data Sources, Scope, Limitations and Suggestions

Vinoj Abraham

Status: published in the volume *The Economies of China and India: Cooperation and Conflict Volume 3: Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment* Edited by Manmohan Agarwal and John Whalley, World Scientific, Singapore. 2017.

Ongoing Studies

64. Beneath the Jobless Growth Phenomenon in India?

Vinoj Abraham

Status: To be send to a reputed journal.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

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

Sponsor: ISS, The Hague

Status: Completed.



Ongoing Projects

66. How Effective are Public Works Programme in Stimulating Local Economic Transformation in Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs)

Upasak Das with Researchers from Public Health Evidence South Asia, Manipal University, Manipal

Sponsor: Department for International Development (DFID), U.K., through the South Asia Research Hub (SARH)

Status: Ongoing.

(g) MIGRATION

Completed Studies

67. Deterritorialisation of Keralam: Economy, Society and Polity

K.N.Harilal and C.S. Akhil

Status: Published in *India Migration Report, 2016*, Routledge.

68. Determinants of Workers' Remittances to Developing Asian Economies: An Empirical Investigation

Hrushikesh Mallick

Status: A third time revision is submitted to The World Economy.

Ongoing Studies

69. South Asian Migration Report: Recruitment, Remittances and Reintegration.

S. Irudaya Rajan

Status: Ongoing. To publish as edited book with Routledge.

70. Climate Change, Vulnerability and Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan and R B Bhagat (International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai)

Status: Ongoing. To publish as edited book.

71. India Migration Report 2017: Forced Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan

Status: Ongoing. To publish as book.

72. Migration, Gender and Care Economy

S. Irudaya Rajan and Neetha. N (Centre for Women's Development Studies, Delhi)

Status: Ongoing. To publish as edited book.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

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

S. Irudaya Rajan, Arya Suresh and Karthik Yadav (Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore)

Sponsor: European Commission

Status: To publish as research articles.

74. Gender and Migration

S. Irudaya Rajan and Sulagna Mookerjee (Qatar University)

Sponsor: George Town University

Status: To publish as research articles.

Ongoing Projects

75. "Should We Provide incentives for Investment Use of Remittances? A Randomized Controlled Experiment for India"

S. Irudaya Rajan and Bharati Basu (Central Michigan University)

Sponsor: UAE Exchange Centre LLC

Status: To publish as research articles.



(h) OTHER STUDIES

Completed Studies

76. **The Role of Globalization on The Recent Evolution of Energy Demand In India: Implications for Sustainable Development**
Hrushikesh Mallick, Muhammad Shahbaz, Mantu Kumar Mahalik, Perry Sadorsky

Status: Journal article, *Energy Economics* 55 (2016) 52–68.
77. **Estimation of Electricity Demand Function for Algeria: Revisit of Time Series Analysis**
Hrushikesh Mallick, Naceur Kheraief, Muhammad Shahbaz, Nanthakumar

Status: *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, November 2016 (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364032116307717>)
78. **Globalization, Growth and Inequality: India and China**
K.J. Joseph, Liyan Zhang and Kiran Kumar Kakarlapudi (Doctoral Scholar)

Status: An earlier version of this article appeared in *Jeevadhara*, October 2016.
79. **Structural Change in the Indian Economy**
Manmohan Agarwal and Sunandan Ghosh

Status: Published (March, 2017) in M. Agarwal, J. Wang and J. Whalley (Eds.) *Economic Growth, Employment and Inclusivity: The International Environment*. World Scientific: Singapore. (Older version available as CDS working paper No. 465).
80. **Is Globalization Detrimental to Financial Development? Further Evidence From a Very Large Emerging Economy with Significant Orientation Towards Policies**
Muhammad Shahbaz, Hrushikesh Mallick, Mantu Kumar Mahalik, Shawkat Hammoudeh

Status: A revision is submitted to *Applied Economics*.
81. **Internal Dynamics of Indian Economic growth**
M. Parameswaran, Pulapre Balakrishnan and Mausumi Das

Status: Published in *Journal of Asian Economics*, Vol. 50, 2017.
82. **Re-rooting the Uprooted? Reform and the Quest for a Modern Nair Caste Identity**
Praveena Kodoth

Status: Volume on 'Caste in Kerala' edited by K.N. Panikkar.
83. **Is Demonetisation a Windfall for the banking sector? Evidence from the Stock Market**
Ritika Jain

Status: *Economics Bulletin*, Volume 37, Issue 2, pages 712-722.
84. **Is the Effect of Risk on Stock Returns Different in Up and Down Markets? A Multi-Country Study**
Srikanta Kundu and Nityananda Sarkar

Status: Published in *International Econometric Review*. Vol. 8(2), p. 53-71.
85. **How is your Child Today? Socio-Economic Influence on Child Immunisation in East Sikkim**
Srikanta Kundu, Ruma Kundu, Indraneel Mandal and Sumitra Gurung

Status: To be communicated to journal.
86. **Determinants of Happiness: A Panel Data analysis for Third World Countries**
Srikanta Kundu, Kul Bahadur Chettri and Ruma Kundu

Status: To be communicated to journal.
87. **How Do You Interpret Your Regression Coefficients ?**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Available as MPRA Working Paper: 76865.
88. **Panel Data Analysis with Stata: Part 1- Fixed Effects and Random Effects Models.**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Available as MPRA Working Paper: 76869.



- 89. Economic Philosophy of New Classical Economics**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Chapter of a Book; paper presented in a Workshop.

- 90. India's Recent Growth Experience**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Paper presented in two Seminars; to be sent for publication.

- 91. Economic Growth in Marxian Perspective**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Paper presented in a Seminar; to be sent for publication.

Ongoing Studies

- 92. Do International Crude Oil Price, Interest Rate and Public Investment Affect Private Investment? An Empirical Analysis for a Large Emerging Economy**

Manoranjan Sahoo, Mantu Kumar Mahalik, Hrushikesh Mallick

Status: Ongoing.

- 93. Inflation in India**
Parameswaran, M and Pulapre Balakrishnan

Status: Ongoing.

- 94. Monetary Policy and the US Housing Bubble: A VAR Study with Structural Breaks**
Srikanta Kundu and Mahua Barari

Status: To be communicated to journal.

- 95. Path Dependency: A Marxist Interpretation**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

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

- 96. Revisionism: The Game of Filling in the Marxian Blanks**
N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

Status: Chapter of a Book.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Completed Projects

- 97. Quality of Social Science Research In India**

Amit Shovon Ray, M Parameswaran, Manmohan Agarwal, Sunandan Ghosh, U S Mishra, Upasak Das, Vinoj Abraham

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Status: Paper published in a Volume from Oxford University Press.

Ongoing Projects

- 98. DGCI&S-CDS Study on Trade in Medical (Ayurveda) Services**

K.N. Harilal and Hrushikesh Mallick and Sunandan Ghosh

Sponsor : DGCI&S

Status: To publish as report and journal articles.

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

APPENDIX 7

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2017

EXPENDITURE	2016 - 17 (Rs.)	2015 - 16 (Rs.)	INCOME	Amount (Rs.)	2016-17	2015-16
FACULTY & STAFF COST	5,73,55,780	5,06,07,404	GRANT IN AID			
FELLOWSHIP	33,19,188	9,98,536	A. FROM ICSSR PLAN NON-PLAN	40,00,000 2,61,52,000	3,01,52,000	2,83,00,000
ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT	1,27,77,754	75,86,304	B. FROM GOVT. OF KERALA PLAN NON-PLAN	4,13,00,000 2,77,15,000	6,90,15,000	5,91,00,000
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	88,52,678	77,15,823				
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	25,15,957	24,09,796	TOTAL GRANT (A+B) LESS: UTILISED FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		9,91,67,000 1,62,89,211	8,74,00,000 2,02,15,715
SPONSORED RESEARCH/ FELLOWSHIP/ PROJECTS EXPENSE	1,16,31,951	1,64,95,637			8,28,77,789	6,71,84,285
SURPLUS FROM & RECOVERY OF OVERHEADS TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT FUND	88,74,281	77,71,264	ICSSR RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT : OPENING BALANCE RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT FROM ICSSR : RECEIVED TOTAL	7,731 2,72,000 2,79,731 2,79,731		95,000
PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSE	425	18,229	LESS : UTILISED DURING THE YEAR BALANCE CARRIED OVER FOR FUTURE UTILISATION	-	2,79,731	
ICSSR RESEARCH PROMOTION GRANT UTILISED	2,79,731	95,000	ICSSR ORIENTATION PROGRAM : SC/ST FEES RECEIVED		6,00,000 10,14,810	3,00,000 8,86,575
ICSSR ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR SC/ST	6,00,000	3,00,000				
NET INCOME FROM EARMARKED FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO RESPECTIVE FUNDS	4,16,77,895	3,93,15,460	OTHER INCOME LESS : TRANSFERRED TO ENDOWMENT FUND	30,01,169 25,40,567	4,60,602	2,78,958
DEPRECIATION	1,47,31,162	1,38,17,788	SPONSORED RESEARCH/ FELLOWSHIP/ PROJECT/ INCOME TRANSFERRED		1,16,31,951	1,64,95,637
			SURPLUS FROM & RECOVERY OF OVERHEADS TRANSFERRED FROM PROJECT FUNDS		88,74,281	77,71,264
			INTEREST ON INVESTMENT OF EARMARKED FUNDS LESS : EXPENDITURE	5,11,38,924 94,61,029		
			TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND (DEPRECIATION)		4,16,77,895	3,93,15,460
			TRANSFER FROM ENDOWMENT FUND (DEFICIT)		1,47,31,162	1,38,17,788
					4,68,581	9,86,274
TOTAL	16,26,16,802	14,71,31,241	TOTAL		16,26,16,802	14,71,31,241

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2017

LIABILITIES	As at 31.3.17 (Rs.)	As at 31.3.16 (Rs.)	ASSETS	As at 31.3.17 (Rs.)	As at 31.3.16 (Rs.)
GENERAL FUND	10,45,85,987	10,28,98,302	FIXED ASSETS	10,37,38,837	10,20,51,152
EARMARKED FUNDS	70,12,45,424	61,78,93,959	INVESTMENTS	69,72,98,145	61,19,28,761
DEPOSITS	12,06,345	11,36,495	EARMARKED FUNDS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES			LOANS & ADVANCES		
OUTSTANDING EXPENSES	78,20,772	97,325	W F LOAN/OTHER ADVANCE	44,56,507	47,93,983
OTHER AMOUNTS PAYABLE	17,556	17,556	PREPAID EXPENSES	32,54,655	31,83,147
UNSPENT GRANT	23,26,399	11,70,353	CURRENT ASSETS		
SPONSORED PROJECTS & FELLOWSHIPS			CLOSING STOCK	3,94,804	3,14,955
UNSPENT GRANT	89,52,120	96,27,706	CASH & BANK BALANCES	1,70,11,655	1,04,73,698
			SPONSORED PROJECTS & FELLOWSHIPS GRANT RECEIVABLE	-	96,000
TOTAL	82,61,54,603	73,28,41,696	TOTAL	82,61,54,603	73,28,41,696