## Contents

1. Mission 3
2. Governing Council 4
3. MIDS Trust 6
4. Academic Council 7
5. Academic Staff 8
6. Non-Academic Staff 10
7. Research Scholars 11
8. Director’s Report 14
9. Research Projects 18
10. Faculty Publications 21
   - Books 21
   - Contributions to Books 24
   - Refereed Articles / Working Papers / Monographs 29
   - Book Reviews in Research Journals 39
   - Articles in Newspapers / Magazines / Websites 39
11. Academic Activities 42
   - Faculty 42
   - Research Scholars 67
12. Visiting Scholars 71
13. Events 72
14. MIDS Publications 75
15. Infrastructure 76
16. Finances 79

*Front Cover: Pulipatti Village, Melur Taluk, Madurai District. Photo by M. Umanath.*
Malcolm S. Adiseshiah and his wife Elizabeth Adiseshiah founded the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) in 1971 with the following objectives:

- To undertake studies and research pertaining to development problems with special reference to the agro-rural aspects of Tamil Nadu, and the problems of the economically and socially backward sections of the population throughout the country.
- To conduct seminars and conferences on development problems and programmes of Tamil Nadu.
- To foster inter-university cooperation among social scientists of the universities of the four southern states.
- To promote interdisciplinary research and bring out publications relating to the above three functions.

In 1977, MIDS was reconstituted as a National Institute jointly sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, and the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The research foci of the faculty are wide ranging, from the concerns of development economics, such as agriculture, rural development, industry, urbanisation, and labour, to interdisciplinary areas, such as gender, environment, human development, social and political movements, and social criticism.

Through its seminars and workshops, MIDS has become a centre for critical thinking on development issues relating to Tamil Nadu in particular and India in general. The services of faculty members are sought by state and central government departments, autonomous agencies, universities and colleges, and non-governmental and international organisations.
## 2. Governing Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex-officio Chairperson</td>
<td><strong>K.L. Krishna</strong></td>
<td>Chairperson, MIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representatives of Government of Tamil Nadu (GOTN)</td>
<td><strong>Additional Chief Secretary</strong></td>
<td>Finance Department, GOTN, Secretariat, Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Principal Secretary</strong></td>
<td>Planning &amp; Development Department, GOTN, Secretariat, Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representatives of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)</td>
<td><strong>V.K. Malhotra</strong></td>
<td>Member–Secretary, ICSSR, JNU Institutional Area, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>P. Kanagasabapathi</strong></td>
<td>Member, ICSSR, 403, Surya Apartments, Bharthi Colony, Peelamedu, Coimbatore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representatives of four Southern Universities</td>
<td><strong>V. Asha</strong></td>
<td>Professor of Sociology, School of Distance Education, University of Kerala, Palayam, Thiruvananthapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>A.P. Dash</strong></td>
<td>Vice-Chancellor, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>K.S. Malipatil</strong></td>
<td>Department of Social Work, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>M. Venkateswarlu</strong></td>
<td>Department of Commerce, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-opted Social Scientists</td>
<td><strong>G. Haragopal</strong></td>
<td>8-1-284/OU/263 OU Colony, Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>S.R. Hashim</strong></td>
<td>Chairman, Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, Okhla, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trustees

V. Vasanthi Devi
3B, Udhayam Apartments, 13, 8th Cross Street,
Shastri Nagar, Adyar, Chennai

P.V. Rajaraman
R 202, The Atrium, 22, Kalakshetra Road,
Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai

C.T. Kurien
F 205, Raheja Residency, 7th Cross, 3rd Block,
Koramangala, Bengaluru

K.P. Sivasubramaniam
47, Pulla Avenue, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai

Faculty Members

Ajit Menon

A.R. Venkatachalapathy

Ex-officio Member-Secretary

Shashanka Bhide
(up to 20-12-2018)

A.R. Venkatachalapathy
(from 21-12-2018 to 20-02-2019)

P.G. Babu
(from 21-02-2019)
3. MIDS Trust

Ex-officio Chairperson

K.L. Krishna
Chairperson, MIDS

Members

C.T. Kurien
F 205, Raheja Residency, 7th Cross,
3rd Block, Koramangala, Bengaluru

V. Vasanthi Devi
3B, Udhayam Apartments, 13, 8th Cross Street,
Shastri Nagar, Adyar, Chennai

A. Vaidyanathan
B1, Sonali Apartments, 11, Beach Road,
Kalakshetra Colony, Besantnagar, Chennai

Bader Sayeed
9, Seshadri Road, Teynampet, Chennai

Gopalkrishna Gandhi
‘Utharavedhi’, No. 7, Valmiki Nagar,
Second Seaward Road,
Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai

K.P. Sivasubramaniam
47, Pulla Avenue, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai

P.V. Rajaraman
R 202, The Atrium, 22, Kalakshetra Road,
Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai

Ex-officio Invitee

Shashanka Bhide
(up to 20-12-2018)

A.R. Venkatachalapathy
(from 21-12-2018 to 20-02-2019)

P.G. Babu
(from 21-02-2019)
4. Academic Council

Ex-officio Chairperson

Shashanka Bhide
(up to 20-12-2018)

A.R. Venkatachalapathy
(from 21-12-2018 to 20-02-2019)

P.G. Babu
(from 21-02-2019)

External Members

Ram Singh
Department of Economics,
Delhi School of Economics,
University of Delhi, Delhi

S. Chandrasekhar
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development
Research, Gen. A.K. Vaidya Marg, Goregaon (E),
Mumbai

Bhangya Bhukya
Department of History, School of Social Sciences,
University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

Malathy Duraisamy
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Indian Institute of Technology—Madras,
Chennai

MIDS Faculty

A.R. Venkatachalapathy
L. Venkatachalam
Ajit Menon
Ananta Kumar Giri
M. Vijayabaskar
Kripa Ananthpur
C. Lakshmanan
K. Sivasubramaniyan
Karen Coelho
Shesadri Banerjee
M. Umanath

MIDS Student Representative
Muhammad Shafeequ Aliparambil
5. Academic Staff

**K.L. Krishna**, Chairperson
- Econometrics (Methodology and Applications);
  Industrial economics; Economics of productivity; Regional inequality; Empirics of trade.

**Shashanka Bhide**, Professor & Director (up to 20-12-2018)
- Development issues covering agriculture, infrastructure development, rural housing, poverty dynamics; Macroeconomic modelling.

**P.G. Babu**, Professor & Director (from 21-02-2019)
- Microeconomic theory; Game theory;
  Environmental and natural resource economics; Law and economics; Politics, philosophy and economics, and their applications.

**A.R. Venkatachalapathy**, Professor (Officiating Director from 21-12-2018 to 20-02-2019)
- Social history; Cultural history; Intellectual history.

**Ajit Menon**, Professor
- Political economy of natural resource use and environmental policy; Decentralisation and state—civil society dynamics; Environmental history; Agrarian transformation.

**S. Anandhi**, Professor
- Gender; Caste; Identity politics.

**Ananta Kumar Giri**, Professor
- Social movements and social transformation; Social theory; Criticism; Creativity.

**K. Sivasubramaniyan**, Professor (from 31-08-2018)
- Agriculture; Water management; Irrigation; Irrigation institutions; Rural development; Village studies; Coastal environment management; Pollution problems.

**L. Venkatachalam**, Professor & RBI Chair
- Environmental economics; Ecological economics; Behavioural economics; Institutional economics.

**M. Vijayabaskar**, Professor
- Industrial organisation; Labour markets and their articulation with technological change; Product market dynamics.

**Karen Coelho**, Associate Professor (from 01-09-2018)
- Urban anthropology; State reforms; Urban water management.
Kripa Ananthpur, Associate Professor  • Civil society and governance; Local institutions; Local governance; Farmers’ movements; Women’s political participation in local governance.

C. Lakshmanan, Associate Professor  • Political theory and culture; Political economy; Dravidian politics; Subordinated social groups/movement; Governance; Film studies.

K. Jafar, Assistant Professor  • Education and development; Migration; Financial inclusion; Local planning; Informality; Intellectual Property Rights; Gender.

A. Kalaiyarasan, Assistant Professor  • Labour markets and their link with poverty and inequality; Regional political economy in India.

Krishanu Pradhan, Assistant Professor  • Public debt and fiscal sustainability; Banking sector NPAs; Macroeconomics; National accounts statistics.

Shesadri Banerjee, Assistant Professor  • Macroeconomic modelling; Business cycles; Inflation dynamics; Fiscal and monetary policies; Time series econometrics.

M. Umanath, Assistant Professor  • Agricultural production; Natural resource management; Institutional arrangement for sustainable development.
## 6. Non-Academic Staff

### Administration
- **Administrative Officer**: T.R. Ramakrishnan
- **Assistant**: E. Lakshmanakumar
- **Drivers**: P. Pargunan, S. Srinath (from 28-8-2018)
- **Record Clerk**: A. Sampathkumar
- **Sweeper**: K. Pencilamma

### Finance
- **Finance Officer**: K.R. Ramadurai
- **Senior Assistant**: S. Thirupurasundari
- **Junior Assistant**: B. Azhagarsami

### Information Technology
- **System Analyst**: R. Dharumaperumal
- **System Assistant**: P. Thyagarajan

### Library
- **Librarian**: R. Murugan
- **Library Assistants**: A. Tamil Selvi, G. Murugan, S. Ramakrishnan (from 26-9-2018)

### Publication
- **Publication Officer**: R. Suresh (up to 23-11-2018), Ashok R. Chandran (from 13-05-2019)
- **Publication Assistant**: A. Arivazhagan
## 7. Research Scholars

### Full-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholar</th>
<th>Research Topic</th>
<th>Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jijin P.</td>
<td>Migration and Remittances</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simi Mariya Thomas</td>
<td>Experimental Economics</td>
<td>L. Venkatachalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brinda G. Krishnan</td>
<td>Supply Chains and Local Ecology</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Shafeeqe Aliparambil</td>
<td>Measurement of Transaction Cost in Agricultural Sector</td>
<td>L. Venkatachalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boddu Srujana</td>
<td>Segmentation in Urban Informal Labour Markets</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titu Mahanta</td>
<td>Globalisation and Small Tea Plantation Economy</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anee Bhattacharyya</td>
<td>Structural and Everyday Discrimination Against Transgenders in India</td>
<td>Karen Coelho and C. Lakshmanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rituparna Borah</td>
<td>Ecotourism and Sustainable Development in India</td>
<td>Ajit Menon and S. Kalavathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anjaly Baby</td>
<td>Poverty: A Behavioural Economics Approach</td>
<td>L. Venkatachalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firsha V.</td>
<td>Spirit Possession among Muslim Women in Kerala</td>
<td>A.R. Venkatachalapathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pema Choden Bhutia</td>
<td>Ecotourism and Development: With Special Reference to Sikkim</td>
<td>L. Venkatachalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahul Reghu</td>
<td>Contemporary Land Question in Kerala</td>
<td>Ajit Menon and C. Lakshmanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Elayaraja</td>
<td>A Study of Rural Non-Farm Employment in India with Special Reference to Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>K. Sivasubramaniyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankara Pandi K.</td>
<td>Migration and Urbanisation: Its Impact on People and Their Socio-Economic Mobility</td>
<td>K. Sivasubramaniyan</td>
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## Part-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholar</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. Manivasagan</td>
<td>Poverty and Nutrition</td>
<td>D. Jayaraj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Jegatheesan</td>
<td>Peri Urban Development and Sustainability: The Case of Chennai City in Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>K. Sivasubramaniyan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muhammed Aslam E.S.</td>
<td>Social History of Mappila Muslims</td>
<td>S. Anandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibhuti Bhusan Pradhan</td>
<td>Economic Analysis of Internal Migration</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
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## Non-stipendary

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<tr>
<th>Scholar</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gargi Sridharan</td>
<td>Gross Household Happiness</td>
<td>L. Venkatachalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.R. Somasekhara</td>
<td>Tobacco Control and Policy</td>
<td>L. Venkatachalam</td>
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</table>

## Synopsis Submitted

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<tr>
<th>Scholar</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Deepa</td>
<td>Gender and Informal Sector: A Case Study on Women Domestic Workers in Chennai City</td>
<td>S. Anandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aparajay Kumar Singh</td>
<td>Distributional Analysis of Group Differentials Relating to Deprivation and Achievement</td>
<td>D. Jayaraj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Thesis Submitted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholar</th>
<th>Research Topic</th>
<th>Guide</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* A. Bhavana</td>
<td>Special Economic Zones: Contributions and Controversies</td>
<td>G.S. Ganesh Prasad</td>
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</table>

## Degree Awarded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholar</th>
<th>Research Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arivukkarasi</td>
<td>Structure and Transformation of Household Industries in Tamil Nadu with Special Reference to Silk Weaving</td>
<td>K. Nagaraj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirmal Roy</td>
<td>Political Economy of Land Use and Price</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Submitted in 2016
For an academic institute, five things are important: (i) Research activities; (ii) Academic programmes; (iii) Capacity-building activities; (iv) Outreach and dissemination; and (v) Its internal physical and administrative infrastructure.

**Research**

For nearly five decades, MIDS has been a leading centre for development research, especially on Tamil Nadu. In recent years, the Institute faculty have been researching caste, cultural history, gender, macroeconomic issues, natural resource and environmental management, political ecology, political economy of development, social development, social justice, social movements, social theory, and urbanisation. They have been undertaking research sponsored by state, national, and international institutions (Section 9).

In the year under review (July 2018—June 2019), research output appeared in various forms, including books, book chapters, journal articles, working papers, book reviews and articles in periodicals, published from India and abroad (Section 10). The faculty also participated in conferences and presented papers (Section 11) to share research findings and fine-tune their own studies.

Today, faculty are mostly evaluated by publications in journals in select indexes (such as Web of Science and Scopus), ABDC rankings, and so on. Publications in own/in-house journals are viewed suspiciously, and with faster turnarounds in the publication of journal articles (through online-first or ahead-of-print publications), the relevance of working papers has come down. MIDS has to align with changing trends for continued relevance. In this context, we record that a Review Committee of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) visited MIDS from 20–22 November 2018, and we await their report.

**Academic Programmes**

The PhD programme is the flagship academic activity of the Institute. During 2018–19, two students (Arivukkarasi and Nirmal Roy) were awarded PhD by the University of Madras, three students submitted their PhD synopses to the University, and four students joined the PhD programme. In biannual seminars, MIDS students presented their ongoing research. Section 11 lists the academic activities of research scholars too.

Recognising that the Institute’s PhD programme faces various challenges, the Director appointed an ad-hoc committee consisting of L. Venkatachalam, M. Vijayabaskar, Kripa Ananthpur, Krishanu Pradhan, A. Kalaiyarasan, M. Umanath, K. Jafar, and Shesadri Banerjee (Coordinator) to revamp the PhD programme. The
committee examined student recruitment, funding opportunities for students, course structure, content and evaluation, and exit policy. It is expected that the committee’s recommendations will strengthen the PhD programme of the Institute in the coming years.

MIDS continues to attract scholars from India and abroad (Section 12) to undertake research and deliver seminars that share their ongoing or recently-published research. The Institute benefited from the visits of scholars and experts. Section 13 gives details of workshops, seminars, and other events at the Institute.

**Capacity Building**

To analyse multidimensional development issues, and design and manage interventions that solve highly interrelated, complex policy problems, we propose to develop a short-duration programme that would train a new generation of generalists with special skills.

This programme will combine relevant tools from different disciplines and develop participants’ practical skills through intense field training that provides hands-on, problem-solving experience. Such capacity-building programmes can also boost government–academia interactions and intensify MIDS’s involvement in policy research.

**Outreach and Dissemination**

The major development in the publication programme at MIDS this year was the movement of the Institute’s journal *Review of Development and Change* to the SAGE Publications platform. A five-year contract was signed in November 2018, and Volume 24, No. 1 was published in June 2019 via SAGE. The arrangement with SAGE provides for website-based, online submission and review of articles as well as making available all back issues of the journal (since 1996) globally on the SAGE platform. We expect this to widen the reach and contributor base of the Institute journal.

To bolster MIDS’s online presence and visibility, several initiatives are being undertaken. MIDS Working Papers are being digitised in searchable format and posted online for free download from the MIDS website. In 2018–19, MIDS reprinted two Tamil books and published four working papers, in addition to the founder’s day lecture. For list of new MIDS publications, see Section 14.

The Institute is collaborating with the Anna Centenary Library to digitise rare books and monographs in the MIDS library collection. These eventually would be available free to the public from the MIDS website as well as the Anna Centenary Library website.
Personnel and Infrastructure

Shashanka Bhide (as Director from 2014) and R. Suresh (as Publication Officer from 2016) served the Institute till 2018. In 2018–19, MIDS appointed a new Director and five non-academic staff, and promoted two faculty.

The IT infrastructure in MIDS consists of the state-of-the-art computing facilities with latest hardware, software, and supporting equipment. In 2018–19, the Institute added 20 Core i7 Desktops, 4 Notebooks, and 20 multi-function printers.

The MIDS Library, with its collection of knowledge resources and innovative information services, provides important services to the students and faculty in the Institute and, where possible, to the general public in their intellectual pursuits. The Library has 60,898 printed documents and 203 bound/back volumes of journals, and subscribes to 114 periodicals (56 international and 58 Indian). In 2018–19, the Library added 1,159 books.

In fulfilling MIDS’s mission, the faculty were supported also by the Administration, Finance, and Publication wings of the Institute. For details of infrastructure and services provided, see Section 15.

Finance

The audited statements in Section 16 present the Institute’s financial position.

Plans for 2019–20

In the face of globalisation, exploiting complementarity and synergy among institutions is essential. Every external evaluation agency wants to see new initiatives: in curriculum, new programmes, outreach, and capacity-building activities. MIDS will work towards national and international collaborations, encourage policy research, promote government–academia interactions, strengthen the PhD programme, and increase our e-media presence.

Given the discipline-specific requirements for Economics and non-Economics subjects, the structure of coursework and associated training need to be reorganised appropriately. A rigorous course on research methodology is also being planned. It is proposed to strictly enforce the MIDS PhD guidelines to promote student accountability in their work, and frame an exit policy for students who fail in the coursework. Long-standing challenges, such as funding and infrastructure for students, need to be addressed, especially in the context of the reduction in the duration of ICSSR fellowships to two years.

The Institute has 15 faculty positions and an RBI Chair Professorship, besides the non-academic staff who provide support services. The PhD programme—with a
normal annual intake of four–five scholars—benefits from fellowships from ICSSR, UGC, and the Malcolm and Elizabeth Adiseshiah Trust (Chennai). There is a need to augment these resources considerably to make the programmes effective, setting high standards and operating efficiently.

The critical need to expand and upgrade the campus of MIDS has been recognised in the past too. Some expansion took place a decade back. However, the requirements of the next decade are far greater not only in terms of academic and research programmes but also for interactions and engagement with a wide range of stakeholders in development and policy. For this purpose, a major expansion of the campus is necessary. It is also necessary to rebuild the IT and communication infrastructure of the institution, library space, and general infrastructure. Given the recent trends in higher education, it is unlikely that the annual grants from ICSSR and the Government of Tamil Nadu are likely to increase from the current levels. Hence, money needs to be raised through endowments, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions and donations from private and public donor institutions/ industry, and national and international foundations.

The Vision 2023 document of the Government of Tamil Nadu envisaged MIDS as a nodal agency and centre for excellence in social science research in Tamil Nadu. MIDS intends to work towards establishing a research cluster on Tamil Nadu Economy, focusing on assessing trends and analysing the impact of selected policies and external factors.

The Institute stands on the threshold of celebrating its golden jubilee. The occasion is an opportunity to renew ties with long-standing partners, augment our institutional presence through various activities (public lectures, workshops, Development Convention, jubilee gatherings, publication of books and souvenir, etc.), develop new academic programmes and centres, undertake physical expansion, and in order to build financial strength, be open to approach foundations and corporate houses for CSR funding. MIDS has thus far maintained arm’s length relations and pursued a ‘small is beautiful’ approach. At the same time, to push itself through another half century of striving to excel, we realise that it needs new ideas and resources.
## 9. Research Projects

### Completed Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Project Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exhuming Humanist Alternatives: Re-centering Craft in Education and Beyond</td>
<td>ICSSR, New Delhi</td>
<td>S. Anandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards a Relational Approach to Agency for Mapping Pathways Into and Out of Poverty</td>
<td>Economic &amp; Social Research Council and the Department for International Development (UK)</td>
<td>Ajit Menon and M. Vijayabaskar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Theory and Asian Dialogue: India, China and the Planetary Conversations</td>
<td>ICSSR, New Delhi</td>
<td>Ananta Kumar Giri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline Study of Impacts and Implications of Resettlement of Slum-Dwellers in Gudapakkam and Perumbakkam</td>
<td>ICSSR SC/ST Component for 2016–17 and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board</td>
<td>Karen Coelho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobility in the Peripheries: A Scoping Project</td>
<td>Global Challenges Research Fund—The University of Sheffield of Western Bank, Sheffield (UK)</td>
<td>Karen Coelho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Village Development Plan: Participatory Tracking Methodology</td>
<td>State Planning Commission, GOTN</td>
<td>Kripa Ananthpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convergence, Integration and Focused Attention to Backward Districts: Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar—Preparation of District Development/Action Plan</td>
<td>State Planning Commission, GOTN</td>
<td>K. Sivasubramaniyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Evaluation Study in Respect of Rural Drinking Water Supply Project Assisted under RIDF</td>
<td>NABARD, Mumbai</td>
<td>K. Sivasubramaniyan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project Funding Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Project Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structure, Functioning and Impact of Irrigation Institutions: The Case of Tank Irrigation in Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>ICSSR, New Delhi</td>
<td>K. Sivasubramaniyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIRUS–2: Swiss Indian Research Program on the Globalisation of the Indian Urban System</td>
<td>ICSSR, New Delhi</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Ongoing Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Project Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Spanning and Intermediation for Urban Regeneration: Comparative Case Studies from 3 Indian Cities</td>
<td>ICSSR (collaborative study between TISS, CPR, and MIDS)</td>
<td>Karen Coelho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey</td>
<td>Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department, GOTN</td>
<td>Kripa Ananthpur and L. Venkatachalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becoming a Young Farmer: Pathways of Young People into Farming</td>
<td>Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (Canada)</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
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<td>Dalits and the Making of the Public Sphere in Colonial Tamil Nadu: A Documentation of Tamilan, 1907–1914</td>
<td>ICSSR SC/ST Component for 2016–17 (One-time Grant by MIDS)</td>
<td>A.R. Venkatachalapathy</td>
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<td>* Mapping the Vulnerability and Social Protection in Tamil Nadu: An Analysis of E-mathi Database and Field Study</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>K. Jafar</td>
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<th>Project</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
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<td>* Coastal Transformation and Fisher Wellbeing: Synthesized Perspectives from India and Europe</td>
<td>ICSSR, New Delhi, under EU–India Platform for the Social Sciences and Humanities Call for Collaborative Research: Sustainability, Equity, Wellbeing and Cultural Connections</td>
<td>Ajit Menon</td>
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<td>* Evidence for Affordable Housing Policies in Tamil Nadu: The Case of Chennai</td>
<td>The Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB), State Planning Commission, GOTN</td>
<td>Karen Coelho</td>
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<td>* Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Service: A Study of 80 Prioritized Wetlands in Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>The Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB), State Planning Commission, GOTN</td>
<td>L. Venkatachalam</td>
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<td>* Constraints to Labour-intensive Manufacturing in India: Case Study of the Apparel Sector in Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Ford Foundation and Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
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<td>* Cross-country Differential of Inflation Volatility: Examining the Role of Supply-side Channel of Monetary Policy Transmission</td>
<td>MIDS Faculty Time Fund (FTF-50)</td>
<td>Shesadri Banerjee</td>
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* Began in 2018–19
10. Faculty Publications

Books

ANANTA KUMAR GIRI
Practical Spirituality and Human Development
Creative Experiments for Alternative Futures
Palgrave Macmillan, Shanghai
June 2019

This book explores varieties of spiritual movements and alternative experiments for the generation of beauty, dignity, and dialogue in a world where the rise of the religious in politics and the public sphere is often accompanied by violence.

It examines how spirituality can contribute to human development, social transformations, and planetary realisations, urging us to treat each other, and our planet, with evolutionary care and respect.

Trans-disciplinary and trans-paradigmatic to its very core, this text opens new pathways of practical spirituality and humanistic action for both scholarship and discourse, and offers an invaluable companion for scholars across religious studies, cultural studies, and development studies.

K. JAFAR
Education, Migration and Human Development
Kerala Experience
Rawat Publications, Jaipur
July 2018

This book examines the effects of mass education, migration, and virtuous growth on specific capabilities in different local economies, against the backdrop of Kerala’s development experience.

Using evidence from Malappuram District, it highlights the importance of geography, migration pattern, cultural composition, and history of development in understanding the way each region follows the larger model.

Instead of developing regional human development indices, the focus is on processes which locally form the functionings and capabilities. The book shows that geographic diversity, culture, migration, gender, and education affect instrumental and constitutive freedoms derived from specific capabilities. The book offers interesting insights on the relationship between education and development.
This book provides a discussion of policy issues that need to be addressed if India wishes to achieve the SDG 1-based elusive goal of ending poverty in the country.

Its nine chapters address a range of topics including an assessment of trends and estimates of poverty in India along with a discussion of how different measures of poverty affect quantitative extent of poverty.

It provides an assessment of the dynamics of incidence of poverty, focusing on persistence and entry of population into poverty. Its various chapters draw attention to different aspects and causes of poverty: hunger, nutrition, education, health, education, and governance issues.

The book attempts to provide an overview of a number of issues affecting use of land for urban population in the country.

There are in all ten papers articulating concerns that need to be considered in understanding the need for appropriate policies for land use to enable balanced growth of urban areas in the country.

Besides a number of regulatory aspects, the papers in this collection provide an empirical assessment of housing requirements and patterns of urban land prices.
A.R. VENKATAChALAPATHY

Tamil Kalaikalanjiyathin Kathai
Kalachuvadu Pathippagam, Nagercoil
December 2018

This short book provides a clear account of the making of the first encyclopaedia in any Indian language.

Based on hitherto unused sources, the book situates the production of the Tamil Encyclopaedia during the two decades following Indian independence, and situates it in the social and cultural history of the period.

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A.R. VENKATAChALAPATHY

Tamil Characters
Personalities, Politics, Culture
Pan Macmillan, New Delhi
December 2018

The contours and complexities of Tamilnadu's politics and culture befuddle outside observers. Ruled for the last more than half a century by two regional parties—DMK and AIADMK—its politics has been marked by language pride, non-Brahmin movement, caste-based reservation, regionalism, welfare populism, cinema, etc.

Despite the negative coverage it tends to get from outside, Tamilnadu is a developed state scoring high on all human development indicators. This book provides a ringside view of contemporary Tamilnadu. Based on deep historical research, a critical assessment of political personalities, introduction of cultural figures, and insightful analysis of cultural issues are developed in this breezily-written book.

Periyar, C.N. Annadurai, Karunanidhi, M.G.R., and Jayalalithaa come alive in the vivid portraits. The second section introduces the stalwarts of modern Tamil culture, such as the radical Dalit intellectual Iyotheethoss Pandithar and the nationalist poet Bharati. The last section provides critical insights into controversial issues, such as language politics, prohibition, jallikattu, Dalit rights, and freedom of expression.
Contributions to Books

S. ANANDHI


This introduction is a critical reading of M.S.S. Pandian’s three important essays on the Dravidian movement that have been brought together by Critical Quest as a book for activists and academic readers. This introduction maps the intellectual legacy and the radical contents of Pandian’s academic writings and the challenges they pose for writing subaltern history under the shadow of Nationalist historiography. This introductory note observes that Pandian’s contribution to writing of the history of the Dravidian movement persuades one to go beyond the obvious to pay attention to the contingencies of the political public which is often fragmentary, inchoate, insubordinate, and unruly. But they too produce histories with intended and unintended consequences. Recovering such histories and politics, as Pandian has shown in his writings, is a way of contesting dominant nationalist narratives of history which make invisible subaltern contributions to oppositional cultures and politics.


This essay is a republication with the aim to make a critical contribution to the contemporary debates on Difference, Equality, and Social Justice, from the point of view of Dravidian movement’s engagements with these issues. This essay therefore addresses itself to the question of how the movement perceived the women’s question and in what manner it tried to resolve it. It discusses in detail Periyar E.V. Ramasamy’s ideas and articulations of gender justice, and elaborates on Self-respect movement’s activism for women’s liberation. This essay ends with the comparison of nationalist resolution of the women’s question with the Self-respect movement’s approaches to the same. It contends that the nationalists failed to develop a critique of Patriarchy and rather valorised it to preserve family and marriage as authentic Indian culture which reified chastity, motherhood, and care economy as preserve of ideal women and thus constrained women’s active participation in seeking their liberation. This was in contrast to the Self-respect movement’s ideals of women’s freedom and autonomy, which enabled the self-respect women activists to critique patriarchy both in their private and public lives.

ANANTA KUMAR GIRI

Meaning is a key foundation of human life. We yearn to make our life meaningful and have a proper understanding of the meaning of words and worlds which help us in blossoming of life rather than being trapped in labyrinths of confusion and annihilated in varieties of killing and destruction. But this fundamental yearning for meaning has always been under stress in different periods and epochs of human history. In our contemporary world, we are also going through stress vis-à-vis the work of meanings in our lives which is part of a global crises of meaning. Our global crises of meaning has multiple genealogies. Our contemporary crisis of meaning has its root in both the way we relate to language and our worlds. This essay discusses this. It also discusses how we can cultivate new movements and circles of meaning generation. This is linked to vision and practices of upholding our world and regenerating our earth. It then links processes of meaning generation to processes of coming together of people as well as soul, what is called Lokasamgraha in Indic tradition. It discusses how global crises of meaning call for new cosmopolitan movements as well as building a planetary lokasamgraha.


Gender is an important fact and challenge of human existence, and it calls for creative efforts in understanding its reality, constitution, and liberative transformation as much of humankind suffers from varieties of structures, discourses, and practices of gender domination which inhibit fuller self-realisation and co-realisation of constitutive beings of gender, such as male, female, and trans-genders. Gender identities have complex relationships to biology, societies, cultures, and histories. Though gender identities are related to biological categories, such as male and female, they are not necessarily fixed. One may be born into a male body, but that does not mean that one cannot experience what it means to be a woman, which is not just dependent upon sex change. Even as biological categories, males and females exhibit hermaphrodite characteristics, as there are aspects of female biological characteristics in a male body as there are aspects of male biological characteristics in female bodies. Though males and females are not just social and cultural constructs, the biological boundaries between them are fluid. But even though our biological identities are fluid, our gender identities become fixed and essentialised through the workings of society, culture, and power. Power and cultural constructions of meaning play an important role in the constitution, structuration, and ongoing dynamics of gender identities. Our gender identities become part of varieties of structures of gender domination and, in most cases in societies and histories, it becomes one of masculine domination. Masculine domination in gender identities and gender relations leads to subordination of woman, but it also leads to suppression and annihilation of feminine aspects within males themselves. This is sometimes reinforced by a biocultural logic that men are more rational and aggressive, and women are more passive and emotional. Masculine domination in gender relations leads to such an erroneous
construction and self-making that men should be more rational and aggressive and women should be more submissive and emotional. Such a logic of masculine domination does not challenge men to discover their own soft and emotional dimensions, including the vulnerability, inevitability, and necessity to weep. Similarly, such a logic of masculine domination does not allow women to realise their own strength and capacity to reason. The essay argues how we can rethink gender identity and how practical spirituality can help us in rethinking power and empowerment and create circles of gender liberation.

KAREN COELHO

Drawing from a study of work and livelihoods in Kannagi Nagar, Chennai’s largest resettlement site housing about 15,000 families, this chapter reflects on domestic work as one of a small range of occupational choices for women workers in this large working-class ghetto. The chapter thus offers two lenses on domestic work as an occupation. The first explores it against the background of larger employment markets for low-income female workers, thus identifying the options, conditions, and criteria that shape women’s choice of domestic work over other available occupations. These options and conditions are strongly determined by the location of the resettlement site on the city’s periphery, and by the context of forced relocation of its residents from inner-city slums. The second lens focuses on the spatial dynamics that shape domestic work in Chennai, including the impacts of distance and travel time on the livelihoods of domestic workers, the tighter trade-offs between own-household responsibilities and paid domestic work as shaped by conditions in the resettlement site, and other issues that suggest a physical segmentation of markets for domestic work in the city.

SHASHANKA BHIDE

Poverty reduction continues to be a key policy concern at both national and global levels. There have been many policy interventions in the development of physical infrastructure, programmes to health and education, and thrust on achieving higher rate of economic growth to generate both employment and resources for development. There are successes, but the scale, vulnerability, and multidimensional nature of poverty have continued to be significant. The policy challenge is highlighted by the United Nations’ first Sustainable Development Goal of ‘Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere’. One key aspect of continued high incidence of poverty is persistence of poverty or chronic poverty. Focus on understanding the dynamics of poverty, in terms of persistence, entry,
and escape is important in designing poverty reduction policies. In this chapter the authors present a broad context for the book, which examines a wide range of issues in the realm of addressing challenges in poverty reduction.


This chapter reviews the trends in poverty estimates using the commonly used ‘head count ratio’, which is affected by the definition of what is a poverty line. The chapter discusses the various studies that have addressed this issue both from the studies relating to the Indian context and the global measures. The pattern of incidence of poverty points to the spatial and occupational concentration of poverty. The chapter reviews the findings on the incidence of poverty and changes over time at the national, state, and district levels, using different measures of poverty or deprivation. Besides the influence of household and broader characteristics of location of households, the discussion also covers the role of economic growth in achieving poverty reduction. Clearly, measuring poverty is not enough. But the discussion provides a setting in which various public programmes are implemented to achieve poverty reduction.


Although dynamics of poverty is central to the idea of elimination of poverty, empirical analysis of the nature of dynamics of poverty has been limited by availability of data. The estimates of poverty for different types of households, states, or districts do shed light on trends in poverty for different groups of individuals or households; understanding what types of households actually move out of poverty, fall into poverty, or continue to remain poor has come from a limited number of studies. Empirical estimates of each of these changes in the economic status of the poor and their determinants are important in designing policies for poverty reduction. Protective policies, such as support in times of ill health, crop failure, or loss of employment, would reduce the potential for falling into poverty. It is accumulation of human capital, such as education, health, and skills that would drive individuals out of poverty. The broader economic processes, such as urbanisation and infrastructure development, may provide increased opportunities for livelihood playing the role of either ‘interrupters of poverty’ or sustaining the escape from poverty traps.


The discussion on a wide range of issues, in the context of poverty reduction goals,
presented in the book points to the enormous tasks ahead in achieving the goal of elimination, or substantial reduction, in poverty. The challenges start from identifying the scale of problem so that priorities in policies to address this challenge are clearly established. While a number of large programmes, such as the rural employment guarantee and enhancing mother and child health are in operation, removing deficiencies and strengthening implementation continue to be areas of concern. Errors of exclusion and inclusion are significant. Integration of anti-poverty programmes is also an area where benefits can be significant. The financial resources needed to provide safety nets to those falling into poverty and to those striving to find ways of poverty are substantial. Resources are needed at different levels of government, and allocation of these resources need to be protected. Prioritising support to backward regions, backward social groups, and vulnerable population is necessary to achieve sustained progress in poverty reduction.


The growing population and economic activities in the cities require sustained efforts at planning and development of facilities required by this process of urbanisation. The demand on land and water are just two areas in which these efforts are critical to provide meaningful living conditions for the expanding urban. In this chapter of the book, the authors discuss the need for engaging with the analysis of issues relating to land for urban development in the Indian context. The chapter proves an overview of the ten chapters in the book that deal with specific issues relating to urban land. The chapters are organised in three broad sections: institutional and regulatory factors influencing supply of land; pattern of urban housing and land prices; and new initiatives in urban development. The emerging need for a comprehensive land policy, cognisant of dynamics of both technology and needs of entire urban population, is highlighted.

**A.R. VENKATACHALAPATHY**


Drawing on a history of print culture in colonial Tamilnadu this paper argues that the ‘author’ as is now understood was born in colonial Tamilnadu. As a producer of texts of new literary genres such as the novel, short story, and the essay, the ‘author’ was understood within the literary culture as a new category distinct from not only pre-colonial but also early colonial producers of texts. The birth of this modern author was premised on the emergence of a middle class and the constitution of a public sphere in the early twentieth century. Through a discussion of the emergence of discursive practices, such as the book review, obituary, and new sartorial styles, this paper situates the birth of the Tamil author in late colonial Tamilnadu.
Though infrastructure is seen to be integral to growth and development, evidence on how investments in physical infrastructure affect livelihoods at the micro-level remains limited. Importantly, questions are increasingly posed regarding the long-term sustainability of development linkages forged through such infrastructure creation and the socio-economic spillovers obtained through such development processes. This is particularly significant in a context where large firms in India are setting up manufacturing capacities in rural areas abutting urban settlements. It is not clear how such urbanising processes can transform pre-existing productive economies in the rural. In this chapter, we examine transformations in a regional rural economy near Sriperumbudur, on the outskirts of Chennai, as a result of such developments, by examining livelihood transformations in a specific village proximate to the region since the creation of such infrastructure. The chapter points to the absence of sufficient generative linkages capable of structurally transforming the region.


Refereed Articles / Working Papers / Monographs

AJIT MENON

The industrialisation of fisheries and the growth of a capitalist sector within fisheries have received considerable scholarly attention. For the most part, scholars have emphasised how capitalism has led to privatisation of the commons, forced small-scale resource users into wage labour, and marginalised the sector. This analysis does not, however, explain the continued presence of such a vibrant and important small-scale sector in fisheries throughout the world. Drawing on the notion of Foucauldian governmentality, other scholars have argued that the small-scale sector, or what they term the ‘need economy’, is a product of primitive accumulation. The state must, in conditions of democracy, address the welfare needs of all those who have been dispossessed in order to govern. We engage with this theorisation in the context of fisheries and argue that seeing small-scale fisheries only as a product of primitive accumulation and Foucauldian governmentality ignores the moral economies of these fisheries. By analysing capitalist transformation of fisheries...
in two ‘democratic’ countries, South Africa and India, we highlight how small-scale fishers resist increasing marginalisation and how governments have afforded a measure of protection to this sector, and confirm the importance of their moral economies to sustainable and equitable fisheries in the future.


The landscape of Gudalur, located in the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu, India, has been shaped and re-shaped by multiple waves of in-migration that date back to the mid-nineteenth century. The political-economic imperatives for these phases of migration have ranged from the development of capitalist relations within the estate economy to the compulsions of the Grow More Food Campaign to the political repatriation of ‘Indian’ Tamils from erstwhile Ceylon, now Sri Lanka. This article focuses on how the politics of belonging in Gudalur is a consequence of this history and has resulted in a sedentarist metaphysics shaping state policy and contestations around conservation. The article highlights how the state increasingly sees adivasis (=indigenous people) as a possible ethno-environmental fix for conservation and how non-adivasis project their environmental subjectivities to claim that they too belong. By unpacking the politics of belonging through a historical account of the making of conservation in the region, the article attempts to illustrate how conservation includes and excludes people from the hill landscape.


There have been a few recent attempts to estimate the economic value of ecosystem services from tiger reserves. Doing so, it is argued, will not only provide a justification for tiger reserves but also recognise the importance of ecosystem services to human well-being. We use a political ecology approach to argue that economic valuation is never a benign tool, but is very much situated in wider institutional contexts that favour certain actors over others. In India, protected areas are being valued even as people living within them are being evicted and their use of the forest restricted. We draw from fieldwork in the Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Hills of Karnataka and conversations with Soligas. The questions we ask are how is nature made legible and who benefits from such legibility. We suggest that economic valuation can hide complex human–nature relationships and undermine different ways of knowing and ‘valuing’ landscapes.

**S. ANANDHI**

As an introduction to the special issue, we have attempted to provide a broad outline to the discursive context of caste and craft that critically shaped the Indian discourse on caste and education in colonial India and Srilanka. Mapping the colonial, Missionary, Malthusian, and Eugenic discourses on education, this introduction sets the context for bringing together seven research papers that enquire into different spaces of pedagogical interventions in colonial India and Srilanka, to unveil the genealogy of early developmentalist agendas and how caste- and gender-based categorisation of the knowing subject were formulated, naturalised, and resisted. This paper also argues that caste and craft in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century reformist discourse on education, were highly visible tropes that emphasised the ‘politics of difference’ and alterity in the narratives of nationhood, national culture, and national development. This was far more opaque in Gandhi’s call for craft education as part of the Swadeshi ideas of the nation. If the colonial context of grand exhibitions and famines offered new narratives of craft education for the impoverished depressed classes, by the colonial government and the missionaries, the Indian eugenic intellectuals used this to argue for a clear bifurcation of literary education from technical or industrial education in order for the upper caste/class to pursue only the former and the latter to be offered for the lower classes. This was resisted by the subaltern movements like the Dravidian movement and the depressed classes through their demand for literary education to the lower castes.

ANANTA KUMAR GIRI


Life world is a multidimensional concept and reality in philosophy, social sciences, our practice of living. The essay explores its different meanings and interpretations, starting from Edmund Husserl to Jurgen Habermas in the European intellectual traditions and Sri Aurobindo, Gandhi, J.N. Mohanty, and Margaret Chatterjee in the Indic traditions. It rethinks the Habermasian idea of colonisation of the life world and argues how we need Gandhian struggles for overcoming this. It argues how life world is a field of satyagraha as it exists in the midst of Sattva, Rajas, and Tamas. It also argues how life world is a field of lokasamgraha (gathering of people) which is also related to atmasingraha (gathering of soul). With and beyond Habermas, it argues that life world is not only a field of reason but also of intuition and striving for the spiritual in the midst of many rational and infra-rational forces at work in self, culture, and society. The essay then links the challenges of life worlds to the challenge of living words in our lives—words which give birth to new words and worlds going beyond stasis, stagnation, and death of language, culture, self, and society. Life world is a field and flow of living worlds which have both pragmatic and spiritual dimensions. The essay explores the border-crossing between pragmatism and society and looks at life worlds and living words as fields of spiritual pragmatism.

The essay deals with the discourse and practice of interpretation of texts, cultures and the world and discusses how interpretation can lead to expansion and revolution of consciousness.

K. JAFAR

The advocates of intellectual property rights project strong patent regime as an effective way to promote research and development (R&D) activities leading to innovation while others argue that it may adversely affect local industries in developing countries and result in monopoly pricing that may compromise on larger interests, including public healthcare. The process patent regime enabled Indian pharmaceutical firms to strengthen their technological capability and performance in domestic and global markets. As the country reintroduced product patent protection in 2005, Indian ‘copycats’ could not follow their reverse engineering technology any more. Being a developing country and ‘pharmacy of the Global South’, India’s experience offers global dimensions to these debates. This article attempts to reflect on India’s experience with the new patent regime. It looks into the pattern of R&D, trade, and trend of product patenting in the pharmaceutical sector, and revisits public health concerns.

The Implications of Disaster on Dynamics of Migration in Kerala, Social Science in Perspective, 10 (4) and 11 (1): 671–692, March 2019.

The paper attempts to explore the implications of the recent disaster on the employment situation and the dynamics of migration in Kerala. It explores how mass education leads to educated unemployment, withdrawal of educated workforce from traditional jobs in primary sector, concentration of educated workforce in service sector jobs, and changes the dynamics of employment and migration in the state. While doing this, it highlights its impact on the dynamics of migration in terms of emigration of workers out of Kerala and in-migration into Kerala. In the post-disaster context, loss of livelihoods and assets pushes many families into distress, where limited options of livelihoods and employment growth in the local economy remain as a challenge. Given the experience with Gulf migration in improving the social and economic mobility of migrants and local development for several years, disaster is likely to start new waves of distress-driven emigration from Kerala. In the case of in-migration too, disaster seems to set some challenges in reviving the local economy and the domestic job market for domestic migrant labourers (DMLs). Considering the importance of emigration, remittances, support of global Malayalee diasporas and service of DMLs in the development process, the state government can
use this context to revisit policies effectively in mobilising the resources and expertise required for rebuilding the post-disaster state in a sustainable manner.

A. KALAIYARASAN

The changing caste realities in Haryana and their links with economic processes became visible in the protests of the Jats for Other Backward Class status. The concerns of the Jats are embedded in twin processes initiated in 1991: the ‘Market’ and the ‘Mandal’. Led by economic liberalisation, the job market demands certain attributes and levels of education and social skills to profit from its growth process. The implementation of the Mandal commission’s report has facilitated the relative mobility of lower castes, such as OBCs and Dalits, through reservations in government jobs and education. The Jats have responded to this crisis by changing the discourse from one of domination to one that highlights their deprivation to bolster their demands for OBC status.

KAREN COELHO

This ‘thematic essay’ draws on the theoretical framework of Urban Political Ecology (UPE) to explore how urban nature in Indian cities is an outcome of the ongoing co-production of social and natural processes, implicating history, technology, and power. It sketches key features and implications of this production of ‘socionatures’, employing five intersecting rubrics, namely Hybrids, Boundaries, Histories, Values, and Peripheries. Together, these frames build up an account of how the urban engine or metabolism, with its distinctive pace, drivers, and actions, assembles dynamic entities that defy easy categorisation and carry powerful political stakes. The essay draws on a selection of empirical work across Indian cities, including my own writings on Chennai, and on the theoretical contributions of UPE, to characterise the socio-spatial transformations and political dynamics that are encompassed in urban ecologies.

KRISHANU PRADHAN

The article is an attempt to assess India’s fiscal and external sector vulnerability in the context of the deterioration in major macroeconomic indicators in recent years. The balance sheet approach developed mainly by the International Monetary Fund is applied to analyse episodes of major fiscal, financial, and external payment crises in developing countries between the late 1990s to early 2000. The present work assesses the vulnerability in India’s fiscal and external sectors by descriptive and comparative analyses.
of relevant indicators and developing a composite vulnerability index (CVI) consisting of the indicators under study. Fiscal or external sector vulnerability can also be assessed by how easily or smoothly a government or a nation can finance its budgetary deficit or rollover of debt or the external sector funding needs. The method of financing and management of debt-related liabilities become important in this context. This may get reflected in currency composition, maturity pattern, and ownership pattern of liabilities. The CVI score and favourable currency composition, maturity pattern, and ownership pattern of liabilities, largely helped India reduce both fiscal and external sector liabilities significantly in recent years.


Continuous assessment of fiscal sustainability is essential to macroeconomic policy research for identifying the sources of risk and vulnerability in the fiscal and macro structure of a country and suggesting appropriate policy to avoid abrupt macroeconomic crises. In this context, this review-cum-technical note is an attempt to provide theoretical and empirical backgrounds for assessing the soundness of a country’s current and future fiscal policies. Since fiscal sustainability analysis is a multidimensional problem, the study presents various approaches to fiscal sustainability, with theoretical and empirical frameworks to understand the issue from an academic’s as well as practitioner’s perspectives.

**C. LAKSHMANAN**

This special issue of *Review of Development and Change* explores the theme of caste violence based on the reports of various judicial commissions of inquiry set up to go into the issue. It seeks to understand caste violence from the perspective of social justice and democracy and suggests necessary and possible forms of state intervention to safeguard the rights and safety of Dalits. As social science teachers and researchers in the field of democracy and social justice, we found it necessary to respond to the increasing occurrence of state-induced and societal violence in our midst and to come out with measures to prevent such atrocities and crimes against the underprivileged in future.


We are pleased to place on record the proceedings of the Dalit (anit-caste) Intellectual Collective (DIC) Revival Meeting, which was held on 27 and 28 December 2018 at the Indian Social Institute, Bangalore. We had discussions on the current plight of the marginalised and to chart out a tentative plan for future DIC activities. The meeting was informal but had intensive discussions on challenges related to higher education and school education,
and political and economic situation of Dalits and the marginalised, with special focus on critically analysing the role of the state and the market in ameliorating problems of agricultural workers, the unemployed, the youth etc.

**SHESADRI BANERJEE**  

In this paper, we develop a small open economy New Keynesian dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model to understand the relative importance of two key technology shocks, Hicks neutral total factor productivity (TFP) shock and investment specific technology (IST) shock for an emerging market economy like India. In addition to these two shocks, our model includes three demand side shocks such as fiscal spending, home interest rate, and foreign interest rate. Using a Bayesian approach, we estimate our DSGE model with Indian annual data for key macroeconomic variables over the period of 1971–2010, and for subsamples of pre-liberalisation (1971–1990) and post-liberalisation (1991–2010) periods. Our study reveals three main results. First, output correlates positively with TFP, but negatively with IST. Second, TFP and IST shocks are the first and the second most important contributors to aggregate fluctuations in India. In contrast, the demand side disturbances play a limited role. Third, although TFP plays a major role in determining aggregate fluctuations, its importance vis-à-vis IST has declined during the post-liberalisation era. We find that structural shifts of nominal friction and relative home bias for consumption to investment in the post-liberalisation period can account for the rising importance of the IST shocks in India.

**K. SIVASUBRAMANIYAN**  

This paper aims to find out the current status of tribal population in the core social sectors of health, education, and livelihood. For assessing the human development status of the tribal population, 8 hill groups comprising 225 revenue villages in 7 districts, were selected. At grass root level, 640 sample respondents were interviewed from 118 sample villages. The study revealed that 97% of inhabitants belonged to Malayali. Health-wise, primary health centres at best served as dispensaries distributing medicines, and patients with serious ailments were referred to higher health care units outside the hills. The literacy gap between Scheduled Tribes and general population varied from 10.2 points to 29.5 points, and the Government Tribal Residential institutions were established in the hill groups without relation to its tribal population. As far as livelihood, the inhabitants were cultivators but the dry land agriculture limited their period of cultivation. In the absence of alternate income in and around their habitats, they adopted multi-pronged strategies even to maintain their well-being and improve their economic conditions.

Water has become a precious commodity in recent decades mainly due to continuous increase of population. Hence, its conservation and judicious use are considered most important. In agriculture, water management is a sine qua non for increasing crop productivity, especially the common sources of water such as tanks. Evidence based on Mamulnamas (rules and procedures codified on the availability and distribution of tank water) show that centuries ago, water management practices were effectively handled by the farmers under tank irrigation systems in South India. These practices were necessitated mainly to avert a ‘scarcity’ condition and to enable a ‘sustained water supply’ throughout the crop growth period. This paper attempts to focus on the traditional water management practices adopted by farmers in two major tank irrigation systems in Tamil Nadu. Further, present performance of water allocation during normal tank supply period (in 2015–16) is also discussed in the selected villages served by the two tank systems.

**M. UMANATH**


This paper aims to analyse the determinants of the choice probability of millet consumption and the demand for major millets at household level in India. For this, we used consumer expenditure survey data collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) for the years 2004–05 and 2011–12. Heckman sample selection model was used to estimate the functional relationship between household-level characteristics and millet consumption, as zero expenditure is encountered for many of the households in the data set. The analysis revealed that the prices of millets and other food commodities had statistically significant effect on both millet consumption probability and the quantity demanded of millets while per capita income was not an important determinant. It is confirmed that the millets continue to be treated as inferior goods in India. Besides, age of household head has a positive relationship with millet consumption, whereas larger household size and higher educational level decreased the probability of millet consumption and quantity demanded.

**L. VENKATACHALAM**


Agricultural landscapes referred to as ‘agro-ecosystems’ provide both marketable and non-marketable ecosystem services. The ability of agro-ecosystems to provide ecosystem services is limited by the nature of production systems and production method. Promotion
of input-intensive production systems results in short-term productivity gains along with long-term ecological and environmental losses. India’s agriculture suffers from various ecological problems, such as soil pollution, overexploitation of groundwater, and loss of biodiversity. Policy measures aimed at improving agriculture should shift from a purely ‘productivity enhancement’ objective towards promotion of ecologically sustainable pro-environmental agricultural production (PAP) practices to realise the goal of ‘productivity in perpetuity’. This article examines the feasibility of ‘nudges and incentives’ in payment for ecosystem services/agri-environmental schemes (PES/AES) in India, which could be a possible policy solution. It could nudge farmers to PAP practices and would be fiscally feasible even for individual states to adopt in a federal system of governance.

(with Lalit Kumar, Manjula M., Ramachandra Bhatta, D. Suresh Kumar, P. Indira Devi and Pranab Mukhopadhyay) **Doubling India’s Farm Incomes: Paying Farmers for Ecosystem Services, Not Just Crops!**, *Economic & Political Weekly*, 54 (23): 43–49, 8 June 2019.

The Government of India aims to double farm incomes by 2022. A mechanism of payment for ecosystem services, which would compensate farmers for the value of the non-market agroecosystem services they produce, would address the issues of farm income and the deep ecological crisis in agriculture. This strategy would be within the fiscal ability of the government and would only use the existing allocation for agriculture. The institutional framework required to implement PES already exists. If properly implemented, PES could persuade Indian farmers to adopt ecologically sensitive agricultural practices which, in turn, could double farm income.

**A.R. VENKATACHALAPATHY**


C.W. Damodaram Pillai (1832–1901) and U.V. Swaminatha Iyer (1855–1942) have an iconic status in Tamil literary culture. Between them, these two scholars published virtually all the major ancient literary works which have won for Tamil the status of a classical language. The world of contemporary Tamil scholarship has however been divided in making a comparative assessment of these two scholarly giants. These assessments have been informed by deeply-held ideological and political positions, and have tended to cleave on the lines of Caste (Brahmin and non-Brahmin; Brahmin and Vellala), Religion (Hindu x Christian; Saiva x Hindu; Saiva x Christian), and Region (Sri Lanka and Tamilnadu/India). This paper relooks the relationship between the two based on thus-far untapped correspondence. Based on this fascinating archive it traces the evolving relationship between the two over the 1880s and 1890s, and seeks to show how competition, cooperation, and collaboration produced the classical literary past.
M. VIJAYABASKAR

In recent years, ‘youth’ has emerged as a distinct category of population to be governed in India. Policy efforts to realise the ‘demographic dividend’ amidst an agrarian crisis have however not met with success, as suggested by reports of jobless growth on the one hand and poor quality of employment generated outside agriculture on the other. What are the prospects of improving youth livelihoods within agriculture? Can the youth revive the prospects of agriculture? Improving incomes within agriculture while also paying sufficient attention to caste and gender relations that shape labour hierarchies, access to land, youth preferences, and mobility aspirations, is critical to imagining a future that sustains agriculture and youth livelihoods.


Tamil Nadu is recognised for its achievements in human development, especially in the area of healthcare. In light of the central government’s recent move to launch an insurance-based targeted healthcare provision, a case is made for paying attention to building public health infrastructure based on Tamil Nadu’s experience with healthcare provisioning. Apart from highlighting the pitfalls of insurance-based provisioning and targeting, the paper makes a case for recognising regional trajectories and institutional innovations in a domain where subnational governments have primary responsibility in service provisioning.


Despite sustained demand, the plantation economy, tea in particular, is in a ‘crisis’ and hence undermining the livelihoods of workers and small producers involved. Based on secondary literature, we elaborate the factors contributing to this ‘crisis’ in the tea economy and what we see as problematic in the institutional response to this ‘crisis’ and hence in ensuring better lives for labourers. First, we point out that the crisis is an outcome of shifts and slippages in governance regimes and a failure of capital to make sustained investments in the sector. We highlight gaps in governance, such as exit of capital without ensuring decent livelihoods for labour in large plantations, casualisation of work, reliance on small-grower models, and concentration of marketing power in tea value chains, that allow little room for value redistribution. The paper therefore develops a critique of the premises underlying some of the policy shifts. Second, we point out that viability of the plantation economy cannot be reduced merely to commodity-specific interests. Biodiversity, gender, politics of land grab, land titling, and sustainability in terms of ecology, are emerging as equally important aspects of the plantation question. A value
chain approach that emphasises ‘upgrading’ as a way out to secure better livelihoods, ought to therefore also recognise the role of local ecologies that generate values and currently sustain plantation crop economies. The productivist logic of most interventions in the plantation economy may therefore require a rethink. Finally, we discuss a few micro-level interventions to suggest possible pathways towards a ‘high road’ to address the crisis.

**Book Reviews in Research Journals**

**A. KALAIYARASAN**

**C. LAKSHMANAN**

**M. VIJAYABASKAR**

**Articles in Newspapers / Magazines / Websites**

**S. ANANDHI**

**A. KALAIYARASAN**
(with Christophe Jaffrelot) Quota and Bad Faith, *The Indian Express*, 14 January 2019.
C. LAKSHMANAN

SHASHANKA BHIDE
(with C. Rangarajan) Supporting Farmers, the Middle Way, *The Indian Express*, 28 August 2018.

K. SIVASUBRAMANIYAN
*Kudineerp Pirachnaikkuth Theervu Yenna?* (What is the Solution for Drinking Water?), *Dinamani*, 20 February 2019.


M. UMANATH


Unemployment and Opportunities in India, *Hindu Tamil Thisai*, 1 April 2019.


(with Balaji S.J.) Rise of the Machines: Why India Need Not Be Afraid, *Down to Earth* online, blog post, 18 April 2019


L. VENKATACHALAM
*Vivasayigalai Kakkum Thevaiketra Urpathu Murai* (Cultivation Method Needed to Protect Farmers), *Hindu Tamil Thisai*, 3 September 2018.


Peridar Izhapeedugalai Evvaru Kanakiduvathu? (How to Calculate Disaster Compensation?), Hindu Tamil Thisai, 10 December 2018.

A.R. VENKATAKALAPATHY
When a Brazilian Historian Met Tagore in New York, The Telegraph, 26 December 2018.
(Book review) Modern South India: A History from the 17th Century to Our Times by Rajmohan Gandhi, The Tribune, 13 January 2019
Delhi’s Inroads into Dravidian Heartland, Live Mint, 11 March 2019.
The Plot Thickens: A Tamil Translation of a Novel that Bankim Did Not Write, The Telegraph, 1 May 2019.
What’s in a Name? Often, it is Caste, The Telegraph, 27 June 2019.
After Karunanidhi, Can Stalin Saga Be a Fitting Sequel like Godfather, The Print, 2 September 2018.
Kalaignar Karunanidhi: A Political Artist Who Shaped Tamil Politics for Over 50 Years, Scroll.in, 10 August 2018.

M. VIJAYABASKAR
(Book review) Modern South India: A History from the 17th Century to Our Times by Rajmohan Gandhi, Outlook, 11 February 2019.
11. Academic Activities

Faculty

Papers Presented at Seminars / Conferences / Workshops

AJIT MENON


S. ANANDHI
Disciplining Caste Bodies: Missionaries and the Technical Training. Association for Asian Studies-in Asia Conference panel on ‘Manual or Mental? Discourses and Experiments in Education in Colonial South Asia’, Association for Asian Studies in Asia and Ashoka University, Delhi, India Habitat Centre, 7 July 2018.


The Life and Times of Radhabai Subborayan. One-day workshop on Women’s Madras Week, World University Association of Women, Madras School of Social Work, 8 October 2018.


ANANTA KUMAR GIRI
Rethinking Development. World Congress of Anthropology, Florianopolis (Brazil), 16–20 July 2018.

Confucianism, Vedanta and Social Theorizing. Learning to be Human for our Global Times Research Center in Religion and Values, Shandong, 7–9 August 2018.
Rethinking and Transforming Dialogues. Learning to be Human for our Global Times World Congress of Philosophy, Beijing, 13–20 August 2018.


Rethinking and Rewriting Indian Philosophy. Rewriting Indian Philosophy, Sanchi University, Sanchi, 25 September 2018.


Social Science Discourse and Writings in Odia. Annual Meetings of Odisha Gabeshana Chakra, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, 19–20 January 2019.


Rethinking Social Theory, Asian Dialogues and Regional Imaginations of India. Social Theory, Asian Dialogues and Regional Imaginations of India, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, 26–27 March 2019.


K. JAFAR


A. KALAIYARASAN
Trends in Growth and Inequality: A Case Study of Tamil Nadu. Faculty Seminar, MIDS, Chennai, 9 August 2018.

Economic Representation of Muslims. Political Representation: Theory, Practice and Emerging Challenges in India, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 23–24 August 2018.

Dominant Castes, From Bullock Capitalists to OBCs? The Impact of Class Differentiation in Rural India. LIA-SPINPER—University of California Berkeley Conference on Political Representation, Ashoka University, New Delhi, 21 December 2018.


Winners and Losers: Indian Muslims Post-Sachar. International Workshop on Globalisation and the Muslim Middle Class In India, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 25–26 March 2019.
KAREN COELHO
Isolated Peripheries: Mobility Challenges of City-Edge Low Income Housing in India and South Africa (co-authored with Glyn Williams, Darshini Mahadevia, Sarah Charlton, and Paula Meth). Royal Geographical Society Annual Conference, Royal Geographical Society, Cardiff, Wales, 28–31 August 2018.

Slum-free Cities through Mass Peripheral Resettlement. Rethinking Urbanisation and the Right to the City, Citizen, Consumer and Civic Action Group, Chennai, 2 October 2018.


KRIPA ANANTHPUR


KRISHANU PRADHAN

C. LAKSHMANAN

Women in State Politics of Tamil Nadu. National Consultation on Women and Governance with focus on Women in State Politics, Department-cum-Centre for Women’s Studies, Panjāb University in partnership with NAWO and Women 2030, Panjāb University, Chandīgarh, 27–28 February 2019.

SHESADRI BANERJEE

Financial Frictions, Bank Intermediation and Transmission Mechanism of Monetary Policy: Evidence from Indian Economy.

- DEPR Study Circle, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai, 9 July 2018.
- Faculty Seminar, Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru, 24 August 2018.
- Symposium of Money, Banking and Finance, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 22 February 2019.
- Research Meeting at Monetary and Economic Department, Bank for International Settlements Basel (Switzerland), 22 May 2019.

K. SIVASUBRAMANIYAN


Historical Development of Tank Irrigation and Issues Relating to Management of Tanks. Two-week Refresher Course in Community Resource Management, UGC Inter-disciplinary Course for University and College Teachers, Bharathidasan University, Trichy, 1 October 2018.


Status of Surface Water Sources & Small Water Bodies in Tamil Nadu–1 and Sustainability of Small Water Bodies in Tamil Nadu–2. Two-week short-term course on Sustainable Development, Faculty of Arts, Department of Business Administration, Annamalai University, Chidambaran, 16 December 2018.


M. UMANATH
Crop Diversification under Paddy Farming System in India: Determinants and Effect on Farm Income and Input Use Pattern. XIV Agricultural Science Congress 2019, Indian National Agricultural Research Academy (National Academy of Agricultural Sciences), New Delhi, 20–23 February 2019.

L. VENKATACHALAM


A.R. VENKATAchalapathy


Expletives Deleted: A Cultural History of Swearing and Abuse.

- Seminar series, Department of African, Middle Eastern and South Asian Languages and Literatures, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, 8 October 2018.
- South Asia Seminar series, Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 9 October 2018.
- Seminar Series, Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, 22 March 2019.


From Pulavar to Professor: Politics and the Professionalization of the Tamil Teacher. Seminar Series, Department of South Asian Languages & Civilizations, University of Chicago, Chicago, 18 October 2018.

**Copyright and Creativity.** 92nd Annual Music Festival, Music Academy, Chennai, 16 December 2018.

**M. VIJAYABASKAR**


**Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops**

**AJIT MENON**

(Department Seminar) **Making Nature Legible: The Social and Political Consequences of the Economic Valuation of Tiger Reserves** (co-authored with Nitin D. Rai). Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology—Bombay, Mumbai, 10 October 2018.


(Chairperson for a Session on Environmental Ethics) Towards a Sustainable Environment: Sociological Configurations of Environmental Crimes, Criminology Department, University of Madras and Sociology Department, Stella Maris College, Chennai, 8 February 2019.

**S. ANANDHI**

(Guest Lectures) **Interrogating Patriarchy, Nation, Identity and Development.** Leadership Workshop on Feminism, Movement Building and Rights, CREA, Institute for Feminist Leadership, Movement Building and Rights (South Asia), Kathmandu, Nepal, 13–20 May 2018.

(Lecture) **Women Workers, Caste and Urban City: The Case Study of Chennai.** Exploratory
workshop on ‘Gender and Social Reconfigurations in Urban Cities’, Department of Sociology, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester (U.K.), 13 June 2018.

(Discussant) Workshop on Gender Capital, Leadership and Start ups, Metropolitan Chancellors’ Fellowship Roundtable Workshop, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester (U.K.), 14 June 2018.


(Chair) National Conference on Being and Doing Gender: Multidisciplinary Perspectives, Department of Women’s Studies, University of Madras, University of Madras, 7 December 2018.

ANANTA KUMAR GIRI

(Lecture) Transformative Harmony. Dayalbag Educational Institute, Agra, 12 July 2018.

Upholding Our World and Regenerating Our Earth. Terra Mirim, Salvadore (Brazil), 30 July 2018.

Transformative Harmony and Human Development. Derozio Memorial College, Kolkata, 15 September 2018.

Towards a New Yoga and Tantra of Human Development and Upholding Our World and Regenerating Our Earth. San Diego State University, 11 October 2018.


Creative Social Research and the Calling of Social Healing. Department of Sociology, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, 26 October 2018.

Rethinking Media as Meditation and Satyagraha in a So-Called Age of Post-Truth. Faculty of Media Studies, University of Western Ontario, London (Canada), 12 November 2018.


Practical Spirituality and Human Development: Belief, Faith and Beyond. ‘Do We Need to Believe in God to Lead a Moral Life’, Parkside Tavern, San Francisco, 8 December 2018.


Social Sciences and the Regional Imagination of India: Social Science Writings and Discourses in Hindi. Department of Sociology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, 1 February 2019.

Writing Society, Writing Culture. Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem, 13 February 2019.

(Two lectures) Social Theory. Refresher Course, Academic Staff College, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 18–19 February 2019.


Confucianism and Vedanta. Yi-Lan University, 6 March 2019.

(Lecture) Cross-Cultural Philosophy and the Dance of Life. National Taiwan University, 7 March 2019.

Visiting and lecturing, National Taipei University, 8 March 2019.


Social Theory, Asian Dialogues and Regional Imaginations of India: Cultivating Planetary Conversations. Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology—Guwahati, Guwahati, 1 April 2019.
Rethinking Sociology and Anthropology. Department of Anthropology, Sikkim University, Gangtok, 3 April 2019.


Darshana, Sahitya o Manaba Vidya: Sangama, Sadhana or Sangharshara Dhara Sampratika Odia Sahityare (Philosophy, Anthropology and Literature: Streams of Confluence, Strivings and Struggles in Contemporary Odia Literature). Department of Odia, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha, 28 June 2019.

Rethinking and Transforming the Politics, Development and Ethnography of the Marginalized. School of Social Sciences, F.M. University, Balasore, Odisha, 29 June 2019.

K. JAFAR

(Invited Lecture) Perspectives on Development. Department of Economics, M.O.P. Vaishnav College, Chennai, 9 August 2018.

(Participated) One-week training programme on Methods and Approaches to Research on Migration Issues (XIII), Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, 17–21 September 2018.

Financial Inclusion in Kerala: Role of Traditional Systems, Microfinance, and Migration. Faculty Seminar, MIDS, Chennai, 30 October 2018.


Panellist, Doctoral Colloquium, Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, 9 March 2019.

A. KALAIYARASAN

**Trends in Growth and Inequality: A Case Study of Tamil Nadu**, Faculty Seminar, MIDS, Chennai, 9 August 2018.

(Invited Lecture) **Dominant Castes, from Bullock Capitalists to OBCs? The Impact of Class Differentiation in Rural India.** Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology—Bombay, 5 November 2018.


KAREN COELHO

(Organiser and Chair) Third National Coordination meeting of Boundary Spanning Project, ICSSR, MIDS, Chennai, 27–30 July 2018.

(Presentation to government) **Final report of Baseline Study of Impacts of Resettlement in Gudapakkam and Perumbakkam.** Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and ICSSR, TNSCB, Chennai, 20 August 2018.

(Lecture) **New Geographies of Vulnerability in India’s Metros.** German Media Ambassadors, Asian College of Journalism, Chennai, 7 September 2018.


(Lecture) **Slum Resettlement and its Impacts in Chennai.** Urban Fellows Study Tour, Indian Intitute for Human Settlements, Bangalore, MIDS, 30 October 2018.


(Presentation to government) **Interim report, State Planning Commission (SPC) project.** Tamil Nadu SPC, Secretariat, Chennai, 12 April 2019.

**KRIPA ANANTHPUR**

(Speaker) **Participatory Governance: Democracy-enhancing Last-mile Mechanism.** International conference on Economics, Entrepreneurship and Psychology for the Common Good, People's Planet Institute in collaboration with Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology—Madras, Chennai, & Indo–German Centre for Sustainability, Chennai, 10 March 2018.


(Presentation) **P Tracking Data Collection for Planning: Advantages and Constraints.** Housing and Urban Development Department, Chennai, 9 August 2018.


(Invited Discussant), SEAB evaluation feedback, DEAR, Chennai, 17 December 2018.

(Keynote Speaker) **Fostering Active Citizenship: What role can Local Governance Play? Some Reflections.** Annual Academic Conference 2019, Department of Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology–Madras, Chennai, 2 February 2019.

(Presenter) State-level Coordination Committee on Joint Panel surveys. Planning & Development Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, 28 February 2018.

(Speaker) **Participatory Planning for Village Development Planning in Tamil Nadu.** Panchayat Raj Day Celebrations, Department of Local Governance, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, 24 April 2019.

KRISHANU PRADHAN

(Public Lecture) **Do Richer States Subsidize Poorer Ones in India?** Annual Inter-collegiate Fest OIKONOMIKA 2018, PG Department of Economics, St. Joseph’s College, Bengaluru, 17 September 2018.

C. LAKSHMANAN
(Organiser) **Right to Participate in Public Life: Understanding the Fact finding is an Instrument.** National seminar, Madras School of Social Work, Chennai, 10 December 2018.


SHASHANKA BHIDE

SHESADRI BANERJEE

K. SIVASUBRAMANIYAN
(Discussant) Public viva-voce, Department of Economics, University of Madras, 1 March 2019


M. UMANATH

( Participant) Summer School in Econometrics, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune, Maharashtra, 23 May—3 June 2019.

L. VENKATACHALAM

(Chair) Session on Adaptation to Climate Change. Two-day National Workshop on Economic Costs of Climate Change in Rural India, Madras School of Economics, Chennai and GIZ, New Delhi, Chennai, 13 July 2018.

(Panellist) **Economic Approaches for Water Management.** International Consultation on Water: Augmentation of Supply and Management of Demand, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai, 8 August 2018.

(Resource Person) **Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services.** Guest Lecture Series, Department of Economics and Cooperation, University of Mysore, Mysuru, 9 August 2018.


(Chair) Session on Ecological Sustainability and Sustainable Development, International Conference on Ecology, Economy and Society, Inter-University Center for Alternative Economics, Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, 18 August 2018.

(Panellist) **Challenges in Teaching Undergraduate Economics.** Inaugural Function of Economics Association, Department of Economics, Madras Christian College, Chennai, 20 August 2018.

(Lecture) **Behavioural Development Economics.** Fr. Oswald Mathias Endowment Lecture, St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai, 29 August 2018.

(Lecture) **Behavioural Economics and Neoclassical Economics.** Guest Lecture Series, Department of Economics, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, 29 August 2018.

(Resource Person) **Conducting Primary Surveys without Biases and Errors** (2 Lectures). UGC-sponsored Training Course on Research Methodology, Department of Criminology, University of Madras, Chennai, 3 September 2018.


(Resource Person) **Measuring Ecological Footprint: An Ecosystem Services Approach.** Seminar on Ecological Footprints of Food and Food Life Cycle Analysis, United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, and Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 10 September 2018.
(Guest Lecture) **Introduction to Behavioural Economics.** Loyola Economics Association for Development Programme, Department of Economics, Loyola College, Chennai, 17 September 2018.

(Lecture) **Recent Developments in Development Economics.** Guest Faculty Lecture Series, Department of Economics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, 20 September 2018.

(Valedictory Address) **Methods of Quantifying Agro-ecosystem Services.** Seminar on Quantitative Techniques in Agricultural Research, Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, 20 September 2018.


(Lecture) **Introduction to Behavioural Economics.** Guest Lecture Series, Government Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, 3 October 2018.

(Resource Person) **The Art of Publishing in Academic Journals.** ICCSR-sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty in Social Sciences, School of Social Sciences and International Studies, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 27 October 2018.

(Chair) **Financial Inclusion in Kerala: Role of Traditional Systems, Microfinance, and Migration.** Faculty Seminar Series, MIDS, Chennai, 30 October 2018.


(Lectures) **What is Green GDP?** (18 November 2018) and **Water Resources Management in India** (26 November 2018). Guest Lecture Series, Shankar IAS Academy, Chennai.


(Resource Person) **Art of Publishing in Academic Journals.** Workshop on Academic Writing, Department of Economics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, 30 November 2018.
(Panellist) **Ethical Issues in Social Science Research.** Dialogue on Transparency, Openness and Ethics in Development Research, 3ie and Sehgal Foundation, New Delhi, 4 December 2018.

(Resource Person) **Fundamental Aspects of Doing Research.** Faculty Development Programme in Research Methodology, M.O.P. Vaishanav College for Women, Chennai, 7 December 2018.


(Lecture) **Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods and Services.** Guest Lecture Series, Department of Economics, Lady Doak College, Madurai, 19 December 2018.

(Panellist) **Economic Transformation in India: Leading Issues.** 39th Annual Conference of Association of Economists of Tamil Nadu, Department of Economics, Madras Chrsitian College, Tambaram, Chennai, 22 December 2018.

(Lectures) **Sustainable Development and Environmental Management** (4 lectures; 4 January 2019) and **Economic Instruments for Environmental Management** (4 lectures; 1 March 2019). PG Programme in Management, Indian Institute of Management—Amritsar, Amritsar.

(Valedictory Address) **Experimental Methods in Social Sciences.** Two-day Workshop on Research Methodology, Queen Mary’s College, Chennai, 8 January 2019.

(Resource Person) **Natural Resource Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services.** Capacity Building Workshop on Natural Resources Accounting, International Centre for Environment Audit and Sustainable Development, Jaipur, 17 January 2019.


(Speaker) **Role of Economic Valuation in Managing Wetlands.** Event to celebrate National Wetland Day, Department of Environment, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, 2 February 2019.


(Chair) **Session on Managing Environment: Priorities and Strategies.** International Conference on Financial Inclusion, Inclusive Growth and Social Development, Department of Economics, Kannur University, Thalassery, 6 February 2019.
(Keynote Address) **Environmental Economics for Sustainable Development.** National Symposium on Environmental Economics, Department of Economics, Loyola College, Chennai, 14 February 2019.

(Resource Person) **Major Ideas of Nobel Laureates in Economics** (4 lectures; 15 February 2019) and **Behavioural and Institutional Economics** (4 lectures; 16 February 2019) Workshop on Contemporary Economic Thought, Department of Economics, Lady Doak College, Madurai.


(Lecture) **Introduction to Behavioural Economics.** Annual Common Lecture Series, Department of Economics, Stella Maris College, Chennai, 7 March 2019.


(Resource Person) **Challenges of Teachers in the Globalised World.** Training Programme on Academic Leadership, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, and MEASI Institute of Management, Chennai, Chennai, 3 April 2019.

(Resource Person) **Basics of Academic Writing.** Workshop on Academic Writing, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Srirperumbudur, and Department of Sociology, University of Madras, Chennai, 29 April 2019.

(Speaker) **General Aspects of Doing Research.** Interactive Session with visiting Postgraduate Students of Lady Doak College, MIDS, Chennai, 28 May 2019.

(Resource Person) **Writing Research Proposals in Social Sciences.** Faculty Enrichment Programme, Stella Maris College, Chennai, 11 June 2019.


**A.R. VENKATACHALAPATHY**
(Lecture) **Language Politics in Tamilnadu.** Asian College of Journalism, Chennai, July 2018.

**M. VIJAYABASKAR**
(Presentation) **Structural Transformation and Mobility: A Dravidian Legacy.** National Conference on ‘Dravidian Politics: Historical Footprints’, Roja Muthiah Research Library,


(Keynote Address) **Employment Generation under Globalisation: A Critical Appraisal of Contemporary Policies in India.** National seminar on Globalisation and People’s Management: Battle between Fairness and Efficiency, Department of Human Resource Management, St. Joseph’s College (Autonomous), Trichy, and ICSSR, New Delhi, Trichy, 30 August 2018.

(Talk) **Promise of Inclusive Development: Some Concerns.** Growth, Development and the Indian Economy under the National Democratic Alliance, EHESS, Paris, 18 September 2018.

(Seminar presentation) **Can the Labour Question Be Resolved through High Growth? Evidence from a Fast-transitioning India** (with M. Suresh Babu). Visiting Scholar Series, Institute of Geography and Sustainability, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, 25 June 2018.

**Other Academic Activities / Administration / Achievements**

**AJIT MENON**

Doctoral co-guide, University of Amsterdam (1 student).

Reviewed three PhD theses (Indian Institute of Technology—Bombay; Jawaharlal Nehru University; Delhi University).

Conducted a PhD viva at Indian Institute of Technology—Bombay.

External Referee for a Professor-post application, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Canada.

Refereed one article each for *LEAD, People and Nature, Political Geography, and Geoforum*.

Member, Committees & Councils at MIDS: Governing Council; Academic Council; PhD Committee.

PhD guide, MIDS (5 students).


S. ANANDHI

Member, Advisory committee: Centre for Women’s Studies, Ethiraj College, Chennai; Stella Maris College, Chennai; Centre for Women’s Development and Research, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur.

Member, Board of Studies: Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur; Women’s Studies, Centre for Women’s Studies, Alagappa University, Karaikudi.

Member, Doctoral Committee: Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology—Madras, Chennai (4 students); Department of Social Work, Madras School of Social Work (1 student); Department of History, Bharathidasan University, Trichy (1 student); Centre for Women’s Studies and Department of Economics, Madras University (1 student); Media Sciences, Anna University, Chennai (1 student)

External evaluation member for a PhD Proposal at Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology—Madras.

PhD thesis examiner: Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (1 student); Women’s Studies Department, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai (1 student); Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (1 student).

Conducted two PhD viva voce examinations (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur; Women’s Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad).

(Guest Lecture) Gender and Caste in Tamil Nadu. Anna University, Chennai, 14th Indo-Dutch course on ‘Eco-system Services and Coastal Zone Development’, University of Amsterdam along with the Institute for Ocean Management, Anna University, Chennai, Anna University, 5 April 2018.

(Visiting Faculty Lectures) Covering Gender. Lecture series, Asian College of Journalism, Chennai, 21 January to 20 March 2019.

Refereed a book manuscript for Routledge India.


Associate Editor, Review of Development and Change.
Chair, Library Committee, MIDS.
PhD guide, MIDS (4 students).

**ANANTA KUMAR GIRI**
Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Academic Council.

**P.G. BABU**
Chairman’s Nominee to the Senate, Indian Institute of Technology—Bombay, Mumbai.
Chief Justice of India’s Nominee to the Academic Council, Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai.
Member, Faculty Selection Committee: Centre for the Study of Social Systems, Kolkata; Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal.

**K. JAFAR**
Refereed one article for *Indian Economic Journal*, four articles for *Review of Development and Change*.
Refereed one MIDS Working Paper.
External Examiner for MA dissertation, Madras School of Economics, Chennai (3 students).
(Lectures) *Economics of Informal Sector* (27 February 2019) and *Economics of IPRs* (1 March 2019). Advanced Economics, PhD coursework, MIDS.
Associate Editor, *Review of Development and Change*.

**A. KALAIYARASAN**
(Lecture) *Economics of Identity*. Advanced Economics, PhD coursework, MIDS, 27 February 2019.


Member, PhD Committee, MIDS.

**KAREN COELHO**
Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Review of Urban Affairs of Economic & Political Weekly*.

Member, International Advisory Panel, Revitalising Informal Settlements and their Environments project, Monash University, Melbourne. Attended panel meetings in Melbourne.

Jury member, ‘Eyes on the Canal’ competition for ecological restoration plans on Buckingham Canal, Organised by GIZ.

Chair, Working Group for the Vulnerable Communities theme, Resilient Chennai initiative.


(Lectures) PhD coursework, MIDS
- 9 sessions on Qualitative Research, in Research Methods, March 2019.

(Guest Lecturer) 22 sessions in course on Urban Studies, Asian College of Journalism, February 2019.

(Guest Lecturer) 9 sessions in course on Qualitative Research Methods, SRM University School of Public Health, SRM University, Chennai, 19–21 February 2019.

PhD guide, MIDS (2 students).

Member, Doctoral Committee: MIDS (4 students).

Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Academic Council; (Chair) PhD Committee; (Chair) Internal Complaints Committee; Library Committee; Purchase and Disposal Committee.

**KRIPA ANANTHPUR**
Member, State-Level Coordination Committee for Panel Studies.

MIDS Representative, State Evaluation Advisory Board.

Member, Board of Studies, Agri-Business Management, University of Mysore.

Member, Doctoral Committee: Indian Institute of Technology—Madras (1 student); Stella Maris College, Chennai (1 student); MIDS (2 students).

PhD guide, MIDS (1 student).

Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Academic Council; PhD Committee.

(Lectures) PhD coursework, MIDS

**KRISHANU PRADHAN**

(Interview) 'Economy has been growing at around 5% the last 7–8 years', *rediff.com*, 21 June 2019. With reference to Arvind Subramanian's research paper 'India's GDP Mis-estimation: Likelihood, Magnitudes, Mechanisms, and Implications'.

Associate Editor, *Review of Development and Change*.

Refereed four articles for *Review of Development and Change*.

Member, PhD Committee, MIDS. Prepared question paper and answer key for MIDS PhD Admission Test 2018, evaluated answer sheets.

(Lectures) 12 hours. Advanced Economics, PhD coursework, MIDS.

**C. LAKSHMANAN**

Visiting Fellow, Centre for Advance Studies, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, October 2018. Delivered public lecture on **Talking the Political Culturally: A Case of Contemporary Tamil Cinema** and classroom lectures on **Dalit Literature and Politics of Development** and **Interrogating Enquiry Commission Reports on Caste Violence: A Case of Tamil Nadu**.


Member, Doctoral Committee: Indian Institute of Technology—Madras (3 students); Bharathidasan University, Trichy (3 students); MIDS (2 students).

Thesis examiner
- PhD: Department of Cultural Studies, English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad (1 student); Centre for Human Rights, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad (1 student); Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad (1 student);
• MPhil: Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (1 student); Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, Delhi (1 student).


PhD co-guide, MIDS (2 students).

Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Academic Council; Library Committee.

Guidance of interns: Madras School of Social Work, Chennai (1 student); Department of Economics, Loyola College, Chennai (1 student).

**SHASHANKA BHIDE**

As Director, provided overall direction to the operations of the Institute.

**SHESADRI BANERJEE**


Member, Standing Committee on Centralised Information Management System, Department of Statistics and Information Management, Reserve Bank of India.

Judge, Reserve Bank of India Policy Challenge competition, 2019.

Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Academic Council.

**K. SIVASUBRAMANIYAN**

Attended Executive Council Meeting, Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department, Secretariat, Chennai.

Conducted PhD viva voce examination, Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on Rural Livelihood: A Study with Special Reference to Kancheepuram District, Department of Economics, D.R.B.C.C.C. Hindu College, Chennai.

Member, Doctoral Committee: Centre for Research, Anna University, Chennai (2 students).

Member, Selection Committee: Three SAWA (Saci Waters) Phase II Fellows, Centre for Water Resources, Anna University, Chennai, 12 November 2018; Two Assistant Professors, Department of Economics, D.R.B.C.C.C. Hindu College, Pattabiram, Chennai, 10 April 2019.

Resource person for refresher course to staff on Water Management in Tamil Nadu, Puthia Thalaimurai TV, Chennai.

Expert, news programme on water-related issues in Tamil Nadu: Puthiya Thalaimurai TV (23 July 2018); NEWS 7 Tamil (25 July 2018); News18 Tamil Nadu (24 November 2018); Thanthi TV (7 May 2019); Cauvery TV (10 May 2019); News-J TV (30 May 2019); The NEWS Minute Web channel (4 June 2019);
Panellist: *Neeya–Naana* on Water Management in Tamil Nadu, Vijay TV (12 August 2018); *Aayutha Ezhuththu* on Water, Thanthi TV (11 August 2018); *Thuninthu Sol* on Water and Agriculture, News18 Tamil Nadu TV channel (various days); *Kudineer Ini Kanal Neer*, special programme, Thanthi TV (13 May 2019); *Nerpadu Pesu* on Water scarcity, Puthiya Thalamurai TV (14 June 2019).

PhD guide, MIDS (3 students).

Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Academic Council; (Chair) Faculty Seminar Committee.

**M. UMANATH**

(Lectures) PhD coursework, MIDS

- 6 classes on Production Economics, in Advanced Economics;
- 8 classes on Basic Statistics and Econometrics, in Research Methods.

Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Academic Council.

**L. VENKATACHALAM**


Member, Board of Studies: Adult and Continuing Education, University of Madras, Chennai; Department of Economics, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar; Department of Economics and Rural Development, Alagappa University, Karaikkudi; Department of Economics, Stella Maris College, Chennai; Department of Economics, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli; Department of Economics, Lady Doak College, Madurai.

Member, Faculty Selection Committee: Distance Education Department, University of Madras, Chennai; Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sripurumbudur; (Screening Committee) Maritime University, Chennai; Stella Maris College, Chennai; Department of Economics, University of Madras, Chennai.

Member, Doctoral Committee: Department of Economics, University of Madras, Chennai (2 students); Madras School of Economics, Chennai (1 student); Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology—Madras, Chennai (1 student); NIT, Trichy (2 students); Department of Economics, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur (3 students); Department of Economics, Madras Christian College, Tambaram (1 student); MIDS (4 students).

Member, Executive Committee, Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE).

Member, Sweden–India Alumni Network on Water.

Member, Mock Interview Panel, Shankar IAS Academy, Chennai.
Member, Advisory Committee, Agro-Economic Research Centre, University of Madras, Chennai.

Member, Programme Advisory Committee, Malcolm & Elizabeth Adiseshiah Trust, Chennai.


Thesis examiner: Australian National University, Australia (Three Essays on Trade in Environmental Goods of APEC Members); Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, affiliated to University of Mysore (Eco-taxes in India: Issues in Design and Implementation).

Viva-voce examiner: Department of Economics, New College, Chennai (1 PhD student); Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (Committe Chair, MA Programme); Madras School of Economics, Chennai (3 MA Students).

(Lectures) 30 hours. In courses on Economic Theory, History of Economic Thought, and Research Methods, PhD coursework, MIDS, January—May 2019.

Guidance of interns: Department of Economics, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur (4 students); Department of Economics, Azim Premji University, Bengaluru (1 student); Department of Economics, University of Madras (1 student).

Managing Editor, Review of Development and Change.


Refereed a working paper for World Resources Institute, Washington, D.C.

PhD guide, MIDS (8 students).

Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Academic Council; PhD Committee; Purchase and Disposal Committee.

**A.R. VENKATACHALAPATHY**

Dr V.C. Kulandaiswamy Award for contribution to Tamil.

Vilakku Trust (United States) Pudumaippithan Award for lifetime contribution to Tamil.

Officiating Director, MIDS (December 2018—February 2019).

Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Governing Council; Executive Council; Finance Committee; Academic Council; Internal Quality Cell.

PhD guide, MIDS (3 students).

**M. VIJAYABASKAR**

Member, Faculty Selection Committee at Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune.

Refereed book manuscript for Amsterdam University Press.


Member, Doctoral Committee: University of Paris (1 student), Indian Institute of Technology—Madras, Chennai (2 students); Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai (1 student); MIDS (3 students)

PhD guide, MIDS (8 students, including 1 awarded)

Post-doctoral guide, MIDS (1 scholar)

Member, Councils & Committees at MIDS: Academic Council; Library Committee; Infrastructure Committee; Purchase and Disposal Committee; Grievance Committee.

Research Scholars

Publications


Papers Presented in Conferences / Workshops

MUHAMMED ASLAM E.S.


SAFWAN AMIR

The Ethical Dimension of Absence/Presence in Transmitting Sunnah: Rethinking the Ulama-Qussas Conflict. International seminar on Hadith and Ethics: Concepts, Approaches and Theoretical Foundations, Research Centre for Islamic Legislation and Ethics, Hamad bin Khalifa University, Doha, Qatar, 30 April 2019.

Participation in Conferences / Workshops

ANDREW MICHAEL S.
Educational Technologies for Teachers. Six sessions of faculty development programme, Loyola College, Chennai.


BODDU SRUJANA

MUHAMMED ASLAM E.S.
Critical Muslim Studies and Liberation Theology. International workshop, JABS Centre for Islamic Studies, University of Madras, 17–18 December 2018.


MUHAMMAD SHAFEEQUE ALIPARAMBIL
Technology and Development. Silver jubilee conference, Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai, 11 August 2018.

Economic Cost of Climate Change in Rural India. National workshop, Madras School of Economics, Chennai, 12–13 July 2018.

SAFWAN AMIR
Global Southern Epistemologies Workshop. British Academy writing workshop, English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, 12–14 December 2018.

Other Academic Activities / Administration / Achievements

ANDREW MICHAEL S.

Co-Investigator, A Rapid Assessment of Health Seeking Behaviour of College-going Students and Their Families in Tamil Nadu. Research project conducted by Department of Sociology,
Loyola College and funded by Nichi-In Centre for Regenerative Medicine, India, and Medi Nippon Healthcare Private Limited, India, November 2018—February 2019.

ARUN BHARATHY J.

MUHAMMAD SHAFEEQUE ALIPARAMBIL
Visiting Scholar at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 1 January—31 March 2019.

Member (Student Representative), Academic Council, MIDS.

Presentations at MIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Scholar</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 July 2018</td>
<td>Boddu Srujana</td>
<td>Mobility and Segmentation in Urban Informal Labour Markets: A Case of Hyderabad City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muhammad Shafeeque Aliparambil</td>
<td>Measurements of Transaction Costs in Agriculture Sector: A Case Study of e-krishi Programme in Kerala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titu Mahanta</td>
<td>Small Growers in Global and Large Domestic Value Chains: A Case Study of Tea Producers in Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anee Bhattacharyya</td>
<td>Structural and Everyday Discrimination against Transgender in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rituparna Borah</td>
<td>Locating the Role of Ecotourism in Natural Resource Management and Livelihood Systems in Northeast India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anjaly Baby</td>
<td>Saving Behaviour of Households in Urban Slums</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Michael</td>
<td>MGNREGS on Rural Development in Tamil Nadu and Kerala: A Comparative Study</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pema Choden Bhutia</td>
<td>Estimating the Economic Value of Ecotourism Benefits: Travel Cost Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 2018</td>
<td>Rahul Reghu</td>
<td>The Politics of Tribal Development in Kerala: A Case Study of Kadar Community in Thrissur District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balamurugan S.</td>
<td>Economic Instruments for Environmental Management: Payment for Ecosystem Services and Water Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Scholar</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 July 2018</td>
<td>Muhammed Aslam E.S.</td>
<td>Studying Islamisation in Malabar: Nature of Primary Sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firsha V.</td>
<td>Spirit Possession among Muslim Women in Kerala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kokilavani S.</td>
<td>History of Propaganda Documentary Films in Colonial Tamil Nadu (1939–1945): A Case Study of Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safwan Amir</td>
<td>Ethnographic and Historical Study of the Ossan Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 January 2019</td>
<td>Boddu Srujana</td>
<td>Mobility and Segmentation in Urban Informal Labour Markets: A Case of Hyderabad City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titu Mahanta</td>
<td>Institutions, Upgrading and Livelihoods: A Study of Small Tea Growers of Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anee Bhattacharyya</td>
<td>Understanding Transgender Spaces and Experiences: An Ethnographic study on Transgender in Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anjaly Baby</td>
<td>Saving Behaviour of Households in Urban Slums</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Visiting Scholars

Affiliates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholar</th>
<th>Research Topic</th>
<th>Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nidhi Subramaniyan</strong></td>
<td>Planning at the Periphery: Producing the Infrastructure of Growth and Governance in a Secondary City</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD Student</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>City &amp; Regional Planning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornell University, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ieva Zumbyte</strong></td>
<td>The Social Economic and Political Conditions that Can Explain Variations in Public Childcare Provision within a City in the Global South</td>
<td>S. Anandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD Student</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Sociology</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown University, USA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Visiting Fellows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name &amp; Affiliation</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sugata Marjit</strong></td>
<td>16–20 March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor, Reserve Bank of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor of Industrial Economics</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sujata Patel</strong></td>
<td>18–20 February 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Fellow, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Post-Doctoral Fellow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Research Topic</th>
<th>Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ghuncha Firdaus</strong></td>
<td>Urbanization and Migration: Role of Poverty in this Nexus</td>
<td>M. Vijayabaskar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLRI Staff Quarters, Chennai</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. Events

Public Lectures


When we follow the elephant, we discover a three-thousand-year history during which regions as distant as Rome and the western edge of China have followed the example of India. Because of their protection by Indian kings, there are more Asian elephants in India today than in any other country.


Fiscal federalism in India has been impacted considerably by recent events, in particular the implementation of the award of the 14th Finance Commission, the implementation of Goods and Services Tax, the replacement of the Planning Commission with the NITI Aayog, and the terms of reference of the 15th Finance Commission. The Finance Commission being the bedrock of fiscal federalism in India, it is necessary to strengthen the hands of the Finance Commission to give an award that is fair and acceptable to the union and states.

Workshops / Discussions


Seminars by Faculty and Visiting Scholars

**Trends in Growth and Inequality: A Case Study of Tamil Nadu, A. Kalaiyarasan, Assistant Professor, MIDS, 9 August 2018.**

Tamil Nadu has managed to sustain its economic growth with development in certain basic indicators. The growth has been broad based; while service sector has been the main driver of the growth, Industry has also fairly contributed to the state's economic growth when compared to other similarly developed states in India. Besides inherited economic advantages owing to the ‘historical legacy of port-enclave development’ in the colonial period, the successive political regimes, particularly since early 1960, have also brought in certain institutional interventions facilitating growth. The paper offers evidence that growth process has been inclusive in terms of social groups notwithstanding unevenness of such inclusions. Contesting the claim that ‘business for elites and welfare for poor’, the paper argues that the state has facilitated entry of new caste groups into the space of entrepreneurship. Among these new entrants, some have gained more than others.

**Making Nature Legible: The Social and Political Consequences of Economic Valuation of Tiger Reserves, Ajit Menon, Professor, MIDS, 27 September 2018.**

There have been a few recent attempts to estimate the economic value of ecosystem services from tiger reserves. Doing so, it is argued will not only provide a justification for tiger reserves but also enhance human well-being. We use a political ecology approach to argue that economic valuation is never a benign tool, but is very much situated in wider institutional contexts that favour certain actors over others. In India, protected areas are being valued even as people living within them are being evicted and their use of the forest restricted. We draw from fieldwork in the Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Hills of Karnataka and conversations with Soliga adivasis. The questions we ask are how is nature made legible and who benefits from such legibility. We suggest that economic valuation can hide complex human-nature relationships and undermine different ways of knowing and ‘valuing’ landscapes.

**Financial Inclusion in Kerala: Role of Traditional Systems, Microfinance, and Migration, K. Jafar, Assistant Professor, MIDS, 30 October 2018**

The paper makes an attempt to understand the role of traditional systems, microfinance, and migration in re-shaping the local financial arrangements and process of financial inclusion in Kerala. The paper draws insights from micro-level study conducted in Malappuram district and explores how local specific factors affect households’ preference towards popular forms of finance, including the practice of traditional interest-free form of community finance, microfinance operated through Kudumbashree SHGs and moneylenders. The degree of their popularity and acceptance vary across regions and households with different socio-economic status. Having the largest number of migrant households receiving remittances, these practices are likely to be affected by the dynamic nature of migration. Migration status and access to remittances are found to have positive impact on financial inclusion and dependency of formal financial services. Migration need not weaken their engagement with traditional financial practices but affects households’ participation in SHG-based activities and microfinance initiatives. The diverse geography and unique cultural composition that exist in the study region seem to play a significant role in reshaping these trends.
Social Inequality and Its Consequences: Theory and Policy, Sugata Marjit, Reserve Bank of India Professor of Industrial Economics, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta (CSSSC), Former Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University, Former Director, CSSSC, 18 March 2019

We are often intrigued by the causes behind rising Inequality and try to explore policies to contain such a critical and perennial problem of human society. It is also well known that social inequality is closely, though not entirely, related to economic outcomes. However, consequences of inequality are yet to emerge as a popular domain of engagement for the discipline of economics. This is the fundamental concern of this lecture. Recent research by psychologists explores general behavioural implication of inequality through experimental research. This lecture draws heavily from this literature, uses it as a building block and provides a theoretical perspective on the economic behaviour of the poor in a status seeking society. We analyse and try to explain conspicuous consumption, savings/investment decisions and malnutrition that affects the poor in an unequal society. We emphasize that the traditional economic theory dealing with rational choice models needs a facelift, but nonetheless theory should continue to remain predictably rational. Social inequality must alter our conventional wisdom regarding the notion of social welfare in terms of the commonly accepted Pareto principle. Thus a part of the lecture also deals with a recent modification of the Pareto criterion and its implications for policy design and experiments.


In today’s Global Politics and Economics, the most discussed issues are the rise of China and the internationalization of RMB. The pace of economic growth and the reduction of poverty is unprecedented. China’s goal is to build a modern harmonious and creative society through inclusive growth and rebalancing. The economy is in the process of transitioning from an investment and export driven to a consumption driven economy. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has integrated over 60 countries including Italy, which is the first G-7 nation to join BRI. RMB is now the 6th most used currency for trading purpose and it has also been included in the SDR basket of currencies. The challenges are both institutional and structural. China has the resilience to overcome these challenges if it resolutely pursues policies to address some of the critical social and economic issues. The China Dream is all about supporting the great revival of the Chinese nation.

Growth-Maximising Fiscal Rule Targets in India, Krishanu Pradhan, Assistant Professor, MIDS, 27 June 2019.

The paper estimates growth-maximising debt-to-GDP ratio (d*) in the Indian context from a theoretical framework of Ramsey-type growth model developed by David Alan Aschauer (2000) and Christina Checherita-Westphal and others (2014). The output elasticity of public capital (α) plays a crucial role in determining d* under golden rule of budgetary deficit. Based on the estimate of α, the computed value of d* is around 65%, significantly lower than the current debt-to-GDP ratio (73% in 2016). Since a large share of India’s fiscal deficit is due to the revenue deficit, the effective value of d* would be even lower. The study results have policy implications. Since the value of d* is significantly lower than the current level, and as the large revenue deficit is persisting, fiscal tightening by central and state governments should not be postponed. It should be more aggressive than suggested by the growth-maximising debt-to-GDP ratio.
14. MIDS Publications

Books


Journal

*Review of Development and Change*

- Vol. XXII, No. 2, July–December 2017
- Vol. XXIII, No. 1, January–June 2018
- Vol. XXIII, No. 2, July–December 2018
- Vol. 24, No. 1, June 2019 (Co-published with SAGE Publications)

Founder’s Day Lecture


Working Papers


15. Infrastructure

Administration

In 2018–19, the Administration wing of MIDS

- assisted the faculty with signing of MOU with funding agencies, project-related appointments, forwarding of project reports, and submission of utilisation certificates to funding agencies.

- facilitated the PhD programme, by issuing the advertisement for admission; assisting the PhD Committee in admission (shortlisting of candidates, conduct of written test and oral interview, publication of results, issue of admission letters); coordinating with candidates to get their University admission, registration and formation of Research Advisory Committee; conducting biannual seminars; and assisting scholars in submission of synopsis and thesis, getting award communication, etc.

- handled service matters of academic and non-academic employees of MIDS, including, appointment, promotion, fixation of pay, maintaining the leave, retirement, settlement of terminal benefits, etc.; undertook all campus maintenance work, including civil and electrical; logistics assistance for air-tickets; accommodation booking; transport arrangements; providing tea, snacks, lunch for all meetings; and renewal of insurance for buildings and cars.

Finance

In 2018–19, the Finance wing of MIDS

- checked the eligibility criteria for all transactions; finalised accounts; managed payroll; prepared consolidated financial statements; ensured statutory compliance by due date (of TDS, EPF, ESI, etc.); prepared budget for submission to funding agency; maintained project accounts and Coordinates with funding agency; prepared utilisation statements of project accounts, for project directors (for funds position and planning) and funding agencies (as per their requirement);

- coordinated with AG auditor, Local Fund auditor and Statutory auditor; coordinated with academic staff, non-academic staff, and students; filed FCRA returns; managed investment portfolio; coordinated with EC/FC/GC/AC/Trust Meeting; filed tax returns (e.g. 24Q, 26Q); maintained endowment accounts of the Institute; and prepared Cash Flow—Funds Flow Statement.

The department keeps a close watch on financing for the smooth operation of the Institute. MIDS accounts are audited by: Office of the Accountant General of India; Government of Tamil Nadu’s Local Fund Audit Department; and Chartered Accountant / Statutory Auditor.
Information Technology

The IT infrastructure in MIDS consists of state-of-the-art computing facilities with the latest hardware, software and supporting equipment.

The Institute has around 80 Intel-based Desktops and 13 Notebooks, 23 multi-function printers, laser printers, scanners, LCD Projectors and digital display for presentations. The Desktops and Notebooks are loaded with Windows 10/8.11/7/XP Operating System. Office automation packages used at MIDS include Open Office, MS Office 2016, Adobe Readers, statistical software (SPSS, Stata, Eviews), DTP software (Adobe Creative Cloud) and accounting software (Tally ERP), under Windows environment.

The following are the major services of the IT wing:

Web Server: A Linux-based web server is hosted in the campus, and it works round the clock on all days.

Network: MIDS has configured a structured Ethernet-based Local Area Network in the campus to cater to 100+ users in the campus, which provides both LAN and wireless internet access for faculty, students, staff, and project staff anywhere in the campus. The network segment contains one Cisco router, Wi-Fi controller, access points, and a firewall.

Library Information System: Linux-based library server is configured using LIBSYS software in the computer centre.

Internet: The Institute has 10 mbps [1:1] fibre-optic leased line connectivity from Tata Communications Ltd and 100 mbps fibre-optic leased line connectivity from National Knowledge Network to provide Internet access in the campus.

Antivirus EPO Server: A centralised antivirus server is installed in the campus using McAfee Endpoint Protection Suite to prevent virus threat in the internal network.

Computer facilities for Faculty: All faculty have been provided with Intel Core i7 desktops and multi-function laser printers, connected with LAN to facilitate e-mail and Internet access.

Computer Lab: 15 personal computers (mostly i5) are installed along with Internet access and central network printing facilities for the use of students and project staff.

Other Services: (a) round-the-clock Internet access to faculty, students and other members of the Institute; (b) E-mail services for faculty, students and non-academic staff are provided through G-Suite for Education; and (c) centralised network printing facility for the members of the Institute.
Library

MIDS Library caters to students, faculty, and the general public. It has 60,898 printed documents and subscribes to 114 print journals.

The library offers online services (Online Public Access Catalogue, e-Journals, Databases, Digital library) and customised services (Reference, Document delivery, Reprography, Periodic updates to faculty and students regarding new arrivals, Information/bibliographic service, and Inter-library loan).

Databases (many on CD-ROM/DVD) include

- the Census of India;
- National Sample Survey Office (Consumer Expenditure, Employment and Unemployment, Household Assets, Morbidity and Health Care);
- Annual Survey of Industries;
- Economic Outlook from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy;
- EPW Research Foundation India Time Series; and
- District-Level Household Survey.

In addition, the library enjoys ICSSR-consortium access to J-STOR, EconLit, and ProwessIQ, and ICSSR-supported access to Indiastat.com. The Library is a member of the British Council Library and the Anna University Central Library.

The library uses LIBSYS software for in-house operations. MIDS Library has 203 bound/back volumes of periodicals. The library subscribes to 56 international and 58 Indian periodicals. Of these, 56 are e-Journals. In 2018–19, MIDS Library added 1,159 new books.

Publication

In 2018–19, the Publication wing of MIDS

- published (copyedited, typeset, proofread, and arranged for printing) the Institute’s working papers and Founder’s Day Lecture; reprinted two Tamil books; publicised 15 events (seminars, workshops, public lectures) via a 600+ emailing list, postal list, and print notices; compiled and published Annual Report 2017–18; sold MIDS books and working papers; contributed content to the MIDS website; maintained the display board of recent publications by faculty.
- published the Institute journal in-house (Vol. XXIII) and with SAGE (Vol. 24); handled subscriptions and sold back issues; scanned back issue files from 1996; marketed the journal through flyers; supported the faculty and liaised with SAGE in administering the journal.
## 16. Finances

**Financial Statements**

**Balance Sheet as on 31 March 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Amount in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Corpus fund</td>
<td>34,99,88,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Sundry creditors</td>
<td>63,48,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) MIDS general endowment</td>
<td>4,06,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Other current liabilities</td>
<td>13,76,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>35,81,20,732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application of Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Non-current assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Computer assets</td>
<td>1,13,15,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Library assets</td>
<td>4,34,95,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) General assets</td>
<td>96,15,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Current assets</td>
<td>29,36,94,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>35,81,20,732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**sd/-**
P.G. Babu  
Director

K.R. Ramadurai  
Finance Officer

M/s G. Sekar Associates  
Chartered Accountants

‘Shri Guru Padhuka’,  
27, Akbarabad Second Street,  
Kodambakkam, Chennai 600024

Place : Chennai 600020  
Date : 20-08-2019
### Income and Expenditure for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Amount Rs. P.</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Amount Rs. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary and other allowances</td>
<td>5,62,06,440.82</td>
<td>Direct income</td>
<td>8,26,27,010.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>4,33,04,093.82</td>
<td>Grant—ICSSR</td>
<td>2,19,02,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellowship</td>
<td>14,13,166.00</td>
<td>Grant—GOTN</td>
<td>4,33,75,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project staff remuneration</td>
<td>1,14,89,181.00</td>
<td>Grant—ICSSR—Fellowship</td>
<td>10,35,150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other administrative expenses</td>
<td>2,92,00,070.61</td>
<td>Project grants</td>
<td>1,63,14,860.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>4,26,878.00</td>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>3,50,88,376.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research programmes</td>
<td>15,32,029.97</td>
<td>Dedicated funds</td>
<td>86,14,212.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance—Computer</td>
<td>7,06,123.04</td>
<td>SB interest</td>
<td>6,19,108.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research publications</td>
<td>4,94,429.96</td>
<td>Interest on sweep account</td>
<td>19,58,291.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing &amp; stationery</td>
<td>2,97,258.20</td>
<td>Interest on funds, FD and bonds (excl. accrual)</td>
<td>1,52,73,133.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage &amp; telephone</td>
<td>1,12,570.00</td>
<td>Sale of discarded assets and old papers/newspapers</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses</td>
<td>10,17,469.38</td>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>85,93,631.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus maintenance</td>
<td>45,54,123.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle maintenance</td>
<td>1,68,178.61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other admn expenses</td>
<td>1,06,15,882.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research project expenses</td>
<td>57,00,911.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-recurring expenses</td>
<td>20,00,909.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plough back interest</td>
<td>15,73,307.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess of Income over Expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,23,08,875.07</strong></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,77,15,386.50</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,77,15,386.50</strong></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,77,15,386.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Place : Chennai 600020  
Date : 20-08-2019  

sd/-
P.G. Babu  
Director  
Madras Institute of Development Studies,  
79, 2nd Main Road, Gandhi Nagar,  
Adyar, Chennai 600020  

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