

WORKSHOP TO DEVELOP THE METHODOLOGY FOR STUDYING 'THE YOUTH PERCEPTION ABOUT THE RULE OF LAW IN INDIA'

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

Background

The workshop to develop the methodology for studying the youth perception of the Rule of Law in India was organised by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) and Christ (Deemed to be University) (CU) on the 13th of October 2021 from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. The one-day closed-door workshop took place in four sessions. The workshop was inaugurated by Reverend Dr Fr. Biju KC (Campus Director of Christ Deemed to be University, BGR), Mr Elias Marini Schaefer KAS representative India Office, and Dr Venkatanarayanan S, the project director. The workshop's primary aim was to identify and develop a suitable research design, an appropriate sample design, identify the suitable variable list, develop a data collection tool, and identify analysis tools to analyse the data. The participants of the workshop included

1. Dr Irudaya Rajan S, Founder Chairman (IIMD), Kerala.
2. Dr R S Deshpande, ISEC, Bangalore.
3. Dr Sanghamitra S A, JNU, Delhi.
4. Prof Sigamani P, CUT, Tamil Nadu.
5. Dr Vinoj Abraham, CDS, Kerala.
6. Dr Dilip Diwakar G, CUK, Kerala

Significance

Today's world is home to the largest generation of young people in history, with approximately 1.8 billion 10- to 24-year-olds contributing to the global population¹. The Youth constitutes the backbone of any society and is an important constituent to shape the future of society. They are liable for protecting the cultural and traditional value systems while simultaneously embracing the changes in society. As Salman Rushdie rightly pointed out "Two things form the bedrock of any open society — freedom of expression and the rule

¹ United Nations Youth Strategy, "Youth 2030: working with and for young people", 2018

of law. If you do not have those things, you do not have a free country." As young citizens will soon become the leaders of tomorrow, the topic of their perception of the rule of law is well worth being addressed. Thus, this project aims to capture young citizens' perception of the rule of law to comprehend India's nature and commitment towards political obligations.

The methodology is the path to answering the research problem. In order to find the "truth" involved in a problem, certain steps must be taken in a certain order, and the ordered steps are commonly called the methods. This workshop to develop the methodology paves way for ensuring the correct arrangements of thoughts to discover and expose the "truth" behind the youth's perception of the rule of law in India. The last workshop, held on the 29th of September 2021, identified the larger set of issues to be covered in defining the rule of law from various dimensions. This workshop will help in identifying the methodological aspects for carrying out the field study for the project.

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify/develop a suitable research design for the proposed project.
2. To identify an appropriate sample design for the study
3. Identify the suitable variable list to capture the perception of youth about the rule of law in India.
4. Develop a data collection tool (Questionnaire)
5. Identify appropriate tools for analysis

ACTIVITIES

1. SESSION-1: Developing a Research Design for the project
2. SESSION-2: Identifying the relevant variables to conduct the field survey
3. SESSION-3: Developing a Sample Design for the Project
4. SESSION-4: Discussing the questionnaire and identifying appropriate tools of analysis to analyse the data

DETAILS OF DELIBERATIONS

SESSION-1: Developing a Research Design for the project

The first session commenced with a discussion on the proposed research design. Dr Venkatanarayanan highlighted that the original proposal had a tentative plan of covering

5000 youth samples from 4 zones (north, south, east, and west) and 6 different colleges from each zone. The five keywords identified which form the perceptions of the rule of law are- Inequality (social, economic, and political); Discrimination; Cultural Privileges; Functioning of institutions (judiciary, legislative, and executive); and Social Justice.

Following the briefing, Dr Vinoj Abraham put forward the fact that perceptions are dynamic and under constant change leading to dual perceptions. There is a stark difference between an individual's perception while in college and then later when the person is introduced to the workforce . Further in the discussion, he highlighted the importance of defining 'Youth' and a list of characteristics and identifying the domains of perception. He expressed his concerns that defining youth pertaining to colleges and universities alone can narrow down the project's scope. He suggested looking beyond this frame. Post multiple discussions on the same, he suggested restricting the title but increasing the scope of research by not going for estimation but focusing more on the project. "Not how many, but why?"

Dr Sanghamitra Sheel Acharya presented her views on three major factors. One was the selection of indicators to regionalise the four zones. Second, the sample bias which could affect the research's generalizability when sticking to college and university students alone. Third, she suggested that if the project timeframe and budget allow, it is preferable to consider all states and union territories and open the study to young professionals apart from the college and university students.

Dr Irudaya Rajan, the chair cum moderator for the workshop, agreed to expand the study rather than restrict the universe and sample. He agreed with Dr Sanghamitra and stated higher education is not as prevalent in India, so to get a holistic perspective, there is a need to prepare a background chapter defining the Youth in India and characteristics to recognise the sample. The background chapter can set a context for the whole project from all states and union territories. He emphasised the north-eastern region, which is most often excluded or neglected from scholarly research. Another discussion was brought forward to the panel to see if there is feasibility in studying the COVID-19 rule of law and the Youth along with the project.

He added that we might be able to put perceptions and knowledge in one category, but the attitude towards the same is different. So, he talked about KAP - Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice and the importance of each. He suggested that while developing the questionnaire,

there should be clarity about what needs to be addressed- the knowledge of perception or its implementation?

Dr Sigamani was appreciative of the initial conceptual framework. However, he mentioned that the project's title does not reflect reality: "Perception is different from experience and experience is different from reality". Hence, to have a perception, one needs a thorough understanding of their experiences and what builds them. His other suggestions included the need to bring clarity on the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study. The need to identify and explain review gaps and scope of study within the Indian context. Definition of the study area and focus on survey methods instead of sampling methods. He suggested developing a good thematic paper with the idea of common sense vs scientific sense vs civic sense.

Dr Dilip Kumar, in addition to the points brought forward by his co-panellists Dr Dilip, emphasised the need to capture the contrast between the rural and urban perspectives of the rule of law. The panellists further deliberated upon this.

SESSION-2: Identifying the relevant variables to conduct the field survey

The second session commenced with a recap of the important points discussed in the first session. One major development was the suggestion to conduct a background study and a scoping review paper to give context to the project; expanding the sample survey beyond universities and colleges to make it more generalisable; identifying domains of perceptions and the rule of law that affect the youth perception based on the defined characteristics. The use of alumni networks and connections might prove very helpful in expanding the research as per the panellists.

Dr Sigamani added to the previous discussion stating the need to focus on the three A's; Availability, Accessibility, and Affordability. He believes the 3 A's affect the perception of the Rule of Law. Hence it is ideal to consider the same. He explained the concept with the example of free legal aid.

Contrary to the major opinion, Dr R S Deshpande suggested cutting short the areas and having a targeted and focused approach. He further added that every law is made with the intention of it being beneficial for society. Therefore, the perceptions should be understood from the laws that matter and affect the youth of our country and their perception of whether

it is useful or not. Perceptions are based on the situations the stakeholder has confronted. Most of the perceptions are superficial, and they are based on hearsay. He moreover added that most of us fail to understand and know the law in its entirety.

Taking us back to track, Dr Vinoj Abraham highlighted the objective of the session and the need to classify better and identify variables and samples. With Dr Irudaya Rajan as chair for the session, the panellists identified various variables that affect the perception. They are Caste, Religion, Gender, Ethnicity, Education, Rural/Urban/Regions, and Employment/Activity Status.

Dr Sanghamitra added the need to consider a mixed-method research design or a qualitative research design for the project. She suggested including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), observations, and interviews to gain rich and qualitative data than structured questionnaires.

Dr Sigamani pointed out the need to provide clarity on the rule of law affecting the youth. The panellists came up with broader areas that need to be looked at. They are, Education (Academic Integrity, plagiarism policies, Sex Education, Educational Gap between generations), Employment, Marriage laws (Property and divorce laws, inter-caste, same-sex marriage, Live-in relationships, Abortion Laws), Laws for or against the LGBTIQ+ community, Inheritance and property laws, Crime (Sexual Harassment, Rape, Assault, Narcotics, Cybercrime, Human Trafficking (children and women), Constitution and its interpretation, Reservations (in universities, schools, colleges, institutions)/ Atrocities on Dalit and tribal population, Media and Digitalization: (Social media, News Narratives, OTT Platforms, Movies/Cinema). The youth present at the event suggested considering laws about Gender discrimination, Finance, Environment, and climate change as well.

Dr Sanghamitra suggested that the above-mentioned areas could be clubbed and categorised under political, constitutional, social, and familial domains. Dr Vinoj suggested looking through a pattern of knowledge and then attitude, followed by practice. Dr Dilip presented an interesting fact while considering crime other than KAP. He put forward the point of looking at it from multiple perspectives such as when a crime happens, youth's perception as an observer, as one who is committing the crime, and one affected by the crime. Depending on where one stands in this process, perception usually tends to change.

Dr Sigamani recommended looking at areas from a micro-level and a macro-level to define the desired impact of the study better so that the outcome and consequences of the study are evidently seen.

Dr Deshpande mentioned that the issues persistent in society had been complicated over the ages. If the rule of law was prevalent, the lawyers and courts would not have been there. Therefore, all the laws in the constitution are interpretative and subjective. He added by stating that it is necessary to understand the ethics of the rule of law and its ethical perspective.

Dr Vinoj resonated with Dr Deshpande and suggested including case scenarios and extremities to judge ethics. He largely brought into the picture the need to study informal vs formal institutions. Dr Sigamani hinted that having profile-based, scale-based, and situation-based questions with appropriate options in the questionnaire will help capture the youth's experience, perceptions, and reality and link it to the relevant and interlinking variables. This will make the research more insightful.

SESSION-3: Developing Sample Design for the Project

The third session commenced with a discussion of the sample design for the project. Dr Sanghamitra recapped her idea for sampling design, and it was understood that there is a need to identify phase-wise questions making them contextual and thus comprehensive. Further, it was decided that there needs to be correct and efficient identification of relevant laws that directly affect the Youth (useful vs non-useful).

Contrary to Dr Sanghamitra's and Dr Irudaya Rajan's opinion of all states and union territories, Dr Vinoj stated that theoretically, it is imperative to bring in all states. However, in practice, it may not be possible to manage that logistically and financially. Hence, he urged for developing a Plan B. The panellists in consensus considered Dr Sanghamitra's idea of identifying homogenous regions and clubbing the same on a definite parameter that is relevant and can be justified. Suggestions on the parameter were a) Political Party or Ruling Party, b) Development Index, c) Literacy Rate, and d) Urban/Rural/Semi-Urban.

The further discussion had a contradicting opinion on stretching the sample frame, at last, it was left to the team's decision to finalise whether or not they would prefer plan A or Plan B. What was highlighted was that there is an urgent need to define the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Dr Venkatnarayanan stated the initial plan once again for reference. He said the

broader plan was to look at three types of institutions, with three streams under four zones, and even rural backgrounds of urban students could be taken into account. He added that the background paper could reveal more on this.

SESSION-4: Discussing the questionnaire and identifying appropriate tools of analysis to analyse the data

The final session for the day commenced with Dr Vinoj stating his perspective that the questionnaire should include the profiling of the respondents such as caste, gender, ethnicity, religion, education, etc. The second part should be concerning perceptions on the rule of law starting from the constitution and its understanding among the youth and areas discussed prior. All the three aspects of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice should be captured. Regarding the attitude, what are the different types of breakpoints in terms of extremities or counter questions? Lastly, why and how perceptions are built through different platforms such as formal and informal institutions, media, local interactions, peer groups, etc. He suggested having a set of questions that are designed to capture the norms in society.

Dr Sigamani clarified that there should be three categories of the data collection method:

1. Category 1: Observational, Situation-based, Checklists; through structured questionnaires.
2. Category 2: Semi-structured Interviews, Indirect involvement of strategically and randomly selected respondents
3. Category 3: Focused Group Discussions that may or may not be guided by a particular structure

Additionally, he suggested that non-institutional responses in particular cases, primary case studies, etc. can be included, and an observational checklist can be employed.

Dr Dilip presented his view on the questionnaire. He expressed that questions relating to knowledge could be direct while questions relating to attitude and practice will be demanding a Likert scale, so it might be more beneficial to allow some open-ended and counter questions. He mentioned that it might cause a data flood given that there will be enough qualitative aspects, but he elaborated on the significance of qualitative data and how much research gap it could cover. He further recommended that interviews of teachers could also

be included as that is one of the prominent sources from which youth, the college students derive their knowledge and attitude from, and thus their perception.

Dr Sanghamitra added that some selected case studies and life histories could inflate the attitude and practice aspect of the questions by using simple narrative analysis. This would help the project to look away from the binaries of "no" and "yes" to a larger untapped area of "why". She also proposed that maybe through snowball sampling techniques, other genders could also be brought in. There are various new versions of the Likert Scale that are now more advanced and might prove to be more helpful. She then proposed a groundbreaking idea of using mental models, mental maps, and concept maps to analyse qualitative data and literature reviews. This would allow the collaboration of Review of Literature and data in diagrammatic and textual representation, adding more depth and understanding to the study.

With respect to the data analysis, Dr Sigamani suggested including components related to predictions, factors, causes, consequences, and implications in the analysis. Dr Vinoj put forward the need to bring out the difference between the perception of Rule of Law and the reality of Rule of Law across various dimensions and domains.

Dr Deshpande elaborated on the Central Limit Theorem's statistical rule, suggesting stopping once the data reaches the saturation point. This will ensure that there is no data flood. The ethical aspect of the research was also discussed. Dr Irudaya Rajan suggested not collecting data that is of no use for the research purpose and stated it is a moral responsibility not to collect additional questions that will not be used in the research.

The session concluded by the team highlighting the tentative time plan that the project is looking to run on: Surveys to begin in late November or latest by December before which a preliminary review and background research will be done so that this scoping review could be the guiding light to the conduction of the survey and data collection processes.

OUTCOMES OF THE WORKSHOP

Overall, the one-day closed-door workshop to develop a methodology for studying the youth perception of the Rule of Law in India was successful. Under the guidance of panellists Dr Irudaya Rajan, Dr R S Deshpande, Dr Sanghamitra, Dr Vinoj Abraham, Dr Sigamani, Dr Dilip Diwakar, and the constant support of the CHRIST Management, Project Advisor Dr Jyothi Kumar, Project Director Dr Venkatnarayanan and Project Coordinator Dr Viji B developed a suggestive framework on the research methods.

The outcome is as follows: After thorough deliberation, it was decided to use a mixed-method research design for the proposed project. The pros and cons of various sample designs were highlighted during the session, and it has been decided to conduct background research and a scoping review for gaining further clarity on the appropriate sample design for the study. A suitable variable list to capture the perception of youth about the rule of law in India was identified. This list contains

1. Caste
2. Religion
3. Gender
4. Ethnicity
5. Education
6. Rural/Urban/Regions
7. Employment/Activity Status

The panel also suggested that the team should look into classifying the variables as essential and non-essential. As part of the same discussion, it was put forward that there is a need to define the rule of law that affects the youth and the identified areas are

1. Education
 - a. Academic Integrity
 - b. plagiarism policies
 - c. Sex Education
 - d. Educational Gap between generations
2. Employment
3. Marriage laws
 - a. Property and divorce laws

- b. inter-caste
 - c. same-sex marriage
 - d. Live-in relationships
 - e. Abortion Laws
4. Laws for or against the LGBTIQ+ community
5. Inheritance and property laws
6. Crime
 - a. Sexual Harassment, Rape, Assault
 - b. Narcotics
 - c. Cybercrime
 - d. Human Trafficking (children and women)
7. Constitution and its interpretation
8. Reservations (in universities, schools, colleges, institutions)/ Atrocities on Dalit and tribal population
9. Media and Digitalisation
 - a. Social media
 - b. News Narratives
 - c. OTT Platforms
 - d. Movies/Cinema
10. The youth present at the event suggested considering laws related to
 - a. Gender discrimination
 - b. Finance
 - c. Environment and Climate Change.

The workshop put forward the key domains, the type, and the categories to be considered while preparing the questionnaire. That is Category 1: Observational, Situation-based, Checklists; through structured questionnaires. Category 2: Semi-structured Interviews, Indirect involvement of strategically and randomly selected respondents. Category 3: Focused Group Discussions that may or may not be guided by a particular structure.

Points that are to be taken into consideration for data analysis were further discussed. It was also suggested for the use of mental maps or concept maps to analyse the data. The session ended with each panellist highlighting the ethics that need to be followed while conducting the study.

The second workshop of the series was concluded with a warm-hearted vote of thanks proposed by Dr Viji B. He stated being extremely grateful to all the experts who took out time and made efforts to be there throughout the workshop and provide their valuable inputs. As the project team representative, he stated that we understand and acknowledge that the project's scope is too broad, but the information, inputs, suggestions, and ideas have been well received and will help us guide the project towards success. He thanked KAS for their interest and their support. Further, he expressed his gratitude to CHRIST (Deemed to be University) and officials for their unwavering institutional, moral and logistical support.

The project team will finalise the relevant indicators and methodology based on the inputs from the experts and prepare a research action plan within the next two weeks. Based on it, the research tools and fieldwork schedule will be finalised.

APPENDIX A

CONCEPT NOTE OF THE WORKSHOP

Aim

The workshop aims to develop a suitable methodology to study the youth perception of the rule of law in India. The methodology development includes research design, sample design, variable identification (in line with the outcome of workshop-I), designing questionnaire and suggestion tools of analysis for the study.

Introduction to the project:

The youth population plays a significant role in national building all over the world. Their belief in the political system and the processes will get translated into voluntary political obligation over a period of time. Their perception of the political system and its functioning is influenced by personal experience and larger opinion formation at civil society spaces. The functioning of political institutions, prevailing political culture, socio-economic and gender factors play a significant role in youth perception. The youth perception of the rule of law, which includes mechanisms, practices, and constitutional values regarding equality of citizens and fair use of government power without much bias, plays an important role in shaping their political obligation towards the state. Thus, along with the existence of the rule of law, there should be a belief among the people regarding its existence. However, any threat to their perception of the rule of law will weaken their political obligation and lead to more instability. This project will attempt to capture the youth perception of the rule of law from different dimensions in India, covering major geographical areas.

In collaboration with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) Foundation, CHRIST (Deemed to be University) will carry out this project. CHRIST is a multi-disciplinary university that focuses on teaching research and service offers Bachelor, Master and Doctoral programmes in humanities, social sciences, science, commerce, management, engineering, education, and law to over 27000 students. The University offers its programmes at three campuses in Bangalore in Karnataka, Pune Lavasa in Maharashtra and Delhi NCR. KAS Foundation works internationally for peace, freedom and justice through political education. The consolidation of democracy, the promotion of European unification, the intensification of transatlantic relations and development cooperation are their significant focus areas.

Background to the Research Project

Constitutionalism and the rule of law play a significant role in creating and sustaining political order in all modern democratic societies. As Joseph Raz, legal-political philosopher has said, "*In curtailing arbitrary power and in securing a well-ordered society, subject to accountable, principled government, lies the value of the rule of law*"²; the rule of law reflects the institutionalised Constitutional norms and values for an inclusive and enabling political state. The significant principle of the rule of law includes accountability, just law, open government and impartial justice. The state should ensure its accountability for all its legislative and executive actions, and in the contemporary neoliberal political economy, the state should ensure the accountability of private players' actions, which impact common people and their livelihood. Just law is not only about satisfying the majority interest but also about protecting the minority interest. Just law should be fair and inclusive in strengthening the political integration for overall development. Transparency, the cornerstone of the modern governance system, is much needed for effective citizen participation in the governing process. The right to Information act 2005 and other electoral reforms in India during the 21st century has laid a strong foundation for open government. The peaceful sustenance of a political society requires the settlement of disputes and impartial interpretation of the law for the benefit of all sections of the population. In many situations, timely justice can significantly reduce or stop new conflicts from emerging. Thus, an impartial justice system plays a major role in strengthening constitutional democracy for the betterment of all. Hence, every state's political stability and sustainable growth require proper functioning of the rule of law.

Along with the rule of law, the citizens' belief in law plays an essential role in political stability. The origin of state theories from John Locke has emphasised that people's consent is the foundation of the modern political state. People's consent is closely tied with their obligation towards the state and fellow citizens. As political obligation cannot be forced upon the citizens, the consent of people, to a larger extent, is being influenced by their perception of the rule of law. Citizens' perception regarding unlimited powers of government, absence of corruption, transparent government, protection of fundamental rights, law and order, regulatory mechanism, fair Justice System etc., plays an important role in strengthening their political obligation. Citizens' perception reflects to a larger extent the constitutional functioning of the state and its acceptance. This project will capture young citizens' perception of the rule of law to comprehend India's nature and commitment towards political obligation. The factors influencing the

² Joseph Raz.1994. *Ethics in the Public Domain*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.(pp-377)

perception of youth, like socio-economic conditions, geographical location etc., will be captured in the research process.

The Main Idea of the Research Project

The political culture, which includes shared views, normative judgments and opinion formation about the political system, starts from childhood through our family, educational institution and neighbourhood. However, independent critical evaluation of our opinions about socio-political issues happens during the adolescent period. Along with educational institutions, youth autonomy during this period to engage freely and critically with different political ideas reorients their belief system to a larger extent. Nevertheless, in the Indian context, primitive social linkages and values still play a dominant role in opinion formation. Such opinion formation during the adolescent period will have a long-term impact in shaping their attitudes and behaviour towards the political society. The youth population in India has drastically increased from 168 Million in 1971 to 423 Million in 2011, witnessing around a 4 per cent growth rate. The youth in India between 15 and 24 years constitutes around 19.1 per cent of India's population³. According to United Nations, India has the highest youth population between the ages 10 and 24⁴. The youth constituting a significant share in population, their perception about the rule of law will be of great significance to understand the nature of political obligation in India.

This research project aims to capture youth's perception in India between 18 and 24 years of age about the rule of law. The project will comprehensively define the rule of law, considering various dimensions like legal, political, economic, caste, religion, gender, human rights, and environment. Based on the developed definition, the proposed survey will try to capture the perception of youth about the rule of law from different dimensions. The survey will capture the youth perception from different geographical locations on an all-India basis to comprehensively understand. Various socio-economic factors influence an individual perception, and the proposed research will consider the family's social and occupational background, educational background, income level, wealth status, and geographical locality of the sample.

³ Government of India. Youth in India, 2017 - http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Youth_in_India-2017.pdf

⁴ United Nations – World Population Prospects, 2015 - http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Publications/Files/Key_Findings_WPP_2015.pdf

APPENDIX B:**SCHEDULE OF THE WORKSHOP****Date and Time:** the 13th of October 2021; 9:00 AM**Venue:** Room No: 507, Fifth Floor, CHRIST (Deemed to be University),
Bannerghatta Road Campus, Bangalore.**List of experts for the workshop**

Sl. No	Expert Details	Sl. No	Expert Details
1.	Dr Irudaya Rajan S, IIMD, Kerala.	4.	Prof Sigamani P, CUT, Tamilnadu.
2.	Dr R S Deshpande, ISEC, Bangalore.	5.	Dr Vinoj Abraham, CDS, Kerala.
3.	Dr Sanghamitra S A, JNU, Delhi.	6.	Dr Dilip Diwakar G, CUK, Kerala

Sl.No	Event	Time
1.	<p style="text-align: center;">Inauguration of the Workshop</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Welcome Address</p> <p>Dr Fr Biju K C – Director, CRIST (Deemed to be University), BGR Campus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A brief idea of the project</p> <p>Mr Elias Marini Schaefer, KAS, India office.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Significance of the workshop</p> <p>Dr Venkatanarayanan S – Project Director</p>	09.00 AM – 09.15 AM
2.	Tea Break	09.15 AM – 09.25 AM
3.	<p style="text-align: center;">Session – I</p> <p>Developing research design for the project</p>	09.25 AM – 11.00 AM
4.	Tea Break	11.00 AM – 11.15 PM
5.	<p style="text-align: center;">Session – II</p> <p>Identifying the relevant variables to conduct the field survey</p>	11.15 AM – 01.00 PM
6.	Lunch Break	01.00 PM – 02.00 PM

7.	Session – III Developing sample design for the project	02.00 PM – 03.00 PM
8.	Tea Break	03.00 PM – 03.15 PM
9.	Session – IV Developing the questionnaire and identifying appropriate tools of analysis to analyse the data	03.15 PM – 04.30 PM
10.	Summary of the discussion Dr Irudaya Rajan S, IIMD, Kerala.	04.30 PM – 04.45 PM
11.	Vote of thanks Dr Viji B – Project coordinator	04.45 PM - 04.50 PM

APPENDIX C:

BRIEF PROFILE OF ALL EXPERTS

Sl.No	Expert Details
1.	<p>Dr Irudaya Rajan S Founder Chairman The International Institute of Migration and Development (IIMD), Kerala.</p>
2.	<p>Dr R S Deshpande Former Director Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore.</p>
3.	<p>Dr Sanghamitra Sheel Acharya Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.</p>
4.	<p>Dr Sigamani P Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu.</p>
5.	<p>Dr Vinoj Abraham Centre for Development Studies, Kerala.</p>
6.	<p>Dr Dilip Diwakar G Central University of Kerala, Kerala</p>