

ISID

Twenty Sixth Annual Report

छब्बीसवीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट



ISID

2012-13

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi

औद्योगिक विकास अध्ययन संस्थान
नई दिल्ली

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

**Twenty Sixth Annual Report
2012-13**

ISID

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Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

Annual Report 2012-13

Introduction

The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) was set up in October 1986 under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 and was brought under grants-in-aid scheme of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in the year 1988. The Institute is also recognised as a non-commercial and public funded research and development organisation in social sciences by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India under the Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO) scheme. The Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, notified the ISID under section 35(1)(iii) of Income Tax Act, 1961. ISID has been developed as a multi-faceted institution pioneering in different aspects of research on industrial and corporate sectors, promotion of debates on issues relating to development in general and industry in particular and creation of research infrastructure with a few unique databases as its main components.

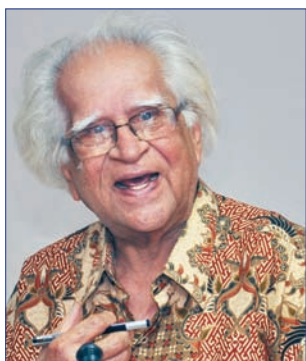
Research Programme

India's economic policy environment went through a major transformation since the beginning of the nineties. The policy changes in the past two decades have brought into sharp focus many issues: some new and some older ones. The Institute gained some expertise in the systematic analysis of these issues and has demonstrated its potential to play a useful role in the new environment. Besides consolidating the gains of the past research, the Institute widened the ambit of research programme into select areas of contemporary issues keeping in view the changed economic policy environment. While underlining the difficulties in pursuing a specific research agenda by the Institute due to the non-availability of funding and suitable faculty for a long time, with the Institute gaining some stability, the Institute's Research Advisory Committee (RAC) suggested that the research activities need to be more focused and that there is a need for re-organising the academic activities under the six major broad themes:

- i) Emerging patterns in India's internationalization & industrial development;
- ii) Corporate sector, trade, investment and technology;
- iii) Labour, employment and social sectors;
- iv) Regulatory mechanism: sectoral and general;
- v) Public health and pharma industry;
- vi) Media studies: Use of modern multimedia techniques for effective and wider dissemination of social science research.

A detailed concept note on these areas is being prepared in consultation with the faculty covering the proposed programme of activities, participating faculty members, timelines for completion of specific studies, etc. This will help the Institute in monitoring and evaluation of the programme. Faculty members will be given the option to associate with one or more of the areas depending upon their areas of interest. To operationalize the programme, a separate fund will be created out of the Institute's own resources for taking up studies for which external funding might not be available.

The Institute's research output is being disseminated by way of books, articles in journals, Working Papers, Monographs, presentations in national and international conferences and through its Quarterly Newsletter. A special feature of the ISID has been its efforts at developing databases and other research aids to facilitate research not only in the area of industrial policy but also in other spheres of economic and social development. Databases, On-Line Index (OLI) of Indian Social Science Journals, Press Clipping Archive and Communication Networking constitute the core research infrastructure of the Institute. ISID is providing access to these databases to universities/colleges/institutions through the UGC sponsored research network -- INFLIBNET.



Homage to **Dr Abid Hussain, former Chairman**

Dr Abid Hussain, Chairman Board of Governors of the Institute passed away in London on 21 June 2012. Dr Hussain had been associated with the ISID from the very beginning. His contribution for the coming into being of the Institute and its subsequent development was quite varied and extremely vital. From being a signatory to the Memorandum

of Association to Chairman Campus Development Committee and finally as Chairman ISID, he had been an inseparable part of ISID's progress. Dr Hussain visualised the ISID as an autonomous independent think tank in the public domain for not only providing empirical content to the debates on contemporary economic issues but also to give them a direction. It was his mission to see ISID attain a place of eminence and being recognised as an intellectual waterhole. The Institute was looking forward to many years of his sagacious guidance and benevolent support.

There are very few contemporary Indians who enriched the national life in such varied fields as economy, culture, diplomacy and in general nation-building in an equal measure. In his death, India lost a towering personality and a worthy son; and the Institute a source of inspiration and support.



New Chairman

Shri T.N. Chaturvedi kindly agreed to take up the responsibility of Chairmanship of the Institute's Board of Governors following the sudden passing away of Dr Abid Hussain. He assumed charge on 15 September 2012. Shri Chaturvedi was no stranger to the Institute as has been associated with ISID from the very beginning and was a great strength even its earlier phase of Corporate Studies Group at

the Indian Institute of Public Administration. Shri Chaturvedi, who joined the Indian Administrative Service (Rajasthan Cadre) in 1950, held many important positions in the government, Comptroller General of India being the high point. He was also closely associated with various training and academic bodies during his illustrious career -- National Academy of Administration (Joint Director); Indian Institute of Public Administration (Director); and Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (Chairman of the Executive Committee). He also served as Secretary, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. Even after retirement from service, he continued to play important public roles. He was Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha for two consecutive terms beginning with 1992. Subsequently, he was Governor of Karnataka from 2002 to 2007.

Besides ISID, he is also Chairman of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the Lala Dewan Chand Trust and Society for Indian Ocean Studies. He has authored two books and edited many more. He received

many honours which include the Plaque of Appreciation for his contribution to public audit and public administration by Eastern Region Organisation of Public Administration (EROPA), Manila in 1987. In recognition of his contribution to public affairs, he was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1990. He was conferred honorary degrees by the Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi and Panjab University, Chandigarh. The Institute looks forward to benefit immensely from his vast knowledge, long experience, immense wisdom and balanced humane approach.

Faculty

The Institute has been having a small size of faculty. In order to bring the activities of the Institute to the desired level and for carrying out research on a scale that can make visible impact, efforts are being made to expand the faculty with scholars having diverse but related research interests. During 2012-13 the core faculty of the Institute has enlarged with the joining of five young scholars. The full list of faculty and staff, as on March 31, 2013, is given in *Annexure-1*. The research programme for 2013-14 envisages further expansion of core faculty and research support staff and strengthening of infrastructural facilities, taking up more research studies, initiating training courses and organising discussion meetings and seminars for promotion of debates and dissemination of information. It is proposed to add a few more research positions at various levels during 2013-15 and also invite visiting faculty from other academic institutions.

Research Projects / Studies

Completed

1) Sustainable Development: Emerging Issues in India's Mineral Sector

The study identifies the operational principles of sustainable development that can be applied to the country's mineral sector; examines its current regulatory mechanism for sustainable mineral development; and analyses international experience in the adoption of sustainable development principles to mining operations.

The project has been done through desk research and field study in the mineral-rich states of Odisha, Goa, Karnataka and Jharkhand. The broad conclusion of the study is that attainment of sustainable development in

India's mineral sector is conditional on the existence of good governance, self-regulating mining enterprises and proper social and environmental safeguards being in place. Moreover, a sustainable development framework along with a set of sustainability indicators is required to enhance public accountability of mining enterprises in India. Also, the main initiative to design and implement the sustainable development framework should be that of the mining industry, its members and associations. While government may assist the industry in this matter, its main responsibility should be to ensure that appropriate legal provisions are in place to ensure sustainable mineral operations and that these are implemented fairly and faithfully.

The project sponsored was sponsored by the Planning Commission, Government of India, in November 2010. The draft project report was submitted to Commission in January 2012 and the comments from SER Division were received on May 02, 2012. Revised and Final report after incorporating the suggestions was submitted to Commission on May 22, 2012. Shri Nilmadhab Mohanty was the Project Director.

2) Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy; Macro-Economic Implications of Change

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) sanctioned a three year Research Programme "Structural Changes Industry and Employment in Indian Economy: Macro-economic Implication of Emerging Pattern" in April 2009. The programme envisaged studies to be undertaken on the following six major themes: i) Growth and Structural Changes in Indian Economy; ii) Employment Implications of Structural Changes; iii) Growth and Structure of Industry; iv) Structure of Services Sector; v) Income Distribution, Demand Supply Balances and Price Stability; and vi) Trade.

Considering the relative importance and relevance of the subjects for the overall theme and the interest and expertise of the participating faculty members, the Institute identified fourteen research studies to be undertaken on the above themes of the programme in phases. Under Phase One (April 2009 - June 2011) seven studies were completed and their reports/papers were discussed in a workshop in July 2011.

Study (i) Growth and Structural Changes in Indian Economy: Role of Industry and Services Sector, by Surajit Mazumdar

- Study (ii)* Growth and Structure of Employment: Long Term Trends and Post-Reform Performance and Emerging Challenges, by T.S. Papola and P.P. Sahu
- Study (iii)* Linkages between Small and Large Industries: Implications of Sub-Contracting for Small Enterprises, by Jesim Pais and P.P. Sahu
- Study (iv)* Inter-Regional Disparities in Industrial Growth and Structure, by T.S. Papola, Nitu Maurya and Narendra Jena
- Study (v)* Trends and Pattern in Consumption Expenditure: A Review of Class and Rural-Urban Disparities, by Satyaki Roy
- Study (vi)* Structural Changes in India's Foreign Trade, by T.P. Bhat
- Study (vii)* Impact of Import Intensity on Export, Output and Employment: An Empirical Analysis of Post Liberalisation, by Mahua Paul

The remaining seven studies, as listed below, were completed during the Second Phase (July 2011 - June 2012):

- Study (viii)* Growth and Structural Change in Industries, by T.P. Bhat
- Study (ix)* Growth and Structural Change in Industry: Un-Organised Sector, by Ajit K. Jha
- Study (x)* Structural Characteristics of the Indian Private Corporate Sector in the Post-liberalisation Period, by M.R. Murthy and K.V.K. Ranganathan
- Study (xi)* Changing Factor Incomes in Industries and Occupations: Review of Long Term Trends, by Satyaki Roy
- Study (xii)* Growth and Structure of Services Sector, by Jesim Pais
- Study (xiii)* Role of States in Exports, by Mahua Paul
- Study (xiv)* Regional Disparities in Growth and Human Development in India, by Satyaki Roy

The three year programme came to an end in July 2012 with the completion of all the fourteen studies envisaged in the proposal and presentation made to the Review Committee of the ICSSR. Also a paper synthesizing the findings of all 14 studies, "Structural Changes in the Indian Economy: Emerging Patterns and Implications" was prepared by T.S. Papola. Major suggestions and comments made by Principal Discussants/Chairpersons and other participants in the two national seminars organised by the Institute in July 2011 and April 2012 were incorporated in the revised versions of the study reports/papers and the results of some of the studies

were also brought out as Occasional/Working Papers by the Institute. Final report was submitted to the Council on July 31, 2012 and ICSSR released the last instalment of grant to Institute in December 2012. Prof. T.S. Papola was the Principal Coordinator and Prof. M.R. Murthy was the co-ordinator of the Programme.

3) The Globalisation, the Development Question and the Current Crisis of Capitalism: A Study of China and India

The study was related to different aspects of development in the context of globalisation with special reference to China and India and was carried out by Prof. Sunanda Sen during March 2010 to March 2012 as part of her ICSSR National Fellow at the institute. The papers covered under the broad subject dealt with theoretical position on global financial flows offering a view which deviates from the condescending attitudes in standard neo-liberal doctrines. The themes handled in these papers range from the systemic crisis as are inherent in the on-going flows of de-regulated global finance, their consequences in terms of instability and lack of growth, parallels between the current crisis and the Great Depression of the thirties, impact of speculation on commodity markets and finally, problems of managing finance in de-regulated economies with special reference to China and India. The Report was submitted to the ICSSR in December 2012.

4) Migrant Workers in Ludhiana

The Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-JETRO), Japan undertook a two-year research project to understand the linkages between agriculture and industry in India. Researchers from different research institutes and universities in Japan and in India were involved in this research project which began in April 2011 and was to be completed by March 2013. The different aspects of agriculture-industry linkages that are currently being researched are -- role of agricultural inputs in industry, the role of rural/agricultural capital in Industry, the emergence of local entrepreneurship and the migration of rural agricultural workers to urban Industrial activities. The study was undertaken simultaneously in Ludhiana in Punjab and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. As part of this project a detailed study of migrant workers in Ludhiana was undertaken by Dr Jesim Pais at the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development together with Prof. Yoshifumi Usami of the University of Tokyo. For this study he has conducted a detailed sample survey of 470 migrant workers employed in Ludhiana's industry in May-June 2012.

Ongoing Research Projects

1) Ports as Infrastructure, Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System from Colonialism to Globalization

Sea-ports represent a complex interplay of physical, spatial and socio-economic phenomena and are invariably the centres where different kinds of interactions and dependencies in the supra-national economy are worked out, be it under colonialism or under the modern phase of 'globalisation'.

The objective of the study is: i) to chisel the concepts and theoretical frameworks relevant to the historical and spatial analyses of sea-ports, port systems and port-cities. This is necessary because most of the concepts in vogue have acquired varying theoretical meanings in social science and port planning literature; ii) to trace the evolution of the Indian sea-port system from the colonial period, when the introverted economy of the country was reoriented and focused onto sea-ports, to the present day, when India is being increasingly drawn into the world economy; iii) to analyse the Indian port-cities within the national systems of ports and cities and thus, outline the linkages between the port and city functions; and iv) to underpin the various factors that have historically influenced the performance, management and future prospects of Indian sea-ports. The project was sanctioned by the ICSSR in November 2012 and it is likely to be completed by November 2013. Prof. Atiya Habeeb Kidwai, formerly Professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), is the Project Director.

2) India's Inward FDI Experience in the Post-Liberalisation Period with Emphasis on the Manufacturing Sector

Capital flows are justified in terms of the need to supplement domestic savings for achieving rapid economic development of developing countries. Capital flows to developing countries not only increased but they also underwent significant changes since the 'nineties with foreign direct investment (FDI) emerging as the single most important form. On the other hand, over the past half a century, perceptions of the role played by FDI in the development process has undergone several changes. Since the 1980s, FDI became the preferred source once again, as countries became more attracted towards non-debt creating sources of external private finance which is also non-volatile. Besides, FDI is also associated with the much needed intangibles assets like technology, managerial

skills, international marketing network, brand names, etc. However, as many questions relating to its impact on development remained controversial, the focus now is on maximizing its positive effects.

India liberalised her foreign investment regime in 1991 as a part of market-oriented economic reforms programme. The approach was two-pronged: attract foreign direct investment in large amounts and allow foreign portfolio investors to invest through the stock market. Apart from easing the restriction on foreign ownership in individual companies and throwing open more areas for foreign participation, a notable feature of the amended FDI policy was that India voluntarily withdrew major performance requirements especially those facilitating indigenous linkages and exports and transfer of technology. Relaxations to the FDI policy are still continuing. In the context of persistent and large current account deficits, policy makers are now showing distinct preference for FDI over portfolio capital flows. There are, however, many nuances to FDI flows and the present level of monitoring and analysis in India are grossly inadequate to provide the insights required by the policy makers and analysts. Also missing is the understanding of global trends at a much more disaggregated level which is essential to place India's experience in a proper perspective.

Keeping the above context in view, the Institute sought financial support of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for a study of India's FDI inflows under its Sponsored Research Project Programme. The ICSSR conveyed its approval towards the end of March 2013. This two-year project will be taken up by ISID with effect from May 1, 2013. Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao is the Programme Co-ordinator.

3) Linkage between Growth and Manufacturing Sector and Reflected by ASI and Growth in Exports

The objectives of the study is to find out the linkage between growth of manufacturing sector as reflected in Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and growth of exports in ITC HS classification and prepare concordance tables between ASI and ITC classification of commodities exports at two digit level. This is a short term study commissioned by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. The study was initiated in the end of March 2013 and it would be completed by August 2013. Dr Mahua Paul is the Principal Researcher.

4) Macro Analysis for Working out Elasticity of Demand for Top 10 Commodities of India's Exports

The objective of the study is to work out elasticity of demand for top ten export commodities using dataset for the years 1999-00 to 2008-09 and more recent years of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and identify the factors typically relevant in the context of exports and build simulations and draw policy implications for export promotion. This is a short term study commissioned by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. The study was initiated in the middle of March 2013 and it would be completed by May 2013. Dr Mahua Paul is the Principal Researcher.

5) Industrialisation and Land Acquisition: Challenges for Inclusive Growth

The focus of this research project is to look into the problem of land acquisition from the following aspects: i) The weakening linkage between agriculture and industry and the resulting fall in agricultural returns and the consequent reduction in land prices; ii) the increasing delinking of employment from industrial growth because of increasing capital intensity and the peculiar trajectory of growth; iii) the political economy of rising conflicts caused by increasing displacement and asymmetric distribution of gains; and finally iv) the role of state in determining 'just compensation' in the process of land transfer. It is conceived as a two-year project consisting of field surveys in different parts of India. A proposal in these lines had been submitted to ICSSR for consideration is awaiting approval. A national workshop was organized on 22 February 2013 where valuable inputs were received from experts across the country. Appreciating the importance of the research topic the, if necessary, the institute might take up the study albeit in a limited scope. Dr Satyaki Roy would undertake the study.

6) Imperialism and the New World Order: Departures and Continuities

The study includes various aspects of the current phase of neoliberal globalization and the way it resembles to the idea of imperialism. The paper, a part of the larger study, will primarily look into how theories of imperialism changed over time and the socio-historical perspectives that caused conceptual departures. Starting from liberal theories to that of Marxian tradition the paper underlines the historically contingent nature of the idea of imperialism. It informs the theoretical continuities

and departures in the notion of imperialism especially in the context of the present state of de-territorialized and de-centered capitalism. The asymmetries and division of world has become far more complex than that it was in the early twentieth century and the study aims to capture the emerging complexities of global hierarchy. The study is a part of the ICSSR research programme 'A Multi-Dimensional Study of Imperial Order and its Journey towards Neoliberal Imperialism under Globalisation' and is being undertaken by Dr Satyaki Roy. It would be completed by March 2014.

7) Regulating FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade (MBRT): Some Key Concerns

After a long and winding process spanning nearly one and a half decades starting from permitting 100 per cent FDI in Cash & Carry Wholesale Trade through the approval route in 1997, the government finally allowed FDI up to 51 per cent in multi-brand retail trade (MBRT) in September 2012. The opening up has, however, not been a smooth because of fierce opposition from various quarters -- not just from kirana stores which are perceived to be the ones that would be affected the most. India, therefore, allowed FDI in multi-brand retail trade with certain safeguards the most important ones being: (i) minimum inflow to be \$100 mn of which 50 per cent to be spent on developing backend infrastructure; (ii) minimum 30 per cent procurement from small industries; and (iii) location within larger cities with at least 1 million population. Effectiveness of these conditions will depend upon the manner in which the guidelines are drawn.

The study traces the evolution of the policy since the mid-2000s -- various interactions, representations, policy changes, corporate actions and some operational aspects of foreign wholesale traders. The analysis so far suggests that the opening up provides a classic example of large global corporations succeeding in influencing public policy of developing countries and putting the regulatory system to stupor with the backing of powerful home governments. Starting from the mid-2000s when it started seeking to expand its global operations, there have been repeated attempts by senior Wal-Mart officials to meet important relevant functionaries in India. American officials also played a role in furthering the cause of opening up India's retail sector for FDI. Once the Indian policy makers were convinced either on their own or due to the intense and sustained lobbying from abroad, the process has been unidirectional. Otherwise it would be difficult to explain many of the omissions and commissions.

More than bureaucratic negligence and inefficiency it appears to be a grand strategy to provide a window of opportunity to begin with and work towards further opening the doors widely while simultaneously turning a blind eye to the transgressions of the extant provisions. Given this background one cannot rule out the possibility of the guidelines being tailored to meet the foreign investors' convenience thus diluting the effectiveness of the safeguards. Some of the observations and findings were presented conferences and have also been disseminated through publications. The study is being jointly undertaken by Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao and Dr Biswajit Dhar of RIS.

New Initiatives

The Institute submitted the following research proposals to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in response to the advertisement in EPW for financial support under various themes of sponsored research programme in September 2012 and March 2013:

1. Analysing Employment Potential of Indian Manufacturing: Current Situation, Challenges and Prospects for Expansion, by Partha Pratim Sahu.
2. Effectiveness of Selected Scholarship Schemes for the Improvement in Access and Retention of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in India, by Pradeep Kumar Choudhury.
3. Equity and Access to Health Care in India: The Role of Institutions and Financing, by Shailender K. Hooda.
4. South-South Cooperation and Preferential Trading Arrangements A Case Study of India, by T.P. Bhat.

Collaborative Research Programme in Public Health (2013-2015)

The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) and the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) have entered into a MOU for undertaking collaborative research in the areas of public health and health economics. In the ISID the programme of research is devoted to studying the implications of the changing framework of public policy and institution building on the advancement of innovation activity and the development of industries supporting the production of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and healthcare to realize the goals of public health in India. The research output of the programme will be disseminated through reports, research papers,

mimeographs and short films and the training activity to be undertaken from this year as a part of the exercise in capacity building for the development of the public health and health economics research network.

During the year 2012-13, a new Working Paper Series was started for the publication of results of research in public health and health economics and two papers were brought out namely: i) Changing Pattern of Public Expenditure on Health in India: The Issues and Challenges; and ii) Medical Devices Manufacturing Industry in India: Market Structure, Import Intensity and Regulatory Mechanism. The broad components and the specific research studies planned under the programme for the period 2013-14 and 2014-15 are:

- 1) Emerging systems of research for health and making of health innovation in the sectors of drugs and pharmaceuticals, medical devices, healthcare delivery and traditional healthcare

In this theme focus will be on the institutions, incentives and interactions affecting the patterns of knowledge production, competence building and industrial development in the areas of pharmaceuticals, medical devices and healthcare. Emphasis is on especially how the emerging landscape of public-private partnerships under development for the delivery of healthcare and innovation is impacting on the building of systems of research, innovation and industrial development for the benefit of sectors relating to health and life-sciences based industrial activities. As a part of this component effort will be to study in particular the following issues of research:

- i) Innovation making in publicly funded sector of health R&D in India: Experience during the reform period and implications for the future.
 - ii) Innovation & commercialisation in the emergent medical technology sector in India.
 - iii) Studies on the emergence and development of “In-Vitro- diagnostics” industry in India.
 - iv) Do the clinical trials in India exploit the poor and vulnerable people?
- 2) Promotion and regulation of foreign direct investment, public and private investment and its impact on quality of healthcare, access to healthcare services

Under this theme the focus will be on the changing patterns of foreign participation via FDI, Private Equity (PE) and Venture Capital (VC) and

the consequences for development of pharmaceutical and healthcare industry. Studies will be undertaken on the proposed changes in the patterns of public financing, promotion of insurance of healthcare, user fees and other related developments. We also propose to assess the consequences of proposed introduction of the mechanism of public financing for the promotion of private provisioning of healthcare and its impact on the dimensions of sustainability and equity in public health. Investigations are underway to develop an understanding of the following:

- i) Impact evaluation of health insurance schemes in India.
 - ii) Investment (FDI) in healthcare sector in India.
 - iii) Estimation of tax incidence of tobacco products in India: An empirical analysis.
 - iv) Health insurance and incidence of service benefits: Empirical evidences from select Indian states.
 - v) Do market supply chain and public procurement of medicine leads to better access to medicine in India: A comparative analysis.
 - vi) Impact of health policy changes on equity and fairness of the health care financing in India.
- 3) Post-TRIPS intellectual property developments, pharmaceutical industry and access to essential medicines in India

In this theme our focus will be on the impact of implementation of the changes in patenting behaviour of domestic private sector, foreign companies and CSIR after the implementation of amended Patent Law of 2005. First of all, patented medicines need to be socially, economically and technically valued in terms of what can be characterized as new drug products versus products referred to as follow-on, incremental, line extension, me too, and supplemental inventions in respect of different kinds of therapeutic areas. Second, we need to identify the strength of barriers being erected by the patent holders in respect of different types of follow-on innovations and assess the ability of new and emerging patent owners to forestall generic entry on older blockbuster drugs under the Indian conditions by various routes including by practicing strategic use of “defensive patenting strategies”, “voluntary licensing practices” and “patent linkage with other anti-competitive practices”. Immediately emphasis will be put on the following areas of investigations:

- i) Post-TRIPS patenting behaviour of the domestic and foreign pharmaceutical firms and CSIR and the emerging challenge of access

and innovation in the sphere of essential medicine.

- ii) Assessment of patents, industrial capability and policy instruments to improve access to patented knowledge for diagnostics, drugs and vaccines for the diseases of high priority in the Indian context.
- 4) Emerging regime of promotion and regulation of trade and investment in health services under WTO

In this component we will have to consider a number of factors while assessing implications of the emerging regime of promotion and regulation of trade and investment in health services. The net impact of trade depends on the specifics of a country's national health care system, the regulatory environment and government policies. In the proposed WTO Agreement each supply mode has associated benefits and problems. We will examine the following issues: What are the costs and benefits of each mode to India? What should be the roadmap on health care liberalization for India? What effect might liberalization have on national health policy?

- i) Emerging regime of promotion and regulation of trade and investment in health services under WTO.
- 5) Human resources for healthcare and research and innovation in health, foreign participation in medical education

Under this theme emerging patterns of public and private investment in the systems of education and research in 1) medicine, 2) chemistry, 3) biology, 4) pharmacology & pharmacy, 5) bioprocessing, 6) health biotechnology, 7) medical electronics, 8) health informatics and other related fields and its impact of the changing patterns of investment in education and research organizations on the aspects of quality and outcomes in respect of development of healthcare services, contribution to health innovation and industrial development will be taken up.

- i) Quality of human resources for health in India: Evidences from a field study.
 - ii) Foreign providers in medical education services in India: Mapping the challenges and opportunities.
- 6) Institutional and policy framework for the practice of efficiency in the delivery of healthcare, innovation making and industrial development
- The post-reform institutional changes have influenced in a big way the processes of "establishment of vision and strategy", "steering

and coordination”, “regulation”, “demand creation” and “learning” in respect of the development of pharmaceutical value chains, systems of delivery of healthcare, production of diagnostics and medical devices. Major strategic shifts have taken place along the value chain in the case of both pharmaceutical industry and health sector. Strategic alliances, collaborations and PPPs, harmonization of regulation and procurement and many other related changes are impacting on the realization of goals of public health. Studies are required to be undertaken on the aspects of access to healthcare and upgrading of capabilities for innovation in health sector, development of public services and health related industries. In this component of research our focus will be on the issue of how the above described changes in the institutional environment have been finally responded by the actors directly involved in the delivery of healthcare, production of pharmaceuticals, diagnostics and medical devices in terms of their strategy and performance.

- i) Translating innovation into industrial policy: Role of government, industry, public service systems and social movements.

The programme as described above would be taken up with the help of existing faculty, engaging consultants, professionals, research analysts and associates. Besides these we need to acquire and create databases, development of library and documentation, create network of research institutions and scholars and promotion of communication etc. and use of the results of research in order to make an impact on policy making and advocacy.

ISID Foundation Day

Panel Discussion on

Why India should Take a Re-look at the FDI Policy

Since the opening up of the economy in 1991, India’s foreign direct investment (FDI) policy has been liberalised extensively. The process has been almost unidirectional. Though India did attract relatively large amounts of FDI, there are serious questions about its quality. Indeed, due to the liberal definition of FDI propagated by the international agencies and the preponderance of acquisitions, questions have been raised as to the extent of the reported inflows meeting the expectations from FDI. In this context, the Institute organised a Panel Discussion on “Why India should take a Re-look at the FDI Policy”, on 01 May 2012, its Foundation Day. The panel



Prof. S.K. Goyal with the panelists of the Foundation Day Panel Discussion
(L-R) Prof. Surajit Mazumdar; Dr Biswajit Dhar; Prof. R. Nagaraj; Shri Dinesh Abrol

comprised Dr Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS, Delhi; Prof. R. Nagaraj, IGIDR, Mumbai; Shri Dinesh Abrol, NISTADS, Delhi; Prof. Surajit Mazumdar, Ambedkar University, Delhi; and Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao, ISID. Late Dr Abid Hussain, then Chairman, ISID chaired the session while Prof. S.K. Goyal, Vice-Chairman, ISID made the opening remarks. Dr Dhar acted as the moderator.

The individual presentations focused on various aspects relating to FDI: the policies followed over the years; ground realities; long term consequences and the way forward. The thrust of the arguments was that the expected benefits did not follow and thus there is a need to evolve appropriate policies based on thorough understanding of the experience of the last two decades instead of merely relying on broad aggregates, vague expectations and inadequate and even inaccurate understanding of international experiences.

The extent of drift in India's FDI policy was reflected in the fact that while developing countries welcome FDI in the particular context of supplementing their domestic savings, bridging the technological gap and accessing international markets, which also were the arguments put forward in 1991, a point has now been reached when India is looking at FDI mainly as 'stable' capital and as a tool to cover current account deficits. While apparently India wanted efficiency-seeking FDI, she has ended up evolving a policy that allowed all kinds of FDI. A narrative of India's approach towards technology acquisition since the '80s concluded that developing nations like India cannot depend on foreign corporations to promote their own technological advancement.

The focus then shifted to the kind of integration India has experimented with which covered external trade and foreign investments. Despite the fact

that India's export-GDP ratio and share in world exports have increased and composition of Indian exports changed, the simultaneous substantial increase in imports has resulted in much worse trade balance. The kind of integration into the global economy India followed by using capital flows to meet current account deficits led to making India's external balance situation becoming structurally more adverse than earlier. The FDI that India has got is not the kind which would have produced a positive effect on the balance of payments through promoting exports from India. On their part, large inflows of portfolio capital cause currency appreciation and erode the competitiveness of domestic players. This type of situation made policy makers to be preoccupied with ensuring that flows of foreign direct investment continue, irrespective of their true nature and impact, so that the current account adverse situation does not become a bigger problem.

The key point is that India needs foreign capital for advanced technology and better managerial practices as much as foreign firms are attracted to India's large and growing market. A distinguishing feature of China is that it has assiduously and right from the beginning negotiated market access with the foreign investors. In return to the market access foreign investors had to transfer technology. The extremely liberal view of foreign capital therefore needs to be given up and India must take a more rational and nationalist view. At what social and national cost the purported benefits of foreign capital (greater competition, improved technology, better quality, faster growth in exports, etc.), as some claim, have been acquired is something that needs to be assessed systematically. The interests of farmers and working poor have to be protected and learning and acquisition of technological capabilities have to be promoted. As a matter of principle, openness to foreign capital should be strategic.

There is a need to rethink, relook and possibly retract from the extant policies as India has gone too far and too much. How far India will be able to come back is another matter because it is not easy to suddenly come out of the international commitments but yet this question needs to be addressed since the economy is facing a major problem.

India cannot step out of her international commitments and start putting curbs on imports. Nor is the country in a position to increase exports. Problems have also arisen due to the investor rights and India is at the receiving end now. This is where one needs to look at what would be the contours of FDI policy if India is to attract efficiency-seeking FDI. Citing the experience of India's automobile sector which was due to the adoption

elements of classical industrial policy, it was suggested that India should go back to framing a new industrial policy with FDI policy dovetailing it.

Foundation Day Celebrations

Institute's Foundation Day on 01 May 2012 was started with the lighting of the lamp by Prof. S.K. Goyal, Prof. M.R. Murthy and staff and faculty members of the Institute. On this occasion senior faculty and staff members were honoured -- Shri R.P. Pokhriyal; Smt. Usha Joshi; Shri Sunil Kumar; Shri



Umesh Kumar Singh; Smt. Renu Verma; Smt. Sultan Jahan; Mrs Lakshmi Sawarkar; Shri Nitesh Rathod; Shri Bharat Chander; Shri Vinod Kumar, Shri Bhupesh Garg, Shri Sudhir Aggarwal, Shri Jeet Singh and Shri Shiv Kumar -- with a bouquet of flowers for their exemplary contribution to the Institute.

Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

National Seminar on

Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro-Economic Implications of Emerging Pattern

The Institute organised a Two-Day National Seminar during 20-21 April 2012 to discuss seven studies prepared by the programme team under the Second Phase ICSSR Research Programme along with a comprehensive synthesis paper incorporating findings of all the studies by Prof. T.S. Papola, the Principal Co-ordinator of the programme. The objective of the Seminar was to elicit comments and suggestions from a wider group of scholars and experts on the scope, methodology and findings of these studies. Prof. S.K. Goyal chaired the Opening Session of the Seminar and Dr Abid Hussain, Chairman ISID in his opening observations appreciated Prof. Papola and other members of the programme for covering a wide range of subjects of the Indian economy. In all eight research papers were discussed in seven technical sessions chaired by senior scholars in the area. A brief detail on each Session is given in the following.



Prof. T.S. Papola, Principal Coordinator of the Programme
explaining the outline of the seminar

Session I: Growth and Structural Changes in Industry: Organised Sector -- T.P. Bhat

Chairperson: Prof. K.L. Krishna, Formerly Director, Delhi School of Economics;

Discussant: Prof. B.N. Goldar, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

Session II: Growth and Structural Changes in Industry: Un-Organised Sector -- Ajit K. Jha

Chairperson: Prof. Amita Shah, Director, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad;

Discussant: Dr Vinoj Abraham, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

Session III: Study of Structural Characteristics of the Large Indian Private Corporate Sector -- M.R. Murthy and K.V.K. Ranganathan

Chairperson: Prof. N.S. Siddharthan, Madras School of Economics, Chennai;

Discussant: Dr J. Dennis Rajkumar, Indian Business School, Bangalore.

Session IV: Changing Factor Incomes in Industries and Occupations: Review of Long Term Trends -- Satyaki Roy

Chairperson: Prof. Biswajit Chatterji, Jadavpur University, Calcutta;

Discussant: Prof. Praveen Jha, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Session V: Growth and Structure of Services Sector in India -- Jesim Pais

Chairperson: Dr Atul Sood, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi;

Discussant: Prof. K.V. Ramaswamy, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.

Session VI: Role of States in Exports -- Mahua Paul

Chairperson: Prof. A.K. Singh, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow;

Discussant: Prof. Keshab Das, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad.

Session VII: Regional Disparities in Growth and Human Development in India -- Satyaki Roy

Chairperson: Prof. K.P. Kannan, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum;

Discussant: Dr Sandip Sarkar, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.

Panel Discussion: Structural Changes in the Indian Economy: Emerging Patterns and Implications -- T.S. Papola

Chairperson: Prof. K.L. Krishna, Formerly Director, Delhi School of Economics;

Panelists: Prof. Sheila Bhalla, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi; Prof. K.P. Kannan, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum; Dr Gerry Rodgers, formerly Director, International Institute of Labour Studies, ILO, Geneva, Visiting Professor, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi; Prof. R. Nagaraj, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai; Prof. Ravi Srivastava, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi; and Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Director, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.

As many as fifty persons, including the chairpersons and discussants of various sessions and subject experts participated in the workshop and provided comments and suggestions. After incorporating the comments and suggestions received in the seminar, all the papers have been revised substantially.

Seminar on

Sustainable Mineral Development and MMDR Bill 2011: A Policy-Oriented Seminar

A policy-oriented seminar on the theme of “Sustainable Mineral Development and the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) (MMDR) Bill 2011” was organized by the Institute on 24 August 2012. Shri Nilmadhab Mohanty, Honorary Senior Fellow, ISID briefly outlined the theme and scope of the



Shri Nilmadhab Mohanty, Seminar Co-ordinator presenting the outline of the seminar. Shri P.K. Lahiri (former Secretary, Ministry of Mines, Government of India), Chairman, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad chaired the seminar.

Professors Sumantra Bhattacharya and Biswajit Paul of the Indian School of Mines, Shri B.K. Mohanty, Advisor, Society of Geoscientists and Allied Technologies, Bhubaneswar (former Director of Mining and Geology, Odisha), Shri Partha Sengupta, Vice-President (Raw Materials), Tata Steel, Shri Mahesh Patil, Associate Vice President-HSEC, Sesa Goa Ltd., Shri Glenn Kalavampara, Secretary, Goa Mineral Ore Exporters' Association made presentations on various aspects of the subject. A number of experts, academic scholars, civil servants, Members of Parliament and distinguished political leaders participated in the discussions. They include Shri Digvijaya Singh, former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shantaram Naik M.P., Shri Chandan Mitra, M.P., Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, M.P., Shri K.P. Singh Deo, former Union Minister, Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman, ISID and former M.P. and Governor of Karnataka and Shri R.K. Sharma, Secretary General, Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI).

The major issues highlighted in the seminar are the following:

- i) Mining as an activity has been there since the beginning of human society and minerals have contributed to the development of human civilization. However, traditionally mining companies have concentrated on the principle of maximum extraction of minerals with minimum expenditure on non-mining activities such as protection of environment

and socio-economic development in mining project areas. Also mining and forest laws in India since the colonial days have excluded citizens from decision-making processes even when these affected their lives.

- ii) The situation has changed somewhat since the 1980's due to increasing worldwide and also national concerns regarding intensified environmental damage and the failure to address the problems of poverty and marginalization of tribal and backward communities that have accompanied economic development in recent years.
- iii) Although in one sense sustainable mineral development could be considered an oxymoron since minerals are finite resources that will get exhausted over a certain period of time, appropriate systems can be put in place to ensure sustainable growth of the mineral sector. What is needed is to transform mineral-generated wealth to more lasting areas of endeavour in order to generate "sustainable development" in the regions and communities where mining enterprises operate.
- iv) The core emphasis of sustainable mineral development should be on creating alternate (man-made or constructed) capital assets as replacement for the damaged natural capital (minerals) in mining areas. The more comprehensive approach to sustainability goes beyond mere site-specific environmental concerns and includes miners' obligations for socio-economic development in mining project areas and close interaction with local communities living in these areas. Sustainable or scientific mining is also a crucial component of sustainable mineral development.
- v) In India, unlike in the developed mining nations, both the government and the mining industry have not yet embraced the comprehensive view of sustainability in mining operations. While some of the larger mining companies are adopting sustainable development measures, small mining enterprises are unable to do so due to financial and technical limitations. The law must provide for imposing legal obligations on miners to execute socio-economic development projects in their mining project areas instead of leaving the matter to their discretion under the so-called CSR (corporate social responsibility) activity.
- vi) The MMDR Bill 2011, comprising as many as 139 sections (as against the 33 sections of the present mining law) is a bulky, cumbersome and clumsy document that will lead to difficulties in its administration. It seems to have been drafted in haste, inappropriately sequenced and contains provisions which should appropriately be included under its

rules. Instead the efforts should have been to streamline the existing structures. The Bill also provides for competitive bidding for the grant of mineral concessions which is not the standard practice in the world mining industry and may cause avoidable complications in the provision's administration.

- vii) The Bill too contains a very dangerous provision that says that all applications pending for grant of mineral concessions will automatically abate after the commencement of the new law. In Odisha, for example, there were about 13,000 applications pending in August, 2012. Many of these applicants are waiting for nearly 20 years for a decision. It will be unfortunate if all these applications are nullified when the new legislation comes into effect.
- viii) It is, however in the area of sustainable mineral development that the MMDR Bill 2011 lacks any consistent conceptual or intellectual underpinnings and its provisions on this score will create implementation-nightmares. Instead of putting legal obligations on individual miners to undertake socio-economic development projects in their respective mining project areas the proposed law seeks to create a District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in each mining district to which the miners of the district would contribute an annual amount equal to royalty (or 26% of profit in case of coal companies).
- ix) The MMDR Bill 2011 continues the old tradition of excluding citizens from the decision-making processes that would affect their lives. Unlike the situation in other developed mining nations, the proposed law does not provide for direct consultations between mining companies and local communities in various stages of the mine life cycle, not even in the case of mine closure and associated reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas.
- x) The Bill seeks to create two Sustainable Development Frameworks -- one for the state and the other at the national level. The rationale for creating two frameworks is not clear as mining rather than the country's territorial divisions is the subject matter of the framework. The government's main concern should be to put in place a sound legal framework for mining and ensure that the laws are implemented fairly and strictly, while making the mining industry design and implement the wider Sustainable Development Framework (along with a set of sustainability indicators) in order to enhance their public accountability.

- xi) Finally, the proposed law needs to provide for and facilitate close social scrutiny of mining operations and establish firmly the concept of “social license to operate” in the mineral sector, exposing miners’ conduct to community pressure and discipline.

Discussion on

Big Business and Political Class: Cronyism Now and Then

The Institute organized a discussion on “Big Business and Political Class: Cronyism Now and Then” as a part of its plan of holding series of discussions on issues of contemporary relevance on 29 November 2012. The discussion was chaired by Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman ISID, former CAG and Governor Karnataka. Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director ISID spoke on the need for discussing issues in a regular manner that would help in bridging the gap between academia and the common man and Prof. S.K. Goyal made some initial observations. Dr Satyaki Roy, Programme Coordinator briefly initiated the topic for discussion. The speakers were: Prof. Zoya Hasan (School of Social Sciences, JNU), Dr Surajit Mazumdar (School of Liberal Studies, AUD), Prof. Nasir Tyabji (Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia), Dr Chirashree Dasgupta (School of Liberal Studies, AUD) and Mr Javid Chowdhury (IAS, Retd). The brief summary of the discussion is presented below:

Dr Surajit Mazumdar, as first speaker pointed out that there had been a major shift from a phase where state could be engaging with the business class for some broader goals of capitalist development to the present phase



Dr Satyaki Roy introducing the topic to the Discussion Forum participants

where the assets and functions of the state are essentially sold to the highest bidder. Prof. Zoya Hasan underlined the erosion of the notion of 'public' in the private sector led development regime and the conflation of public and private interests in the corporate led media. Prof. Nasir Tyabji mentioned how cronyism worked in the past. Mr Javid Chowdhury pointed to the process of a systematic dismantling of the general route of evaluation and rising dependence on ad hoc bodies those are hardly driven by objective analyses and mostly to recommend already decided policies. Dr Chirashree Dasgupta put forward a theoretical and historical account of the notion of cronyism in the context of both developed and developing countries. She mentioned how cronyism was prevalent in the early days of capitalism and how in the context of Latin America and East Asia the idea was co-opted with its negative connotation in the discourse of capitalist development. Following the presentations the discussion from the participants highlighted were the role of media in the present context and how that reveals cronyism as against the past. This has been accompanied by a change in ethical structure that assigns enormous importance to private gains achieved through whatever means.

National Workshop on **Industrialization and Land Acquisition: Challenges for Inclusive Development**

The Institute organized a One-day National Workshop on "Industrialization and Land Acquisition: Challenges for Inclusive Development" on 22 February 2013. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman ISID inaugurated the workshop and underlined the importance of the issue in the context of industrialization. Prof. S.K. Goyal, Vice-Chairman, ISID mentioned the importance of doing research on issues that affects people at large. Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director ISID underlined that the purpose of the workshop was to get a better grip of one of the most controversial issues regarding industrialization in recent times. A number of experts, academics, civil society organisations made presentations and participated in the discussions.

Dr Satyaki Roy presented a background paper of the workshop. The paper put forward the major conceptual problems and debates related to land acquisition and industrialization and also that related to conceiving a 'just' compensation. In the first session Dr Walter Fernandez (Director, NESRC) argued that over-emphasizing growth and moving away gradually from Gandhian path of self-sustainability gave rise to a greed that threatened



Dr Walter Fernandez, Founder Director, NESRC, Guwahati presenting his view points

livelihood of a large section of the population. Prof. Utsa Patnaik (formerly at CESP, JNU) located the issue of land acquisition in the context of growing concentration of land and rising inequality. She proposed an 'asset for asset' exchange in the case of land transfer as it has been the usual practice in other cases of asset transfer. Dr Rajesh Bhattacharya, South Asian University discussed the issue of dispossession caused by large land grab. Prof. Hariharan Ramchandran, ICSSR National Fellow at ISID discussed how industrialization is essentially linked to a process of urbanization and that requires a planned effort to acquire land. The session was chaired by Prof. T.S. Papola, who at the end made interesting remarks which could be pointers for further research. In the second session Prof. Anjan Chakraborty, Calcutta University, discussed the issue of land acquisition in the context of West Bengal. Dr Lancy Lobo, Director, Centre for Culture & Development (CCD), Vadodara elaborated the continuous process of land acquisition and accompanying displacement in Gujarat. Dr Arindam Banerjee, Ambedkar University, Delhi talked about the changing historical patterns of land use in a global scale and how displacement is caused in agriculture besides drive for industrialization. Prof. Sucharita Sen, CSRD, JNU, talked about the spatial distribution of SEZs in India and referred to micro-level studies that show the consequences of land acquisition and the resulting patterns of livelihood. In the third session Shri M.M.K. Sardana as the chair initiated the discussion mentioning the problems of execution and the trust deficit that persists on the question of land acquisition. Col. Divendra Sherawat, Smt. Smita Gupta, Senior Fellow, Indian School of Women's Studies Development (ISWSD), and Mr. Vinai Kumar Singh, Indian Society of International Law,

Delhi mentioned the legal aspects related to the issue of land acquisition. Apart from the speakers participants from different institutes made valuable comments and enriched the discussion.

Workshop on

Revisiting Industrial Policy to Rejuvenate India's Manufacturing Sector

From the excessive emphasis on services-led growth, in recent times, Indian policy makers have turned their attention to the manufacturing sector. It is also being recognised that for growth of an efficient services sector indigenous development of allied equipment is imperative. The National Manufacturing Policy indeed set the target of raising the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent within a decade. In order to meet the target, the manufacturing sector has to grow at a much faster rate than the GDP. However, the sector's performance during the recent past has been quite disappointing. From the peak of 18.4 per cent in 2007-08, manufacturing sector grew by a mere 3.0 per cent in the previous financial year. During April-October 2012-13, it fared even worse, growing at just 1 per cent. Meeting the target share in GDP, therefore, poses an enormous challenge.

Keeping these developments in context, and to have a fairly good assessment of the present situation globally and nationally and to draw plans for future research, keeping in view India's bi-lateral and multilateral commitments, the Institute organised a Workshop on "Revisiting Industrial Policy to Rejuvenate India's Manufacturing Sector" on 29 March 2013 at its premises. The theme papers on industrial policy, technology, FDI, employment, etc. prepared by external scholars and the Institute's faculty provided the backdrop for the discussions at the Workshop.

The Workshop started with Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director, ISID, welcoming the participants and explaining the background to its organisation at ISID. Prof. S.K. Goyal, Vice-Chairman, ISID and Chairman of the Inaugural Session, delved into the context in which India's industrial policy evolved and explained its highs and lows over the years. Prof. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries described the global and national context in which countries have started focusing on industrial policy once again. He expressed his happiness that a few scholars came together to discuss the relevant issues in India's context which resulted in the holding of the Workshop. In all eight papers were

discussed in three Technical Sessions. A number of senior and interested scholars from different organisations actively participated in the Workshop.

The sum and substance of the deliberations was that the expectation in 1991 was that a liberal external sector regime (trade, investment and technology) would attract foreign companies to make India as their manufacturing base. Not only this did not happen, but there are also views that the simultaneous lowering of trade barriers has hurt India in multiple ways. Importantly, targeted efforts at export of manufactured goods through promotion of SEZs have not yielded the desired results. Even textile, the traditional strength of India is losing out to new competitors. The growing current account deficit has turned out to be the single most important concern of the policy makers. Increasingly FDI is being sought for meeting this gap and not just for its traditional attributes, namely capital, technology and other intangibles. However, no efforts seem to be made to assess the contribution of FDI itself to the gap, either way. Trade deficit which is the main contributor to current account gap, has been increasing alarmingly. From about \$110 billion in 2009-10 and \$119 billion in 2010-11, it has plunged to \$185 billion in 2011-12. There was no let-up in 2012-13 and an official paper of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry had estimated the deficit to worsen to as much as \$282 billion 2013-14. Seen in the context of India's reserves of \$266 billion by the end of December 2012, India would strive to attract large amount of capital inflows. But the question is how would India service such large capital inflows? Further inflows are not the long term remedy. India's manufacturing sector has to respond dramatically both to reduce import dependence and to increasingly contribute to export earnings.



Prof. Nasir Tyabji and Prof. R. Nagaraj in the Way Forward Session

Obviously, some fundamental change has to take place in the way the manufacturing sector is being approached now. On the contrary, there is a feeling that official policy pronouncements are just wishes which are not grounded in reality and on an understanding of inter-sectoral relationships. In the context of 'Return of Industrial Policy' in developmental paradigm especially following global slowdown, there is a need for serious rethink to get India out of the quagmire. Piece-meal, imitative, ad hoc, dis-jointed efforts are unlikely to take India out of the position India finds herself trapped in. The long carefully nurtured pharmaceutical sector which is facing immense challenges both from import of bulk drugs and a liberal patent regime stands in stark contrast with the apparent success of the automobile sector due to measures which are characterised by the traditional components of industrial policy.

The Way Forward session was helpful in eliciting specific suggestions and the need to take this effort further in the form of a National Seminar. Following this experience and the interest generated, the Institute is planning to hold a National Seminar at ISID towards the end of 2013 by involving larger number of scholars and covering more related aspects.

Training Programmes

Training Programme on Research Methodology and Project Formulation

As a part of its capacity building and development initiative, the Institute with support of the Northern Regional Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) organized a two weeks training programme on Research Methodology and Project Formulation, during 07-19 January 2013. The main objectives of the programme were to: i) introduce the participants to conceptual issues relating to their research interests/topics and emerging areas for research; ii) improve their skills and ability to undertake research on those issues with appropriate data and statistical tools; and iii) develop research methodologies using advanced estimation techniques. The Institute invited applications from research scholars/doctoral students and young teachers teaching in colleges and university departments on all India basis.

The programme was designed in an inter-disciplinary framework and the participants numbering 24 are drawn from 14 Indian states from different disciplines such as Economics, Commerce, Management, Sociology and Social



Prof. G.K. Chadha, President, South Asian University delivering the inaugural lecture of the Training Programme

Work. The Broad components of the programme were as follows: quantitative and qualitative research methods, theme based lectures by eminent academicians, familiarizing with various data sets/sources/collection methods; monitoring and evaluation, relevance of GIS and remote sensing in social science research and academic writing and publishing. Besides ISID faculty members, lectures were delivered by eminent academicians drawn from different universities and research organizations based in Delhi. The programme offered hands-on-training and practical sessions with many statistical packages such as SPSS, STATA and NVivo. The participants were also given an opportunity to discuss their ongoing research works and seek suggestions from fellow participants and ISID faculty. To comprehend them with the ground realities, the institute also arranged a short play by the Bela Theatre Group depicting contemporary social afflictions in our society such as corruption. The participants also got a chance to flip through many latest books and reports published by Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

The inaugural and valedictory lectures were delivered by Prof. G.K. Chadha, President, South Asian University and Prof. Dhruv Raina, Hony. Director, Northern Regional Centre, ICSSR respectively. The feedbacks received from participants, resource persons and programme supporter were positive and encouraging and overall it was a rewarding experience for the Institute. The Director, Faculty and Staff members of the institute wish to place on record its deep appreciation to all who contributed to make this programme a great success. The programme was co-ordinated by Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao and Dr Partha Pratim Sahu. Shri Umesh Kumar provided the Secretarial Support.



Participants of the Training Programme

Workshop on **Audio-Visual Media as a Tool in Research**

The Institute organised Six-day Workshop on “Audio-Visual Media as a Tool in Research” during 04-09 February 2013. The focus of the workshop was on familiarising the participants with the Audio-Visual Medium and to motivate researchers and academics to use this medium as a tool to not only reach a wider audience and have greater impact of their research, but to enhance the content and strengthen their arguments. More than twenty Social sciences research scholars from various disciplines such as political science, anthropology, sociology, social work, history, economics, and law, from all parts of the country attended the workshop. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr N. Bhaskara Rao, founder Chairman of Centre for Media



Chief Guest Dr N. Bhaskara Rao delivering the inaugural lecture of the Workshop

Studies (CMS), New Delhi. The session was Chaired by Prof. S.K. Goyal. Prof. M.R. Murthy welcomed Dr Rao and delivered the vote of thanks and Prof. Seema Goyal Papola introduced the program.

In his inaugural address Dr Rao, emphasised how research should not be an end in itself but have widespread policy and social impact. The concern should not be how beautifully we can present the AV pictures, but on impact, motivation, inclusive approach and bringing about equity. Dr Rao commented that social science research has done some great things but it has missed the mainstream contribution. Expressing his disappointment and concern on the failure of social science research to play an influential and meaningful role in the development of the country and in influencing policy, He stressed on the need to relook at research methodology and revamp its tools. Referring to the scope and penetration of Audio-Visual Medium today, Dr Rao described this workshop as a “new chapter” in social science research and congratulated ISID and ICSSR for organising it.

The focus of the workshop was on familiarising the participants with the Audio-Visual Medium and to motivate researchers and academics to use this medium as a tool to not only reach a wider audience and have greater impact of their research, but to enhance the content and strengthen their arguments. Social science research scholars from various disciplines such as political science, anthropology, sociology, social work, history, economics, and law, from all parts of the country attended the workshop. Resource persons for the workshop comprised media experts and academicians from premier communication and other institutions, Media and film professionals and senior journalists. The sessions of the workshop were in the form of



Participants of the Audio Visual Media Workshop

lectures followed by discussion, lecture-demonstrations, practical and film screenings. Besides these, the workshop included hands-on training in audio visual production using six video camera units and basic editing software. These sessions were coordinated and supervised by the ISID Media Centre team. The participants were taken through all the stages of production and incorporation of their productions into presentations and creating a blog in groups. Each group presented an AV production on the final day. During the course of the workshop Four films were screened for the participants in the evenings. Two filmmakers, Aditya Seth and Nandan Saxena, personally presented their films. These screenings were followed by a Q&A sessions.

The Valedictory session was held on 09 February 2013. Shri M.M.K. Sardana was the Chief Guest and delivered the Valedictory Address. The session was Chaired by Prof. S.K. Goyal, Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao gave the opening remarks and Prof. Seema Goyal Papola presented a report on the workshop and proposed the Vote of Thanks. The programme was co-ordinated by Prof. Seema Goyal Papola. Shri B. Dhanunjai Kumar and Ms Jyoti Sharma provided technical support for the programme.

Refresher Course of the Academic Staff College

The academic staff college of Jamia Millia Islamia University approached the Institute to provide one-day training to the teachers on use of online databases on Indian economy and arrange special lectures. The participants of the 9th 3-week Refresher Course of the Academic Staff College, Jamia Millia Islamia University, visited the institute on 19 July 2012. Following lectures were arranged for the group:

1. Structural Changes in Indian Economy, T.S. Papola
2. On-line Social Science Research References, K.V.K. Ranganathan
3. Working with Indian Datasets: Industry and Labour, Partha Pratim Sahu

Publications

Books

- Satyaki Roy, *Small and Medium Enterprises in India: Infirmities and Asymmetries in Industrial Clusters*, Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group, UK, USA, Canada, January, 2013.

- Partha Pratim Sahu, *The Value of Work -- Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, edited jointly with Valentina Cuzzocrea, Paul James, Inter-Disciplinary Press, Oxford, United Kingdom, 2012.

Articles/Papers/Chapters in Books

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- Sunanda Sen, "Currency Concerns under Uncertainty", Levy Economics Institute, Working Paper No. 761, March 2013.
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- K.S. Chalapati Rao (with Biswajit Dhar), “Boosting FDI Flows, and How!” *Financial Express*, 07 April 2012.

Working Papers

Medical Devices Manufacturing Industry in India: Market Structure, Import Intensity and Regulatory Mechanisms, *Pritam Datta, Indranil Mukhopadhyay, Sakthivel Selvaraj, ISID-PHFI Collaborative Research Programme: Working Paper Series No. 02, March 2013*

India is one of the top twenty markets for medical devices in the world. Regulatory structures were virtually absent until some rudimentary control was initiated by Government of India in 2005. Experiences of OECD countries suggest that with increasing dependence on medical technology in health, costs of health care provisioning have gone up significantly. While India is planning to embark upon Universal Health

Coverage mechanism regulation of imports, production and use of medical technologies would be one of the most challenging tasks before the government. This paper tries to analyze the supply side of the Indian medical devices industry in this conjuncture. The attempt is to study the trends and patterns of domestic production over the period 2004-05 to 2009-10. Similarly, trends of import and export have been studied for the period 2000-01 to 2011-12. The paper also attempts to review the existing regulatory mechanisms relevant for the medical device industry in India. The study is a mixed method study with a mixture of empirical analysis and secondary review of regulatory mechanisms. The findings of the study shows that domestic production of medical devices is diverse in character, producing range of devices starting from the small accessories and disposables like needs and syringes to sophisticated X-Ray equipment. However, there is an overwhelming dominance of medical disposables in product mix, whereas high end equipment are generally imported.

Changing Pattern of Public Expenditure on Health in India: Issues and Challenges, Shailender Kumar Hooda, *ISID-PHFI Collaborative Research Programme: Working Paper Series No. 01*, March 2013

This paper analyzes the implications of changing pattern of government health expenditure in India during the last two and a half decade (1987-88 to 2011-12). This includes the impact of different policy (health and macroeconomic) changes on the change in level and compositional pattern of health expenditure. The results show that government health spending has remained almost constant during the period and hovered around one per cent of GDP, which is even lower than most of the developing countries. The existing level of health spending is much lower than the required level of resources to provide the basic health facilities in the country across states. The spending in rural area, where basic health facilities are missing, and on preventive services is not only accounted very low compare to urban and curative care but also shows declining trends over the period. India spending in health is current/staffing in nature which has left meagre resources for capital account and to purchase drugs, medicines and equipment. The adverse macroeconomic conditions have resulted in declining in health expenditure both at centre and state level. The health policy change, particularly the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), however has shown positive impact on health expenditure. The health expenditure shows increasing trend after the implementation of NRHM but remained lower (about 1.2% of GDP) than its ambitious commitment of 2-3 per cent of GDP. Central transfer of funds to state,

which were earlier passing through state budget (through Centrally Plan and Sponsored Schemes-CPS/CSS), after the implementation of NRHM started bypass the state budget. This has resulted in discontinuation of some of the health programmes/schemes running in the states. Further, a sharp decline in CPS/CSS transfer before the NRHM narrates that some of the health programmes have even discontinued before the NRHM came into effect. The increasing trend in central allocation under NRHM to states (particularly in needy/high focused states) however is a healthy indication but some of the allocated funds remained unutilized in many states. This shows inadequate absorptive capacity of state which further slowing down NRHM implementation. Based on the finding it can be argued that, to secure better health outcomes, India needs to double or triple its existing health spending with their proper allocations. The high spending however can be a necessary condition but not sufficient. Therefore, along with the high commitments of spending, it became important to ensure that allocated funds get spend effectively across states.

WP2013/04: Currency Concerns under Uncertainty: Case of China, Sunanda Sen, March 2013

The recent declines in China's financial account balance ended the "twin surplus" era and led to a modest decline in the stock of official reserves, which reflects a reversal in expectations for the Chinese currency. Negative balances, which have been visible in China's financial balances since the last quarter of 2011, have heightened fears/anxiety in markets. These deficits stand in sharp contrast to the typical financial account surplus that existed until 2010. The announcement in September 2011 by Chinese monetary authorities of a "two-way floating" RMB in the foreign exchange market has unsettled market expectations and has led to a sharp fall in the financial balance. The latter brought a change in the expectations regarding the RMB-USD exchange rate. This change was reflected in the drop in foreign exchange assets, which was caused by a jump in short-term trade credits to prepay (for imports) in dollars, a rise in dollar advances from banks, and a withdrawal of dollar deposits. These changes have, of late, been a cause of concern relating to the future of China's economic relations vis-à-vis trading and financial partners, which include the United States.

The experience of China, in a changing world beset with deregulation and with speculation affecting her external balance in recent years, provides further confirmation of John Maynard Keynes's observation, in 1937, regarding uncertainty in markets: "About these matters

there is no scientific basis on which to form any calculable probability whatever. We simply do not know.”

WP2013/03: Structural Characteristics of the Large Indian Private Corporate Sector in the Post-Liberalisation Period, M.R. Murthy & K.V.K. Ranganathan, February 2013

Indian economic policies have undergone a rapid change since 1991. These changes drastically altered the policy environment in which the Indian private sector had operated and threw many challenges and opportunities to Indian entrepreneurs. The paper examined the changes in the composition of non-financial large private corporate sector in terms of the relative position of erstwhile large houses, older companies/groups, new entrants and foreign companies as also the sectoral composition by examining the largest 500 such companies in terms of total assets in 1989-90 and 2009-10.

WP2013/02: Growth and Structural Changes in Indian Industry: Organised Sector, T.P. Bhat, February 2013

This paper deals with the growth and structural changes in Indian industries, particularly the manufacturing sector over a period of 1950 to 2010. For the purposes of analysis the period has been divided into four segments. These are: 1) immediate post-independence era; 2) era of controls and regulations; 3) slow move towards liberalizations; and 4) post-liberalization scenario. Issues relating to structural changes, productivity trends, and role of the public sector are also discussed with a view to trace the story Industrialization in a proper perspective. Industrial structure in India inherited the colonial legacy and continued in the same path with marginal changes till the end of the Second Five year Plan. Third Plan accorded emphasis on heavy industries with prominence to public sector. This policy failed to realise the targeted growth. The industrial policy was largely responsible for stagnation in Industrial growth. The licensing policy crippled the growth industries till the end of 1980s. Thereafter, India slowly moved towards liberalization. Post- liberalization phase was marked with dismantling of controls and import liberalization. The licensing system was done away with to a large extent. However, the industrial growth did not pick-up due to variety of reasons. The growth did accelerate after 2003-04 and continued till the world-wide depression 2008-09. The most structural change that occurred was industries shift towards capital intensity with rise in productivity of labour. Employment did not grow. It appears that industry is moving towards growth without jobs.

WP2013/01: Economic Growth and Employment Linkages: The Indian Experience, T.S. Papola, January 2013

Conventional growth models incorporate capital but not labour as the determining variable. An alternative way to look at growth is to treat it a function of growth of employment and productivity: growth is derived from increase in either or both. A balance between the two is essential, especially in a labour abundant low productivity economy of India. Over the year, the contribution of employment has declined and that of productivity increased in the growth of GDP, so that during the last decade 80 per cent of growth was accounted for by productivity increase and only 20 per cent by employment growth. Long term employment growth in India has been about 2 per cent per annum but has declined to about 1.5 per cent during the last decade, when GDP growth has accelerated to around 7.5 per cent. Services, which have been the major source of recent growth have particularly seen a sharp decline in employment elasticity. A steep rise in export has also not delivered on employment front as expected. A rebalancing of growth with focus on manufacturing industry and greater domestic orientation is now necessary to improve its employment content.

WP2012/07: Employment Growth in the Post-Reform Period, T.S. Papola, December 2012

There has been intense debate and controversy on the employment performance of the Indian economy in the high growth post-reforms period. Part of the problem has arisen from the highly fluctuating employment growth estimate from the three quinquennial periods for which data are available from NSSO: slow employment growth during 1993-94/1999-2000, high during 1999-2000/2004-05 and virtual stagnation during 2004-05/2009-10. Seen in a longer term perspective after accounting for some unusual features of data for 2004-05 resulting from depressed economic, especially, agricultural situation during 2000-2005. The paper concludes that the employment performance of the Indian economy has really not been as dismal and growth not exactly “jobless” as is often made out. There has, of course, been a deceleration in rate of employment growth and given the sharp acceleration registered in the growth of GDP, the employment content of economic growth has sharply declined.

WP2012/06: Estimation of Private Investment in Manufacturing Sector and Determinants in Indian States, Jagannath Mallick, November 2012 (paper under review in Singapore Economic Review)

This study estimates private investment in the manufacturing sector in Indian states over the period from 1993-94 to 2007-08 by using the unit-level data of ASI. The results show that though the variation in private investment across the major states is declining during this period, still it is high. The empirical analysis shows that private investment in Indian states is explained by its one-year lag, infrastructure, economic factors, fiscal factors and labour factors. This paper contributes to the regional development literature by estimating private investment of the manufacturing sector at the state-level and analysing their patterns and determinants, particularly after the economic reforms.

WP2012/05: Regional Disparities in Growth and Human Development in India, Satyaki Roy, September 2012

This paper argues that that per capita income in all states in India increased in the past four decades but in fact no sign of convergence could be visible as it was expected in the context of liberalizing markets. The paper shows that disparities in terms of income were higher within the rural areas across states compared to their urban counterparts. This might be a reflection of a converging trend in terms of opportunities available in the cities and towns across states. The paper identifies a declining gap in terms of various human development indices such as literacy rate, general enrolment ratio and life expectancy at birth across states and shows that gaps also declined between the rural and urban segments within states. The paper however argues that performance in terms of various dimensions of human development increases with income but at a declining rate which is indicative of the fact that per capita income at higher levels becomes less important in generating gains in terms of basic human development indices. Finally, the paper compares the performance of the states in terms of human development over the years including that computed from the latest available data and shows that the relative positions of the states didn't undergo much change over the years.

WP2012/04: Social Exclusion and Discrimination in the Labour Market, T.S. Papola, September 2012

Social exclusion of certain groups on the basis of race, creed, colour and caste has been practised in most societies. This paper explores the sources and implications of such exclusion, especially as manifest in

discrimination in the labour market. After briefly reviewing the concepts of social exclusion in various contexts, the main focus of the paper is on the caste-based social exclusion and labour market discrimination in India. Based mainly on the data available from secondary official sources and past studies on the subject, it concludes that even though the extent of discrimination and severity of discrimination has declined over the years, there is still a large degree of disadvantage faced by certain social groups in employment and wages. A large part of it is accounted for by differences in endowment among different social groups but a significant part is due to discrimination. The paper concludes by suggesting that capacity enhance and affirmative actions are necessary to bring about equality of opportunity in the labour market.

WP2012/03: Changing Factor Incomes in Industries and Occupations: Review of Long Term Trends, Satyaki Roy, July 2012

Impressive growth in India in the recent past had been accompanied by rising inequality that can largely be attributed to changing factor shares in favour of profits. This paper apart from looking into factor shares such as wages, profits, rents and interests also focuses on the changing share of inputs in value of output. The changes are identified at the macro level and also at more disaggregated levels of corporate sector, manufacturing segment and industries at two digit levels. The paper argues that rising capital intensity in industries can largely be explained by the peculiar trajectory of growth that increasingly depends on profit income but also indicates that investments in the manufacturing sector were not always directed towards productivity raising machinery but also toward creating capacities that did not result in higher productivity. The paper highlights that average wage of workers falls far short from their productivity and in fact the labour lost more than half they could get for producing the same output in the past two decades. In the final section the paper argues that skill premium for workers in an excess labour supply situation is largely determined by the relative absorption capacity of various sectors and not really linked to skill requirements of specific sectors.

WP2012/02: Structural Changes in the Indian Economy: Emerging Patterns and Implications, T.S. Papola, June 2012

This paper highlights the major structural aspects of India's economic growth specially over the past three decades from the viewpoint of its long-term sustainability. Based primarily on the findings of a number of studies undertaken as part of a larger programme, it reviews the trends

in sectoral pattern of GDP growth, employment, trade, industry and inter-regional and inter-class disparities and brings out implications of these trends for a sustainable and equitable growth. The paper concludes that while attainment of a reasonably high GDP growth may not be problem in the medium term, its inequitable character is likely to pose a serious threat to its sustainability in the long run.

Discussion Notes

DN2013/03: Countries despite transformations taking place remain rooted to their basic approach to Economics and Economy, M.M.K. Sardana, March 2013

Impact of economic slowdown beginning 2007 has been of varying degrees in advanced economies of US, UK and Germany. India and China have continued to maintain steady growth. Approaches of these economies in tackling the slowdown have been varied while all these countries have continued to support a globalised economy. Economic exchanges of these economies within and in relation to their interactions with other economies have demonstrated varied approaches. This paper is an effort to demonstrate that despite various transformations taking place within these countries and world in general, different countries continue to maintain their basic approach to economy and economics even in situations like that of great recession of 2007.

DN2013/02: Regulation of Mining Operations in Odisha: A Primer in How to Kill the Goose that Lays Golden Eggs, Nilmadhab Mohanty, January 2013

Mining and mineral development have played a catalytic role in accelerating economic development and structural transformation in Odisha's economy during the past decade. This has enabled the State Government to take various developmental and poverty-alleviation measures that have had the effect of reducing Odisha's traditional poverty substantially over the years 2004-05 to 2011-12.

During September-October 2012, however, the Government of Odisha issued a number of regulatory measures which primarily defined mineral development in terms of "captive mining" for the mineral-based manufacturing industries located within Odisha and reserved large mining areas for exclusive exploitation by the Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC), a state government undertaking. This definition ignored the fact that mining needs to be treated as an activity in its own right and not as an ancillary activity to manufacturing. This is required for a healthy development of the mineral industry and for sustainable development

of the mineral resources of the state including scientific mining and proper environmental management in the mining areas. Also the policy-prescriptions run counter to the national strategies for mineral development in the country.

These measures could affect Odisha's growth story adversely and therefore, an appropriate course correction is called for.

DN2013/01: India aims at becoming Global Hub of Supply of Skilled Manpower, M.M.K. Sardana, January 2013

Global economies would be needing high skilled labour increasingly and demand for low skills would decline. Situation would worsen in advanced economies because of demographic realities as the existing skilled workforce will retire and will not be replaceable in full. There is thus a need of global efforts to improve skills of labour across the disciplines and in an inclusive manner with a view to containing the polarization between the high skill high wage workers and low skill low wage workers. India is one of the advanced developing countries which would maintain its demographic advantage of having young work force capable of supplying labour to rest of the economies provided it is able to take up skill development programmes of its young people suiting the emerging needs of global economy. Government of India has placed in position a three tiered initiative led by the Skill Development Council of Prime Minister in partnership with industry and state governments to skill 500 million workers by 2022 with the objective of meeting not only the emerging requirements of Indian industry within but also aspiring to become a hub of supplying trained manpower globally. This paper is towards taking an overview of the arrangements; their strengths and achievements and also the challenges coming in the way.

DN2012/10: Integrating trickle-down and bottom-up approach for Inclusive Economic Development on the Wings of Innovation in Globalized Economy, M.M.K. Sardana, December 2012

With the onset of globalization long gestation periods of structured research were not suitable for maintaining competitive edge on a continuous basis in the disaggregated production networks. Innovation at the local level became crucial and commercially viable and such a situation would be evolving more and more. The local innovators also have demonstrated that industrial excellence can be created through their initiatives which would help the top end of the economy. Therefore emerging economies have demonstrated a virtuous cycle, fuelled by grass root innovations, in which bottom up approach and trickle down

approach sustain each other giving a new meaning to inclusive growth and these giving a food for thought to policy makers to lay equal emphasis on encouraging grass root innovations and industries otherwise the goal of inclusive growth would be far distant.

DN2012/09: Information Explosion, Challenges and Opportunities, M.M.K. Sardana, December 2012

Digital revolution sweeping the world has brought about information explosion at an unprecedented scale so much so that storage and retrieval of the data becoming available is becoming challenging and more challenging is the processing and analyzing the data for possible economic values and social gains. Societies and individuals who are able to operate on computer based tools and related software, are able to develop softwares suiting emerging challenges and have developed skills to analyse the avalanche of data are getting into higher and higher pay brackets. Those who are not able to cope with the digital tools and remain illiterate in digital language are being pushed down the ladder in the job market. Newly found skills are not to be restrained by borders of the nation states in larger interest of generation of wealth and thus fixing of quotas for movement of skilled manpower from other states is regressive. To bridge the digital divide among the societies and individuals, education planners are required to entirely reorient the functioning of the schools by introduction of facilities which train their products to be digitally literate and essentially inquisitive to analyse the vast data being generated by infinite connected devices throughout. The digital gap would create inequalities to be bridged by the dissemination of the digital technology as appropriate. The digital society would also breed negative feature of spread of misinformation and disinformation, the political system has to adjust itself and realign its institutions in dynamic mode.

DN2012/08: Advocacy for Creation of Ministry of Public Health, M.M.K. Sardana, September 2012

Establishment of sound infrastructure in Public Health in the early twentieth century laid the foundation in the developed world for modern medical miracles that followed with the advancements in clinical research and technology. In India, the advances in medical care and technology came to be established ahead of the development of public health infrastructure. With its immediate visible impacts, clinical care aspect of Public Health Care eclipsed the Environmental Health Care systems. Resultantly while India is recognized for its state of the art facilities in clinical care,

the services relating to public health systems are getting progressively worse because of increasing urbanization and industrialization resulting in periodic outbreaks of preventable diseases which in turn outstrip the infrastructure of clinical care. It would be public good if concerted efforts at National and State levels are taken up with a view to establishing infrastructure for addressing public health issues which would go a long way in bridging the gap between the shinning and ugly India. A political/administrative set-up in the form of an independent Ministry/Directorate of Health Services at the Centre would encourage the State Governments to follow the pattern in their domain so that all the services, manpower development and research and technology development programmes relating to public health issues receive the attention of political leadership on a full time basis with sufficient resources being made available to public health care programmes with a view to establish state of the art practices in Public Health Care.

DN2012/07: Land Acquisition Issues Revisited, M.M.K. Sardana, August 2012

It appears from the Report of the Department Related Standing Committee of Parliament that consensus on the LARR Bill 2011 is not emerging. Many of the core provisions of the Bill have been discounted in the Recommendations of the Standing Committee. Government has already indicated its disagreement on these recommendations and corporate sector has expressed its shock. Representatives of the land owners and the civil society supporting them perceive that the LARR Bill 2011 incorporates all the provisions of LAA1894 to benefit the Corporates compulsorily acquiring land from the peasants. The Bill may meet the fate of its predecessors -- the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 -- which were pushed through in Lok Sabha but could not cross the Rajya Sabha and finally lapsed. Even if the Bill is passed by a fractured mandate, it would get into the web of extensive litigation and difficulties arising out of conflicts thereof. Trust deficit which has come to exist between the land owners and the Government has to be bridged in the interests of overall development. Trust deficit has grown out of misgovernance of the existing Act and the other regulatory regulations governing land issues at the behest of nexus among politicians, corporates and willing and conniving bureaucracy. Essentially the influence of such a nexus is to be checked. It is possible to narrow down the trust deficit by an imaginative application of existing enactment and regulations through a set of executive directions meeting the test of equity and natural justice without groping for a new law which can also be manipulated

by the deeds of nexus. Regulatory framework should create conditions to facilitate voluntary transactions between the developers and the land owners by overhauling regulations on Change of Land Use and making the change automatic. Powers of Government for acquisition of land should be used for residuary cases and it is possible to accomplish this within the provisions of existing act without causing attrition and in the process obtaining funds and commitment from the acquires of land for R&R of the affected land owners and others with minor amendments, if required. State Governments can authorise the Centre to make a model R&R law which they would follow amending the provisions suiting their local conditions.

DN2012/06: Targeting the Oil Exports of Iran, M.M.K. Sardana, June 2012

Despite international sanctions working against Iran for last several years, Iran has been enjoying a comfortable balance of trade on account of steady export of its crude which has been fetching remunerative prices. It was felt by the U.S. and the European Union that Iran would be forced to curtail its nuclear ambitions if the steady flow of revenues through the export of crude is squeezed by bringing disabilities to the nation states that do not substantially reduce their dependence on Iranian crude. It was expected that Iran would be deprived of its major source of revenue to the extent that its economy would be under pressure to scale down its nuclear ambitions. However, all the major economies, except China, importing oil from Iran have been granted exemptions from the intended disabilities on reducing their supplies from Iran in percentile terms which would not have substantial impact on oil revenues of Iran. Iran would recover a part of the loss with the rise in the prices of crude globally and partly through the sale of its surplus oil through other means.

DN2012/05: Challenges of Rising Inequalities and Corruption in Growing Economies like India, M.M.K. Sardana, June 2012

The World Economic History bears testimony to the fact that in the early stages of economic development, there is an increase in economic inequality which further leads to corruption. The emerging economies of Asia, Latin America and Africa are passing through such a phase. Western developed economies, too, passed through the same phase of economic growth. The US achieved maximum economic development during the late 19th century when foundations were laid for its Steel and Oil industries, and, with the opening of its Canal, Rail and Road Systems. A lot of municipal investments were made. While the entrepreneurial classes and political elites made their fortunes and lived in splendour, the

workers and peasants led a miserable existence. Corruption had become a 'way of life'. However, following an economic shock in 1893 and with the rise of the educated middle class, the political classes closed their ranks while the entrepreneurs took to philanthropy with the twin objective of earning respect and creating an enabling environment abroad to access international markets and resources. Within the US, the levels of inequalities and corruption started coming down, so much so that today the US citizens associate day to day corruption and inequalities with the developing worlds. This paper, while taking an overview of the growing economies, particularly India, explores if and how such economies can reach such a threshold where rising inequalities, and ensuing corruption, can be contained while maintaining growth.

DN2012/04: Health and Safety at Workplaces in India, M.M.K. Sardana, May 2012

Voices have been raised by leaders in the Government and Corporate sector against inflexible labour laws which have been limiting the rate of growth. But in spite of these laws, it has been possible to record high growth rates -- there has been growth in almost all the sectors including in hazardous processes of mining machinery and building activities. However, the laws pertaining to health and safety of workers at workplaces have remained static. There is an upward swing in the number of accidental deaths and injuries and occupational diseases -- but the figures reported are much lower than the actual figures. Specialised manpower and related infrastructure for dealing with health and safety aspects of workers and surrounding populations have not been developed as per the desired requirements. Though, a National Policy on Workers Safety has already been announced in 2010, it lacks guidance in implementation. Developed countries like the UK have placed in position an umbrella legislation and an apex institution to cover health and safety of workers in all the sectors and have devised sound mechanism for achieving significant development results. It is imperative that India also adopts a similar approach within a compressed time frame. It is one labour reform which governments and corporates should perceive as a productivity investment strategy targeted at both early gains and long-term goals.

DN2012/03: Standoff between Iran and US and its allies on Nuclear Issues: A Perspective, M.M.K. Sardana, April 2012

Ever since the regime in Iran revived its nuclear programme to include a complete 'nuclear fuel cycle' -- in the wake of denial it faced from

world community in getting necessary technology and materials -- its attempts have been viewed with utmost suspicion all along and it is feared that Iran may seek to build nuclear weapons, which would set in motion dangerous and destabilizing nuclear proliferation. Despite US sanctions and subsequent UN sanctions and trade restraints from European Union countries, Iran is making steady progress in its efforts to produce enriched uranium which has dual use -- to produce fuel for nuclear reactors or produce nuclear weapons. US and its allies want Iran to stop its uranium enrichment plan to assure the world community that it has no nuclear weapons programme. Iran is unwilling to give up because, according to Iran, such an activity is not disallowed even in the terms and conditions established by the NPT, of which it is a signatory, and reiterates that its intentions are entirely peaceful. IAEA has not been able to conclusively confirm whether Iran is currently enriching uranium for making nuclear weapons. It reported to UNSC in 2006 that Iran has been hiding some of its activities from IAEA which would be in breach of its obligations under the NPT. Consequently UN has been imposing sanctions on Iran. The Iranians have gone ahead in their programme which has prompted imposition of further bilateral sanctions by US. Its allies have also followed suit. The sanctions have affected Iranian economy and weakened its military capabilities. Israel, which is situated a good 1000 miles from Iran has been raising the pitch by calling for pre-emptive strikes on Iranian nuclear sites before it is too late. It is being counselled restraint by allies like US and the Europeans.

This paper examines the issues involved in perspective and suggests an approach of negotiated judicious approach in larger interests failing which resultant conflagrations may not be easy to manage.

Presentations in Conferences/Seminars/Workshops

- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated and presented a paper “India’s Post-1991 Experience with FDI: Some Assorted Observations”, Co-authored with Biswajit Dhar and K.V.K. Ranganathan in the Workshop on *Revisiting Industrial Policy to Rejuvenate India’s Manufacturing Sector*, organised by ISID, 29 March 2013.
- Satyaki Roy presented paper on “Manufacturing Sector: Issues on Labour and Employment” at the Workshop on *Revisiting Industrial Policy to Rejuvenate India’s Manufacturing Sector* held at ISID, New Delhi, 29 March 2013.

- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury presented a paper on “Theoretical Concerns and Methodological Issues in Estimating Demand for Education”, in Graduate Student’s Seminar on *Interdisciplinarity in Educational Studies: Concepts, Theories and Approaches* at Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 12-14 March 2013.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury presented a paper on “What Determines the Household Expenditure on Engineering Education? Findings from Delhi”, in an International Conference on *India’s Development Strategy: Discourses on Past, Present and Future* at Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, 05-06 March 2013.
- Sunanda Sen presented a paper (with Byasdeb Dasgupta) in ILO, Geneva on “Some Perspectives on Labor Legislation in India”, 24 February 2013.
- Satyaki Roy presented the background paper “Industrialization and Land Acquisition: Issues and Concerns” in the National Workshop on *Industrialisation and Land Acquisition in India: Challenges for Inclusive Development* at ISID, New Delhi, 22 February 2013.
- T.S. Papola presented a paper in “Labour Market Segmentation in India” at an International Seminar organized by International Labour Organization (ILO) at Geneva, 10-11 December 2012.
- Jesim Pais made a presentation on “Migrant workers in Ludhiana” at the Workshop on “The Linkage between Agriculture and Industry in India”, at the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE), Chiba, Japan, 08-09 December 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu presented a paper on “Emerging Trends in Cropping Pattern, Crop Diversification and Agricultural Productivity: A Case of Odisha”, in a Symposium on *The Handbook of the Economy of Odisha* at the Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, 06-08 December 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu presented a paper on “The Challenges of Financial Inclusion for Small Manufacturing Enterprises in India” in a National Seminar on *Informal Sector in India: Lessons and Way Forward* organized by Department of Economics, ST. Thomas College, Thrissur, Kerala, 14-15 November 2012.
- T.S. Papola presented “India Country Paper” in the International Workshop on *Labour Reform*, organized by the Centre for Development and Enterprises (CDE), Johannesburg, South Africa, 05-07 November 2012.

- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in the Workshop on *Administrative Reforms for Better Governance* organised by National Social Watch, Delhi, 26 November 2012.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao spoke on “Reforms and FDI”, at a public lecture organised by *Anveshan*, Delhi, 12 October 2012.
- Sunanda Sen presented a paper in the *Post-Keynesian Conference* at Kansas City, Missouri, U.S., 29 September 2012.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao made a presentation “Some Aspects of FDI Trading Companies’ Operations in India” at the International Seminar in *Retailing vis-a-vis Farm Economy of India*, organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) and Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) at CESS, Hyderabad, 21 September 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu made a presentation on “Can the Constraints of Financial Inclusion for India’s Small Scale Industrial Sector be overcome?” in a National Seminar on *Regulatory Aspects of Financial Inclusion* organized by Council for Social Development, Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad, 23-24 August 2012.
- Satyaki Roy, presented a paper “Trends in Non-farm Employment and Limits to Urbanisation in India” at the IDRC Think Tank Initiative Workshop on *Rural-Urban Linkage* at IRMA, Anand, 20-21 August 2012.
- Jagannath Mallick presented a paper on “Private Investment and Economic Growth: Regional Experience in India” was presented at *32nd General Conference of The International Association for Research in Income and Wealth* (IARIW), Boston, U.S.A., 05-11 August 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu presented a paper titled “The Challenges of Technology and Innovation for Rural enterprises in India” in an International Workshop on *Systems of Innovation and Rural Transformation in China and India* organized by Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi and India International Center (IIC), (with NISTADS, New Delhi, CDS, Trivandrum, GIDR, Ahmedabad, and Central University, Hyderabad) at IIC, New Delhi, 23-24 July 2012.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao spoke on “FDI Implication on National Manufacturing Policy” at the Seminar on *National Manufacturing Policy: Way Forward for Realising the Goal* at PHD House, New Delhi, 20 July 2012.
- T.S. Papola presented a paper titled “Labour Rights in Globalizing India” in a National Seminar (in Honour of Prof. L.K. Deshpande) *Globalization, Labour Markets and Employment Relations in India* organized by ISLE-

IHD, held at ICSSR Western Regional Centre, Mumbai University, 09-10 July 2012.

- Satyaki Roy presented a paper “The Decline of Labour: Myth of ‘Rigidity’ in India’s Labour Market” at the National Seminar on *Globalisation, Labour Market and Employment Relations in India* at University of Mumbai, 09-10 July 2012.
- Satyaki Roy presented a paper on “Labour Intensive Sectors: Self-exploitative Fragmentation and Flexible Accumulation” in a Workshop on *New Spatialities and Labour*, IGIDR, 06-08 July 2012.
- Satyaki Roy presented two papers titled “Changing Factor Incomes in India: Long Term Trends” and “Regional Disparity in Growth and Human Development” in the National Seminar on *Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro-economic Implications of Emerging Pattern*, held at ISID, 20-21 April 2012.
- T.S. Papola presented a paper titled “Structural Changes in the Indian Economy: Emerging Patterns and Implications” in a National Seminar on *Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro-economic Implications of Emerging Pattern*, held at ISID, 20-21 April 2012.
- T.P. Bhat presented a paper on “Structural Changes in Indian Industries” in National Seminar on *Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macroeconomic Implications of Emerging Pattern*, held at ISID, 20-21 April 2012.
- K.V.K. Ranganathan gave a presentation on “Structural Characteristics of Large Indian Private Corporate Sector in the Post-Liberalisation Period” in the National Seminar on *Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro-economic Implications of Emerging Pattern*, held at ISID, 20-21 April 2012.
- Jesim Pais, presented a paper on “Growth and Structure of Services Sector in India” at the Two Day National Seminar on *Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro-economic Implications of Emerging Pattern*, ISID, 21 April 2012.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao made a presentation on “Foreign Direct Investment: Myths about Concept and Statistics” in the Seminar *The Trap of Investment Treaties: Options for India*, organised by RIS, Madhyam, Centad and TWN at RIS, 13 April 2012.

Lectures Delivered

- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated and delivered a lecture “Regulating FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade (MBRT): Some Key Concerns” in the on Special Session on FDI in Retail Trade of the Seminar on *Contemporary Indian Economic Policies: Deprivation, Destitution and Debates*, organised by Forum for Development Economics, Calcutta University and Institute of Development Studies, Kolkata, 22 March 2013. The lecture was based on the draft paper “Political Economy of Opening up Multi-brand Retail Trade to FDI by India”.
- Satyaki Roy delivered two lectures on “Analytical Marxism” and “Foucault and Marx” in post-graduate, Economics, Ambedkar University, Delhi, March 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Employment, Labour Market and Social Protection in India” at the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), New Delhi, 26 March 2013.
- Satyaki Roy delivered a lecture on “Emerging trends in employment and discourse on ‘informality’” at *UGC Refresher Course* held at JNU, 15 March 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered Valedictory Address on “Structure of India’s Economic Growth” in *Economic Fest* organized by Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, 06 March 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on “Understanding Indian Datasets on Labour and Employment” to a group of research scholars and young teachers from colleges and universities in a Training Programme on *Quantitative Methods in Labour Research* during 04-08 March 2013, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 06 March 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered S.D. Punekar Memorial Lecture on *Labour Regulation and Labour Reforms*, at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, 04 March 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered four lectures on “Quantitative Research Methods” in a training programme titled, *ICSSR School of Doctoral Scholars in Economics*, organized by the Department of Economics, North Eastern Hill University (NEHU) and ICSSR-NERC, Shillong, Meghalaya during 26 February - 02 March 2013.
- Seema Goyal Papola delivered a lecture on “The Use of AV Media as Tool in Research” on for the Advance Certificate Course in *Gender Studies* organised by Women’s Studies and Development Centre, University of Delhi, 28 February 2013.

- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on “Exploring Indian Datasets to Understand Gender Issues in Labour and Employment” to a group of Ph.D. research scholars in a Training Programme on *Research Methods on Gender Issues in Labour* at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 27 February 2013.
- T.S. Papola chaired a session and gave valedictory lecture at Conference on *Internal Migration in Contemporary India*, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Contemporary Studies (RGICS), New Delhi, 23 February 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on “Working with Quantitative Data: Application of SPSS” to a group of Ph.D. research scholars from North Eastern States in a Training Programme on *Course on Research Methods in Labour Studies* at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 20 February 2013.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated and delivered a lecture in the National Workshop on *Regulatory Mechanism for Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-brand Retail Trade in India*, organised by Sharda University, on 15 February 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Economic Growth, Inclusiveness and Regional Disparities: India’s Experience of the Last Two Decades”, *Nabakrushna Choudhury Memorial Lecture 201*, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha, January 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered Inaugural Address in the *Orientation Programme* on “Planning and Management of School Education in Educationally Backward Districts”, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, 21 January 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture titled “Employment Implications of Global Economic Slowdown: Illustrations from a Field Survey in India” in an International Training Program on *Skill Development and Employment Generation under ITEC/SCAAP program* organized by V.V. Giri NLI, Noida, 21 January 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered Valedictory Address in Training Programme on *Research Methodology & Project Formulation* sponsored by the Northern Regional Centre, ICSSR, 07-19 January 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Employment Challenges in The Informal Sector with Special Reference to Skill Development”, in International Training Course on *Skill Development and Employment Generation*, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, 08 January 2013.

- T.S. Papola presented Key Note Address on “Economic Growth and Employment Linkages” at the Annual Conference of the *Indian Economic Association* at Gitam University, Visakhapatnam, 27-29 December 2012.
- T.S. Papola presented Key Note Address on “Employment in Post Reform India” at the Annual Conference of *Indian Society of Labour Economics* held during at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 20-22 December 2012.
- Sunanda Sen gave a Valedictory Address in the 40th Anniversary Conference of Centre for Economic Studies and Planning at Jawaharlal Nehru University, 12 December 2012.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Informal Sector: Concept, Role in Economic Development and Enterprise Development” in the International Training Programme on *Informal Sector Enterprise, Entrepreneurship and Local Development* at EDI, Ahmedabad, 03-04 December 2012.
- Satyaki Roy delivered couple of lectures on “Value, Class Process and Marx’s Method” in post-graduate programme of Economics Department, Ambedkar University, Delhi, November-December 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on “Working with Labour and Employment Statistics Using SPSS” to a group of Ph.D. research scholars/young lecturers in a Training Programme on Course on *Research Methods in Micro Finance Research* at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 01 November 2012.
- Satyaki Roy delivered couple of lectures on “International Dimensions of Capitalism” in the undergraduate programme of Economics Department, Ambedkar University, Delhi, October-November 2012.
- Sunanda Sen gave a talk on “Global Finance” at City University of London, 02 October 2012.
- Satyaki Roy delivered lecture on “Informality and Capital’s Control under Neoliberalism” in the *Special Lecture Series in Economics* at Ambedkar University, Delhi, 26 September 2012.
- T.S. Papola delivered Presidential Address at the *Annual Day Function* of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, Uttarakhand, 10 September 2012.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Growth and Employment: Interlinkages of Vocational Education and Skill Development” in a Training Programme on *Skill Development and Employment Generation* for Government Officials from Afghanistan, organized by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 29 August 2012.

- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Labour Market and Industrial Relations in India: Recent Development” to a group of Japanese Scholars from Nihon University, Japan, at New Delhi, 21 August 2012.
- JesimPais delivered a lecture on “National Commissions and Committees on Labour and Employment in India” at the course on *Research Methods in Labour Economics* during August 06-24, 2012, at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 18 August 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on “Working with Labour Statistics Application of SPSS”, to a group of research scholars, young lecturers in a Training Programme on *Research Methods in Labour Economics* during August 06-24, 2012, at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 18 August 2012.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Structure of India’s Economic Growth: Trends and Implications” in the 45th *Refresher Course in Economics* at the Academic Staff College, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 14 August 2012.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Studying Indian Labour in the Context of Globalization” in a Training Programme on *Research Methods in Labour Economics*, organized by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 09 August 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on “Working with Quantitative Data: Application of SPSS” to a group of Ph.D. research scholars from North Eastern States in a Training Programme on *Course on Research Methods in Labour Studies* at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 18 July 2012.
- T.S. Papola delivered *Nabakrushna Chaudhri Memorial Lecture* on “Economic Growth, Inclusiveness and Regional Disparities: India’s Experience of the Last Two Decades”, at Nabakrushna Chaudhri Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, 13 July 2012.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Labour in Globalizing India: Issue of Employment, Inclusiveness and Social Protection” in a Training Programme on *Qualitative Methods in Labour Research* organized by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 03 July 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on “Working with migration statistics in India”, to a group of Ph.D. research scholars and young lecturers from colleges and universities in a Training Programme on *Migration and Development: Issues and Perspectives*, at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 03 July 2012.

- K.V.K. Ranganathan delivered a lecture on “Internet and Social Science Research” to the participants of the *Research Methodology and Project Formulation Workshop* held at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, 28 May 2012.

Participation in Conferences/Seminars/Workshops

- T.S. Papola chaired a Session in Workshop on *Revisiting Industrial Policy to Rejuvenate India’s Manufacturing Sector*, held at ISID, 29 March 2013.
- Satyaki Roy acted as a Discussant in *CESP Young Scholars’ Seminar* held at JNU, 01-03 March 2013.
- T.S. Papola acted as a Moderator in the Session on “Job Rich Growth from Macro Policies to Local Development” in a National Workshop on *Way Out of Informality* jointly organized by ILO and Ministry of Labour and Employment, 06 December 2012.
- T.S. Papola participated and made special remarks in the Concluding Session of the Conference on *Value Chains for Inclusive Development: Lessons and Policies for South Asia*, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 24-25 December 2012.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao chaired a Technical Session at the National Seminar on *Foreign Direct Investment in India: Response and Challenge*, organised by Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, Delhi University, 05 November 2012.
- Jesim Pais was Discussant at the Conference on *Internal Migration in Contemporary India*, 22-23 February, 2013, organised by the Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies (RGICS), New Delhi.
- Jagannath Mallick participated in *Second Annual India KLEMS workshop*, organised by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi, 26 April 2012.
- Mahua Paul participated in “Perspectives on Indian Economic Development and Policy” in *Memory of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar*, at Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, 19-20 July 2012.
- T.S. Papola chaired a session on “Labour Intensive Sectors” in the Conference on *New Spatialities and Labour*, at IGIDR, Mumbai, organized by IGIDR and IHD, 06-08 September 2012.
- T.S. Papola chaired a session on “Conceptualizing Social Security and Minimum Social Floor (s)” in the Conference on *Social Security and Pension for India’s Unorganized Workers: Context and Prospects*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 07-08 September 2012.

- Sunanda Sen attended a Conference in *Honour of Luigi Pasinetti* at Cambridge University, 15 September 2012.
- Amitava Dey participated in a Two-day Workshop on *Electronic Resources* organized by University of Delhi South Campus Library, sponsored by UGC-INFLIBNET, 27-28 September 2012.
- T.S. Papola chaired a session on “Business, Jobs and Wellbeing” in the *4th OECD World Forum on Measuring Well-being for Development and Policy Making*, OECD organised, jointly with the Government of India at New Delhi, 16-19 October 2012.
- T.S. Papola chaired a Panel Discussion on Economy of Uttarakhand in the *8th Annual Conference of UPUEA*, 28-29 October 2012.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao and Satyaki Roy participated in the UNCTAD-RIS Workshop on *Technology and Innovation Report (TIR) 2012: Innovation, Technology and South-South Collaboration*, organised by Research and Information System for Developing Countries India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, 02 November 2012.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao chaired a Technical Session at the National Seminar on *Foreign Direct Investment in India: Response and Challenge*, organised by Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, Delhi University, 05 November 2012.
- Amitava Dey participated in the Launch of “South Asia Archive”, a *Literary Electronic Material* organized by Routledge (Taylor & Francis Group) and the South Asia Research Foundation, 07 November 2012.
- M.R. Murthy and T.P. Bhat attended the *EXIM Bank Commencement Day Annual Lecture 2012* delivered by Prof. Padma Desai on “Financial Crisis and Consequences and its Impact on India”, New Delhi, 19 November 2012.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in the Workshop on *Administrative Reforms for Better Governance* organised by National Social Watch, Delhi, 26 November 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu participated in *Silver Jubilee International Conference* in the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, 01-03 December 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu attended a Workshop on *The Power of Statistics* and the launch of a book titled “Bridging Perspective on Labour, Informality and Poverty”, jointly organized by SEWA, WIEGO and Cornell University at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, 12 December 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu attended *IHD Foundation Day Lecture* by Kaushik Basu on “The Social and Political Foundation of Economic Development:

The Indian Context”, at Teen Murti Auditorium, New Delhi, 15 December 2012.

- M.R. Murthy, T.P. Bhat, Mahua Paul and Partha Pratim Sahu participated in an International Conference on *Reviving Growth* as a part of *Delhi Economic Conclave, 2012* at Hotel Taj Palace, jointly organized by Ministry of Finance, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), New Delhi, 14-15 December 2012.
- T.P. Bhat participated in *Delhi Economic Conclave: 2012* on “Accelerating Growth in Tamil Nadu: Need for Paradigm Shift”, organized by the Ministry of Finance and South India Chamber of Commerce and Industry at New Delhi, 17 December, 2012.
- Partha Pratim Sahu attended One-day workshop on *Inclusive Growth in India* jointly organized by the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi and the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), Bergen, Norway at IEG, 20 December 2012.

ICSSR National Fellowship

- Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) awarded National Fellowship to Prof. Hariharan Ramachandran for his contributions to the field of social sciences. ISID granted institutional affiliation to host the fellowship at the Institute. Prof. Ramachandran accepted the fellowship w.e.f., January 14, 2013. During his tenure, he proposes to take up study on “Towards Constructing an Urban India” for a period of two-years.
- Prof. Sunanda Sen and Prof. T.S. Papola were awarded ICSSR National Fellowships in March 2010 and March 2011, respectively. They completed the two-year tenure and submitted reports to the Council.



Award of Doctoral Degree

Pradeep Kumar Choudhury, Assistant Professor at the Institute was awarded a Doctoral Degree for his thesis entitled “An Economic Analysis of Demand for Higher Education: A Study of Engineering Education in Delhi” from National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, on 21 March 2013.

Research Internship

The Institute has been providing summer internship to the final year post graduate students in economics/commerce, business economics and media & communication areas. This year the Department of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh approached the Institute to provide Internship to its final year students of their Five-year integrated M.A. (Honours) in Economics. These students were attached to various faculty members for guiding and supervision of their work. The following students joined at the Institute for their internship of four months on 14 January 2013. The research topics chosen by them were:

- Ms Parneet Kaur, “The Nature and Socio-Economic Determinants of Urbanization in India”, under the supervision of Prof. T.S. Papola.
- Ms Anika Gautam, “Structure of Employment in the Service Sector of India”, under the supervision of Dr Mahua Paul.
- Ms Deeksha Ahluwalia, “Performance Evaluation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)”, under the supervision of Dr Satyaki Roy, ISID and Dr Sakthivel S., PHFI.
- Ms Arvinder Walia, final year Five-year Integrated M.A. (Honours) in Economics, Department of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh, prepared a summer internship report on “India’s Experience with FDI Inflows on Account of Mergers and Acquisitions: A Case Study of Cement Industry”, under the supervision of Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao, May 2012.

In addition the following two interns also completed their internship during this period:

- Ms Richa Khurana completed one year internship at the Institute and submitted paper titled “The Determinants of Export Performance: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Firms”, August 2012.
- Mr Arpit Tiwari, Integrated M.Sc., (Economics), IIT, Kanpur did his summer internship on “Corporate Governance Issues in Listed Public Sector Companies” under the supervision of K.S. Chalapati Rao during May-June, 2012.

Visit of Research Scholars

- Prof. Garry D. Bruton, Neely School of Business, Texas Christian University, US delivered a discussion-oriented lecture on “Entrepreneurship in China & India: Challenges & Future” on 25 March 2013
- Prof. Dilawar Ali Khan, Eminent Economist and Management Expert from Pakistan gave a lecture on “Economic Growth in South Asia: Pakistan’s Experience” on 01 March 2013
- Mr Jai Seong Song, a former Korean Vice-Minister and presently the President of Youngdong University (a province of Youngdong, South Korea) had visited the institute and interacted with the faculty along with his faculty; Prof. Seong Min Lee and Prof. Yong Sung Suh; on 31 January 2013 accompanied by Shri Jagdish Kapri, Secretary General, Indo-Korean Amity Association (Regd), New Delhi.
- Dr Baldev Raj Nayar, Emeritus Professor of Political Science, McGill University, Canada delivered a talk on “Diffusion or Polarization in Industrial Location after Economic Liberalization” on 14 December 2012.
- A delegation of high level academicians and senior government officials from Vietnam visited the institute on 01 August 2012. Prof. T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on “Indian Economy: Problems and Prospects” to the delegates.
- Dr Nimah Mazaheri, Faculty, Department of Political Science, Tufts University, USA visited institute on 13 July 2012 and met Dr Jesim Pais and Dr Partha P. Sahu to discuss his on-going work on “Leadership and Development of Transport Infrastructure in India’s Bihar”.



- Dr Kaushal Kumar Sharma, Associate Professor, Kirori Mal College, Delhi University made a presentation on “Ecological Restoration and Socio-economic Empowerment of Rural Community for Sustainable Livelihood and Resource Management in Uprli Ramoli of Pratap Nagar Block in Uttarakhand”, sponsored by SEWA-THDC, Rishikesh on 11 June 2012.

Research Infrastructure

A comprehensive data and information system enables researchers to take up policy oriented studies. A special feature of the ISID has been its efforts at developing databases and other research aids to facilitate research not only in the area of industrial policy but also in other areas of developmental and social and economic issues. The ICSSR review committee and UGC INFLIBNET have also recognized the strength of institute’s information system. This facet of the Institute’s contribution has enabled researchers and policy makers in gaining better insights into structural changes in the Indian industrial sector. Databases on Indian economy with special emphasis on corporate and industrial sectors, On-Line Index (OLI) of Indian Social Science Journals, Press Clipping files, Media Centre, Communication Networking, conference and guest house facilities constitute the core research infrastructure of the Institute.

Databases

The ISID has been acquiring new databases and updating the existing databases to meet the data requirements of researchers in the area of developmental and industrial processes with special emphasis on corporate sector, foreign investment, technology, international trade, labour & employment and social sector. A special feature of many of the ISID databases is that the basic unit of information is the company. The coverage and content of these databases are being continuously enlarged and updated. The active databases encompass the following aspects:

- *Corporate Sector:* Company Finances, Prowess, First Source, Mergers and Acquisitions, Ownership Pattern, Private Corporate Business Sector in India (RBI), Prowess database of CMIE, Digital Library of Company Annual Reports and Prospectuses.
- *Foreign Investments:* Approvals/inflows of inward FDI and Outward Investments.
- *Employment:* NSSO (Unit level data) (Employment and Un-Employment, Consumer Expenditure, Participation in Education, Un-organised

Manufacture, Trade, Non-directory Trade establishment & Own Account Trading, Informal Non-Agricultural Enterprises, Un-organised Services excl. Trade & Finance, etc.)

- *Industry*: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) -- State & Industry (3 digit level), Database on Industrial Sector in India (Vol. II), Pharmaceuticals
- *Others Databases*: National Accounts Statistics, Domestic Products of States of India (EPWRF), IMF Trade Statistics, World Development Indicators.

The following databases have been added/updated during 2012-13:

- Prowess Release 4.13 database of CMIE
- Annual Reports Database of BSE and NSE listed Companies: 2012-13
- fDI Markets -- Financial Times, London
- Corporate Affiliations and M&As -- Thomson Reuters
- Institute entered into an MoU with IMF to access their databases from the IMF e-library service
- EPW Research Foundation India Time Series Database containing 13 Module set of macro-economic indicators

Library & Documentation

The Institute has been maintaining a specialized library with up-to-date collection of books and reports, primarily in the areas of industrial economics, foreign investment, corporate sector, labour, employment and related subjects. Reports of official committees, policy notifications and other public documents are regularly obtained. To facilitate company level studies directories of various organizations are also obtained. The library aims to provide a comprehensive perspective regarding current issues and developmental policies to meet the needs of the faculty and visiting scholars/researchers from the government, academic, business and industry circles.



A view of the Library

The collection of research materials at the library has been growing constantly in the form of both published and unpublished materials i.e. working papers/occasional papers/reprints/reports etc. obtained with the help of networking exercises with the national and international organizations/institutions. The library currently subscribes to 139 academic journals and periodicals. During the year 2012-13, the number of books, back volumes and other documents added to the library are 193. The total stock of holdings in the library stood at 12,093 as on March 31, 2013.

The library also houses prospectuses of more than 6,845 companies issued at the time of public issue. This probably is the largest collection of prospectuses held by any research institution in the country. Digital database on Company Annual Reports covers more than 11,087 companies listed on BSE and NSE.

Following the latest trends in library and documentation, the library seeks to equip itself with maximum number of relevant CD-ROMs and Internet facilities. The Institute has been subscribing to full text JSTOR under E-journal consortium of ICSSR-NASSDOC. During the current period the library subscribed about 25 Indian full text E-journals and access to full text articles of these through login and password.

The Digital Document section of the library plays a complementary role by acquiring and storing relevant documents in electronic form for easy reference and sharing. Presently a collection of about 500 documents are hosted on Greenstone and are accessible within campus network. The library is provided with a number of LAN terminals for use by the library staff and also for accessing the OLI, other databases of the information system by outside scholars. ISID has been subscribing to the institutional membership of DELNET (Developing Library Network) and the American Centre Library for acquiring references, document delivery services and ascertaining the availability of books/documents/reports/journals etc., in neighbouring libraries to its users. In addition, the Institute's library offers inter-library loan services to the faculty members with the reputed libraries such as Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), TERI University and other institutions.

The library has created its webpage under the ISID main site (www.isid.org.in) containing information about the Library's services, collection and activities, includes reference collection and list of current journals, images of newspapers clippings etc.

On-line Databases of Social Science Journals & News Papers Clippings

Index of Indian Social Science Journals

ISID On-line Index to Indian Social Science Journals offers to the users a unique facility to retrieve the desired information by the users through keyword search. The coverage has since been improved by not only keeping the index updated but also by adding a number of new journals. Presently, the On-Line Database Index covers 203 Indian social science journals covering the disciplines of economics, political science, public administration, sociology, social anthropology, business management, finance, geography, social work, health and education etc. List of journals covered are given in *Annexure-2*. During the year 2012-13 the following sixteen more social science journals have been added to the database:

1. Contemporary Education Dialogue
2. Indian Historical Review
3. Indian Journal of Economics and Development
4. International Studies
5. IPE Journal of Management
6. Jharkhand Journal of Social Development
7. Journal of Creative Communications
8. Journal of Industrial Statistics
9. Journal of Regional Development and Planning
10. Management Convergence
11. Millennial Asia -- An International Journal of Asian Studies
12. Review of Agrarian Studies
13. Social Science Gazetteer
14. Social Work Chronicle
15. Trends in Information Management (TRIM)
16. Tribal Health Bulletin

Documentation of Press Clippings Index

Newspapers report contain substantial information on the corporate sector as well as general economic trends which help understanding and analyse public policy formulation and implementation. Realising this potential, the Institute has been maintaining on-line computerized newspaper clippings on wide-ranging subjects. The computerised Index is referred to as Press Clippings Index (PCI).

At different points of time a maximum of 18 English language newspapers were being scanned and the selected clippings are classified under broad 60 subject headings. Clippings images from the year 2000 are now available on-line for all the users. The image retrieval system developed at the Institute helps users to search, identify and view the clippings at the click of a button. During the year 2012-13, nearly 1,00,000 clipping images have been added to the database. At present, the database contains more than 1.4 million references.

ISID Research Reference CD (RRCD)

Computer-based reference services have become a basic requirement for the academic communities in developed societies. The journals published in India are not, however, adequately covered in the international packages. In order to improve the referencing of Indian social science literature, besides offering the OLI and PCI on its website, ISID has decided to offer the databases and other useful reference material in the form of CD, what is called, "ISID Research Reference CD" (RRCD). The RRCD was specifically designed and created for quick reference to the index without requiring access to the internet. The updated version of the RRCD has the following main components.

- Index to articles, discussion notes, editorials and reports appearing in 203 Indian journals in the fields of economics, finance, management, political science, history, education, environment, health, sociology, gender issues, communications, etc. The number of references covered in this section is nearly 1,87,000.
- Index to signed articles and write-ups published in 18 english language daily newspapers from 1990. Out of around 14,00,000 of references covered in the index, full text images for around 9,15,000 references are available online.
- Select national policy documents and rare documents of Government of India, Union budget speeches, sections of Economic Survey, key statistics on the Indian economy and Global Development Indicators.
- Website addresses of important institutions and organisations relevant for social scientists.

The coverage of the RRCD is the largest in India in terms of the number of journals and the number of references. The Institute has been giving demonstration of the potential use of the databases to the members of Indian Economic Association and the Indian Society of Labour Economics at their

Annual Conferences, to teachers attending refresher courses in Academic Staff Colleges and to librarians participating in the programmes conducted by other organisations. The Institute has been organising training programmes to make the users better aware of the use of computers in general and to popularise the ISID databases on social science journals and press clippings in particular.

ISID Website

ISID maintains its websites <http://isid.org.in> and <http://isidev.nic.in> in which, besides giving a brief description of the nature of activities and research output for free downloading, provide on-line access to Indexes of 203 Indian Social Science journals and major newspaper articles, editorials and news features.

The ISID website is thus an interface between social science literature and academics, policy makers and other analysts within and outside India and this non-profit activity is aimed at promoting social science research and analysis of

Category-Wise Registered Users (as on March 31, 2013)

User Category	No. of Users
Universities: Indian	1593
Foreign	272
Institutions: Indian	1691
Foreign	148
Indian Colleges	803
Government Departments: Indian	280
Foreign	4
Private Bodies/Journalists	369
Others: Indian	2182
Foreign	170
INFLIBNET	190
Sub-Total: Indian	7108
Foreign	594
Grand Total	7702

Year-Wise Registration of Users

Year (April-March)	Cumulative No. of Users Registered
1999-00	285
2000-01	770
2001-02	1144
2002-03	1702
2003-04	2265
2004-05	2989
2005-06	3721
2006-07	4380
2007-08	5043
2008-09	5629
2009-10	6207
2010-11	6758
2011-12	7200
2011-12	7702

contemporary developmental issues.

The website's popularity can be seen in the number of users who are registered with it as their number increased manifold from 285 at the end of March 2000 to 7,702 by the end of March 2013.

Apart from the growing number of students, teachers, researchers and academicians accessing the ISID Online Indexes, other categories of users like policy makers, journalists, professionals, etc., also find the ISID Website useful.

Researchers located both in universities and institutions are the largest group of users. Interestingly, there are a good number of users from colleges too. Around 8 per cent of the users are located in other countries, most of these are universities and institutions.

The regional and country spread of users of the Website is quite impressive (See *Annexures-3 & -4*). It extends to all the corners of India and other continents. The Country-wise distribution of foreign users suggests that while a good number of users are located in developed countries, the users are spread across many developing countries too.

IT Facilities

ISID is a pioneer amongst the earliest research and academic Institutions in India, which opted for ICT applications for wider dissemination of its research information. The faculty, library, administration and finance divisions are well equipped with computer systems connected through the Local Area Network (LAN). The computer centre of the Institute is responsible for maintaining the systems -- software, hardware, web hosting and networking besides developing/upgrading software programmes for RRCD and server internal uses. The Centre has a wide range of software packages for data and word processing, desktop publishing and multimedia applications. Hardware ranges from colour laser printers to multifunction printers, Wi-Fi routers and Gigabit wired network access. The Institutes' website is hosted on an IBM X series server which is connected to internet using Linksys network switch. Institute uses high speed internet link from Aircel to provide worldwide access to its databases. An important feature of the ISID Computer Centre is that in all ways it is self-sufficient. The small but competent staff of the centre is well versed to provide in-house support for almost all hardware and software problems and maintenance.

ISID On-line Database on UGC INFONET

The Institute's Online Database on Index to Indian Social Science Journals, Press Clipping Images and other e-Resources are hosted on UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium known as INFLIBNET since 2008-09. The total number of universities/academic institutions accessing the databases as on March 31, 2013 stood at 239 with 11,790 IP numbers (See *Annexure-5*). During the year 2012-13, the following 19 new universities were provided access to the databases on 211 IP numbers:

1. Ambedkar University, Delhi
2. Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir
3. Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Sonapat, Haryana
4. Central University of Haryana, Haryana
5. Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh
6. Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, Jharkhand
7. Central University of Orissa, Koraput, Orissa
8. Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa, Haryana
9. Davangere University, Davangere, Karnataka
10. Delhi Technological University, Delhi
11. Dravidian University, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh
12. Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Orissa
13. Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur, Karnataka
14. Knimbus, Delhi University Library System, Delhi
15. Presidency University, Kolkata, West Bengal
16. Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Orissa
17. Tumkur University, Tumkur, Karnataka
18. University of Kota, Kota, Rajasthan
19. YMCA University of Science & Technology, Faridabad, Haryana

During the 11th Five Year Plan period the Institute received financial support from INFLIBNET for maintaining and updating the database. In September 2012 INFLIBNET conveyed their approval for extending the support to the ISID during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

Media Centre

ISID apart from its research programme also dedicates itself in spreading awareness about the social issues/concerns of the society through multimedia techniques for wider dissemination. In this direction, Media Centre of the institute seeks to develop films on important economic and social issues and raises the level of public debate and awareness. The centre presently working on the following two-short documentary films:

Issues and challenges of informal sector enterprises

Synopsis: Production of a short film showcasing the problems and challenges faced by the entrepreneurs of the Informal Sector Enterprises was initiated.

Informal Sector contributes significantly to the economy in terms of employment generation, manufacturing output contribution, service sector and exports. Yet, the livelihood and survival of these entrepreneurs often gets questioned and threatened when new policy initiatives and technological innovations happen. Finance becomes difficult as their requests for loans are denied. Without proper marketing support and infrastructure they find it difficult to sell their products in the face of the competition posed by the new products and services introduced by the organized sector. Given more support these entrepreneurs could grow and contribute much to the economy and most importantly, make a better life for themselves and their families. The film aims to bring to notice stories and lives of these entrepreneurs, their problems and explore ways to empower them.

25 per cent Reservation: School quota for poor

Synopsis: ISID Media Centre also started production of a film that takes a closer look at the reservations for poor children in private unaided schools to explore and investigate, whether this decision of the government is a landmark step forward or a bad mistake. No one denies that the provision of reservation has not just constitutional but more importantly a moral commitment to provide free and compulsory education to every child between the ages of 6 and 14. Private schools and institutions who have been given land or other subsidies on the condition that they provide 25 per cent reservation for the economically weaker sections find ways and loopholes to violate these conditions. Some schools claim they don't get many applicants under this category? Why? What are the complications and consequences of a mixed class education? How do the parents of these EWS students feel? How do the parents of the non-EWS children feel? What about the teachers and the teaching philosophy in a mixed group? What about the psychological and hidden economic impact on the children coming from poor families coming to study in schools essentially designed to cater to more privileged class? Will this be a better education for the richer children who will be exposed to the real India and also learn from the aspirations that the poor children bring with them, or will this redesigning, in the name of social integration, create two schools in one school? How justified is it to enforce private schools, who don't receive any money or subsidy from the government, to reserve 25 per cent of their seats for poor children? These are some of the questions we wish to raise and debate in this production.

Campus News

The campus comprises three blocks which houses a library, faculty rooms, conference and lecture halls, guest house, pantry, dining hall and cafeteria in each building, along with auditorium, electric sub-station and elevators. The building is centrally air-conditioned with 100 per cent power backup, fool proof protection against fire with smoke detectors, sprinkler and down-comer systems and round-the-clock security and house-keeping personnel. Guest house of the Institute is well furnished with facilities like high-speed internet connectivity, dish TV system and a refrigerator. Recreational facilities like table-tennis and badminton court, etc., are available for staff and faculty of the Institute. There is a growing demand for the use of ISID facilities and infrastructure, not only by ISID itself, but by several other institutions and organisations for holding seminars, conferences and training programmes.



A view of the ISID campus

An auditorium with a seating capacity of 190 persons with state-of-the-art facilities with a good audio, video, lighting and acoustic system like a theatre was completed. There is a need for further strengthening of infrastructural facilities. Construction of 15 double-bed capacity hostel rooms in the third floor of Block B is completed during the year 2012-13. It is also essential to have connectivity between the buildings. It is proposed to construct a bridge linking the Blocks A & B at the third floor level. This will make effective usage of the space and infrastructure facilities like library, conference halls, cafeteria, etc. situated in Block A in addition to facilitating movement without depending upon elevators.

Other Features:

- Large conferencing facilities with central air-conditioning and 100 per cent power backup;

- Fully-furnished Guest House facilities with rooms equipped with high-speed internet connectivity, dish television system, refrigerator, small kitchenette, etc.; and
- Recreational area with table tennis, badminton, caroms and chess.
- State-of-the-art CCTV system based infra-red night vision cameras are installed in the Institute for monitoring, surveillance and security issues.
- The office and campus are maintained in reasonably good standards to provide the most pleasant and safe environment for its staff and guests.

Diwali Celebrations

Diwali was celebrated on 03 November 2012 at the ISID Campus. A spirited celebration included singing, dancing programme and various activities and food stalls. Staff members and their families enthusiastically took part in cultural events, competitions like diya decoration, performances & fancy dress competition for children, tambola, musical chairs for children & adults, dandiya, etc. It was a great platform to get-together in an informal setting and reminisce all experiences and anecdotes. The event was very well attended and a huge success.



Lighting of the lamp and ISID family members taking part in cultural activities

Finances

The income and expenditure of the Institute's maintenance and development account was ₹1,334.06 lakhs and ₹802.80 lakhs, respectively during the year 2012-13 as compared to ₹1,182.30 lakhs and ₹765.23 lakhs last year. There was an excess of income over expenditure of ₹26,351 during the year 2012-13, which was carried over to the balance sheet.

Institute received a maintenance grant of ₹170.00 lakhs from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) during the year towards salary,

maintenance and development. In addition, the Institute raised an amount of ₹353.18 lakhs on account of research programme & projects, interest from corpus fund and other receipts and ₹810.88 lakhs from its own sources.

The major items of expenditure are: establishment (₹314.97 lakhs), journals & periodicals and publications (₹4.22 lakhs), research programme (₹31.47 lakhs), interest payments on term loan (₹284.68 lakhs), campus maintenance (₹50.55 lakhs), maintenance of equipment (₹14.92 lakhs) rates and taxes (₹71.31 lakhs), administrative expenses (₹24.05 lakhs), audit fee (₹0.55 lakhs), capital fund (₹450.00 lakhs), reserve fund (₹4.00 lakhs), provision for building fund (₹75.00 lakhs), disabled children medical fund (₹1.00 lakh) and staff welfare fund (₹1.00 lakh).

The Institute also incurred a capital expenditure of ₹403.94 lakhs on repayment of principal amount of term loan, purchase of computer & office equipment, furniture, civil works, fixtures and books & vehicle, etc. during the year. The expenditure was met mainly from the Institute's own resources. Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31 March 2013 is **Annexed**.

Management

ISID functioned under the supervision and direction of the Board of Governors with Shri T.N. Chaturvedi as Chairperson and Prof. S.K. Goyal as Vice-Chairperson with the Director as the Board's Member-Secretary. The present Board was re-constituted in December 2011 for tenure of five years and it comprises of 15 Members: academicians (8); public men (5); and official representatives (2). The Board is assisted by sub-committees constituted by it for advising on finance, research, campus development & maintenance and administration & personnel matters.



Board of Governors meeting is in progress

The Board of Governors met two times during the year 2012-13. List of members of the Board of Governors and the sub-committees of the Institute as on March 2013 is given in the *Annexure-6*.

Acknowledgements

The Institute wishes to place on record its appreciation for the support extended by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission, INFLIBNET, Northern Regional Centre of ICSSR, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Ministry of Science and Technology, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), Global Development Network (GDN), Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), IBM India Research Laboratory (IBM-IRL) and UCO Bank. The support being extended by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) through hosting of the Institute's Website; Aircel Business Solutions and delDSL for providing internet connectivity through high speed wireless link has immensely helped the Institute in serving the social science community. The ISID has continued to maintain close ties with other institutions in areas of mutual interest.

**Faculty Members with their Areas of
Research Interests and Staff Members***(as on March 31, 2013)*

Dr S.K. Goyal <i>Professor Emeritus</i>	Ph.D. (Economics), University of Delhi, M.A. (Economics), Punjab University, Punjab. <i>Research Interests:</i> Industrial and trade policies, public sector, planning, corporate sector and foreign investments.
Dr M.R. Murthy <i>Director</i>	Ph.D. (Economics) and M.A. (Economics), Andhra University, Waltair. <i>Research Interests:</i> Corporate sector, foreign investments capital markets and structural changes in industry.
Mr K.S. Chalapati Rao <i>Professor</i>	M.Phil., Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.Sc. (Statistics), Andhra University, Waltair. <i>Research Interests:</i> Corporate sector, stock markets and foreign investments.
Dr K.V.K. Ranganathan <i>Professor</i>	Ph.D., Kurukshetra University; M.Com., Andhra University, Waltair. <i>Research Interests:</i> Foreign investments, corporate sector, databases & networking.
Ms Seema Goyal Papola <i>Professor</i>	Masters of Fine Arts (Film and Electronics Media), American University, Washington, M.A. (Economics), Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. <i>Research Interests:</i> Women studies and highlighting problems of development through audio-visual presentations.
Dr Jesim Pais <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D., Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai. <i>Research Interests:</i> Labour and industry regulations; informal and unorganised sector; small-scale industries; issues of employment including labour productivity.
Dr Mahua Paul <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D. (Economics) and M.A. (Economics), Banaras Hindu University. <i>Research Interests:</i> International trade, econometrics.

- Dr Partha Pratim Sahu**
Assistant Professor
Ph.D. and M.Phil. (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; M.A. Economics, Sambalpur University, Sambalpur.
Research Interests: Industry, labour and employment.
- Dr Satyaki Roy**
Assistant Professor
Ph.D., University of Calcutta; M.A. (Economics), Jadavpur University.
Research Interests: Small enterprises, unorganised sector, labour and employment.
- Dr Jagannath Mallick**
Assistant Professor (till February 2013)
Ph.D., Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore; M.A. (Economics), Hyderabad Central University.
Research Interests: Growth and development, industrial economics, macro-economics and applied econometrics.
- Mr Pradeep Kumar Choudhury**
Assistant Professor (from 08.02.2013)
Ph.D. (Thesis Submitted), National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi; M.A. (Economics), University of Hyderabad.
Research Interests: Economics and financing of education, educational policy and planning, education and health, economics and human development.
- Mr Shailender Kumar**
Assistant Professor (from 15.02.2013)
Ph.D. (Thesis Submitted), Jawaharlal Nehru University; New Delhi; M.A. (Economics), M.D. University
Research Interests: Health economics (access and equity in health, benefit incidence analysis, etc.) health financing, environment and health, institutional economics, developmental economics and applied econometrics.

Visiting Faculty

- Dr T.S. Papola**
ICSSR National Fellow
Ph.D. (Economics), M.A. (Economics) University of Lucknow
Research Interests: Economics of development and planning, development of backward areas specially hill and mountain areas, economics of labour, manpower and employment, industrial economics and enterprise development.
- Shri M.M.K. Sardana**
Visiting Fellow
M.Sc. (Physics Hons), University of Panjab, Chandigarh.
Research Interests: Policy issues.
- Shri Nilmadabh Mohanty (IAS Retd.)**
Honorary Visiting Fellow
M.A. (Economics), University of Wisconsin, USA; M.A. (Political Science), Allahabad University.
Research Interests: Sustainable development in India's mineral sector.

Dr Sunanda Sen Ph.D. (Economics); M.A. (Economics), Calcutta University
ICSSR National Fellow *Research Interests:* International trade and finance, development economics, labour studies, gender studies.

Dr H. Ramachandran Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.Tech./M.Phil
ICSSR National Fellow Jawaharlal Nehru Univeristy, New Delhi
Research Interests: Quantitative Techniques, Urban and Regional Studies and Programme Evaluation

Dr T.P. Bhat Ph.D. (International Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru
Consultant University; M.A. (Economics), Karnataka University, Dharwar.
Research Interests: WTO related issues such as trade, intellectual property and agriculture; global issues in finance; distributive trade; and small scale sector.

Staff Members

Databases, Library & Documentation Staff

Shri Bhupesh Garg
System Analyst
 Shri Sudhir Aggarwal
Programmer
 Shri B. Dhanunjai Kumar
Media Designer
 Shri Amitava Dey
Assistant Librarian
 Ms Puja Mehta (upto 12/11/2012)
Editorial & Publication Assistant
 Shri Sunil Kumar
Sr D.P. & Documentation Assistant
 Shri Rakesh Gupta
Sr D.P. & Documentation Assistant
 Smt. Renu Verma
Documentation Assistant
 Smt. Sultan Jahan
Documentation Assistant
 Mrs Lakshmi Sawarkar
Documentation Assistant

Shri Bhadur Singh Papola
Documentation Assistant

Shri Manohar Lal Sharma
Maintenance Assistant

Finance & Administration Staff

Shri P. Kameswara Rao
Finance Officer
 Shri Yash Pal Yadav
Secretary to V-C/Protocol Officer
 Shri Jeet Singh
Accounts Officer
 Smt. Usha Joshi
Personal Assistant
 Shri R.P. Pokhriyal
Admn Assistant
 Shri Umesh Kumar Singh
Office Assistant
 Ms Preeti Gupta
Accounts Assistant
 Shri Mohan Singh
Driver
 Shri Amit Kumar Kansa
Driver

Shri Munna

Maintenance Assistant

Shri Krishan Mohan Singh

Maintenance Assistant

Shri Amar Singh

Maintenance Assistant-cum-Cook

Shri Ashok Kumar

Maintenance Assistant

Shri Satyanarayan Yadav

Maintenance Asstt-cum-Gardener

Shri Munnu Lal

Maintenance Asstt-cum-Gardener

Shri Lalai

Maintenance Asstt-cum-Gardener

Smt. Sushila Devi

Maintenance Assistant

Maintenance Staff

Shri Nitesh Rathod

Technical Officer

Shri Bharat Chander

Electrical Supervisor

Shri Shiv Kumar

Services Supervisor

Shri Vinod Kumar

Electrician

Shri Durga Singh

Maintenance Assistant

Shri Dinesh Kumar

Maintenance Assistant (Guest House)

Shri Achhe Lal

Maintenance Assistant (Electrical)

Shri Brijesh Kumar

Maintenance Assistant (Plumber)

Shri Sumit Sharma

Maintenance Assistant (Carpenter)

Shri Jagbir Singh

Maintenance Assistant-cum-Cook

Shri Shambu Kamti

Maintenance Assistant

Shri Madan Lal Khateek

Maintenance Assistant (Mason)

List of Journals Covered in On-Line Index**A**

- Abhigyan — Foundation for Organisational Research and Education (FORE), New Delhi
- Agricultural Economic Research Review — Agricultural Economics Research Association, New Delhi
- Agricultural Situation in India — Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Delhi
- Annals of Library and Information Studies — National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, New Delhi
- Anvesak — Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad
- Arth Anvesan — Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Jammu
- Artha Beekshan (Journal of Bangiya Aethaniti Parishad) — Bengal Economic Association, Kolkata
- Artha Vijnana — Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune
- Arthaniti — Department of Economics, University of Calcutta, Kolkata
- Artha-Vikas — Department of Economics, Sardar Patel University, Vidyanagar
- ASCI Journal of Management — Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad
- Asian Biotechnology and Development Review — Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi
- Asian Economic Review — The Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad
- Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics — Serials Publications, New Delhi
- Asia-Pacific Business Review — Asia-Pacific Institute of Management, New Delhi
- Asia-Pacific Journal of Social Sciences — Centre for Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati

B

- Bioscope: South Asian Screen Studies — Centre for the Study of Developing Societies/Sarai, New Delhi
- Business Analyst — Sri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi, Delhi
- Business Perspectives — Birla Institute of Management Technology, Greater Noida

C

- Chartered Accountant — Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi
- Chartered Financial Analyst — The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI), Hyderabad
- Chartered Secretary — The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi
- Commodity Vision — Takshashila Academic of Economic Research Limited, Mumbai
- Communicator — Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi

Company News & Notes (*Discontinued*) — Department of Company Affairs, New Delhi
Contemporary Education Dialogue - Sage Publications, New Delhi*
Contemporary Perspectives: History and Sociology of South Asia — Centre for
Jawaharlal Nehru Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
Contributions to Indian Sociology (New Series) — Institute of Economic Growth
(IEG), New Delhi

D

Decision — Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata
Delhi Business Review — Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research, Delhi
Demography India — Indian Association for the Study of Population, Delhi

E

Economic & Political Weekly (EPW) — Sameeksha Trust, Mumbai
Economic Weekly (Pre-cursor to EPW) — Sameeksha Trust
Environment and Urbanization Asia — National Institute of Public Finance and
Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi
Executive Chartered Secretary — The Institute of Company Secretaries of India,
New Delhi

F

Finance India — Indian Institute of Finance (IIF), Delhi
Focus WTO — Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi
Foreign Trade Review — Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi

G

Gender, Technology and Development — Gender and Development Studies Centre,
New Delhi
Global Business Review — International Management Institute, New Delhi

I

IASSI Quarterly — Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), New
Delhi
ICFAI Journal of Applied Economics — Institute of Chartered Financial Analysis of
India (ICFAI), Hyderabad
ICFAI Journal of Applied Finance — Institute of Chartered Financial Analysis of
India (ICFAI), Hyderabad
ICFAI Journal of Environmental Economics — Institute of Chartered Financial
Analysis of India (ICFAI), Hyderabad
ICFAI Journal of Infrastructure — Institute of Chartered Financial Analysis of India
(ICFAI), Hyderabad
ICFAI Journal of Public Finance — Institute of Chartered Financial Analysis of India
(ICFAI), Hyderabad

IIMB Management Review — Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIM-B), Bangalore

India Economy Review — Indian Institute of Planning and Management, New Delhi

Indian Accounting Review — University of Calcutta, Kolkata

Indian Anthropologist — Indian Anthropological Association, Delhi

Indian Economic and Social History Review — Indian Economic and Social History Association, Delhi

Indian Economic Journal — Indian Economic Association, New Delhi

Indian Economic Review — Delhi School of Economics (DSE), Delhi

Indian Foreign Affairs Journals — The Association of Indian Diplomats, Sapru House, New Delhi

Indian Historical Review - Sage Publications, New Delhi*

Indian Journal of Adult Education — Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics — Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai

Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing — Indian Society of Agriculturing Marketing, Nagpur

Indian Journal of Corporate Governance — Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad

Indian Journal of Development Research and Social Action — Global Research Publications, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Economics — Departments of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad

Indian Journal of Economics and Development — Indian Institute of Industrial Economics and Development Society, Amritsar*

Indian Journal of Economics & Business — Serials Publications, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Federal Studies — Centre for Federal Studies, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Gender Studies — Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Home Science — Home Science Association of India, Baroda

Indian Journal of Human Development — Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Industrial Relations — Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Labour Economics — Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Millennium Development Studies — Serials Publications, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Open Learning — Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi

Indian Journal of Political Science — The Indian Political Science Association, Meerut

Indian Journal of Population Education — Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Public Administration — Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

Indian Journal of Public Health — Indian Public Health Association, Kolkata

Indian Journal of Regional Science — Regional Science Association, Kolkata

Indian Journal of Social Development — Council for Social Development, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Social Science — Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi

Indian Journal of Social Work — Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

Indian Journal of Training and Development — Indian Society for Training and Development, New Delhi

Indian Journal of Transport Management — Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Pune

Indian Journal of Youth Affairs — Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi

Indian Management — All India Management Association, New Delhi

Indian Management Studies Journal — Punjab School of Management Studies, Patiala

Indian Retail Review — Birla Institute of Management Technology, Greater Noida

Indian Social Science Review — Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi

International Journal of Development Banking (Discontinued) — ICICI Ltd, Mumbai

International Studies — Sage Publications, New Delhi*

IPE Journal of Management — Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad*

J

Jharkhand Journal of Social Development — Department of Economics, Vinoba Bhava University, Ranchi*

Journal of Advances in Management Research — Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT-D), New Delhi

Journal of Business Thought — Sri Guru Gobind Singh College of Commerce, University of Delhi, Delhi

Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies — Institute of Constitutional & Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi

Journal of Creative Communications - Sage Publications, New Delhi*

Journal of Economic and Social Development — Department of Economics, Vinoba Bhava University, Hazaribag

Journal of Economic Policy and Research — Institute of Public Enterprises (IPE), Hyderabad

Journal of Economics and Commerce — DAV PG College, Varanasi

Journal of Educational Planning & Administration — National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi

Journal of Emerging Market Finance — Indian Development Foundation (IDF), India, New Delhi

Journal of Environmental Studies and Policy — Tata Energy Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi

Journal of Family Welfare — Family Planning Association of India, Mumbai

Journal of Financial Management and Analysis — Om Sai Ram Centre for Financial Management Research, Mumbai

Journal of Foreign Exchange and International Finance (Discontinued) — National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM), Pune

Journal of Global Economy — Research Centre for Social Sciences, Mumbai

Journal of Governance — IC Centre for Governance, New Delhi

Journal of Governance and Public Policy — Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad

Journal of Health Management — Indian Institute of Health Management and Research, Jaipur

Journal of Higher Education (Discontinued) — University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi

Journal of Human Values — Management Centre for Human Values, Indian Institute of Management Kolkata (IIM Kolkata), New Delhi

Journal of Income and Wealth — Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth, New Delhi

Journal of Indian School of Political Economy — Indian School of Political Economy, Pune

Journal of Industrial Statistics — Ministry of Statistics & PI, Central Statistics Office (Industrial Statistics Wing), Kolkata*

Journal of Infrastructure Development — India Development Foundation, Gurgaon, New Delhi

Journal of Institute of Public Enterprise — Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad

Journal of Insurance and Risk Management — Birla Institute of Management Technology, Greater Noida

Journal of Intellectual Property Rights — National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi

Journal of International Economics — Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad

Journal of Library and Information Science — Department of Library and Information Science, University of Delhi, Delhi

Journal of Management and Entrepreneurship — Xavier Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship, Bangalore

Journal of Management Research — Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi

Journal of Managerial Finance and Research — Institute of Public Enterprises (IPE), Hyderabad

Journal of Marketing Trends (The XIMB Journal of Management) — Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad

Journal of Quantitative Economics — The Indian Econometric Society (TIES), Mumbai
 Journal of Regional Development and Planning — Department of Economics, University of Burdwan, Burdwan*
 Journal of Resources Energy and Development — The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi
 Journal of Rural Development — National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad
 Journal of Services Research — Institute for International Management of Technology (IIMT), Gurgaon
 Journal of Social & Economic Studies (Discontinued) — A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna
 Journal of Social and Economic Development — Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore
 Journal of Social and Economic Policy — Serials Publications, New Delhi
 Journal of Technology Management for Growing Economies — Chitkara University, Chandigarh
 Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers — Indian Institute of Bankers, Mumbai
 Journal of Value Education (Discontinued) — National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi
 Journal of Venture Capital Financial Services — Institute of Public Enterprises (IPE), Hyderabad

L

Labour and Development — V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida
 Lok Udyog (Discontinued) — Bureau of Public Enterprises, New Delhi

M

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences — Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
 Man and Development — Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh
 Man and Society — Indian Council of Social Science Research, North Eastern Regional Centre, Shillong
 Management & Accounting Research — The Institute of Chartered Accounts of India, New Delhi
 Management Accountant — Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, Kolkata
 Management and Change — Institute for Integrated Learning in Management, New Delhi
 Management and Labour Studies — Xavier Labour Relations Institute (XLRI), Jamshedpur
 Management Convergence - Mizoram University, Mizoram*
 Management Dynamics — Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow

Management Review (Discontinued) — Narsee Manji Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai

Manpower Journal — Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Delhi

Margin — National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi

MDI Journal of Management (Discontinued) — Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon

Medieval History Journal — Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi

Metamorphosis — An Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow

Micro Finance Review, The — Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow

Millennial Asia - An International Journal of Asian Studies — The Association of Asia Scholars, New Delhi*

Money and Finance — ICRA Limited, New Delhi

Mudra (IIML Journal of Finance) — Indian Institute of Management Lucknow (IIM-L), Lucknow

N

Nagarlok — Centre for Urban Studies, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

P

Paradigm — Institute of Management Technology, Ghaziabad

Parikalpana — The KIIT Journal of Management — School of Management, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar

Political Economy Journal of India — Centre for Indian Development Studies (CIDS), Chandigarh

Prabandhiki — IILM, Noida

Prajanan — National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM), Pune

Prashasnika — H.C.M. Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur

Pratibimba (The Journal of IMIS) — Institute of Management and Information Science (IMIS), Bhubaneswar

Productivity — National Productivity Council, New Delhi

R

Rajagiri Journal of Social Development — Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery, Kochi

Reserve Bank of India Bulletin — Department of Economic Analysis & Policy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Mumbai

Reserve Bank of India Occasional Papers — Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Mumbai

Review of Agrarian Studies — Foundation of Agrarian Studies and Tulika Books, Kolkata*

Review of Development and Change — Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai

Review of Market Integration — India Development Foundation, Gurgaon, New Delhi

Review of Professional Management — New Delhi Institute of Management, New Delhi

RIS Digest (Discontinued) — Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi

S

Sarvekshana — National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Delhi

Science, Technology and Society — Society for Promotion of S&T Studies, (JNU), New Delhi

Seminar — Romeshraj Trust, New Delhi

Small Enterprises Development, Management & Extension Journal — National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad

Social Action — Social Action Trust, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi

Social Change — Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi

Social Change and Development — Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati

Social Science Gazetteer — The Indian Social Science Association, Mangalore*

Social Science Probings (Discontinued) — People's Publishing House Ltd, New Delhi

Social Scientist — Social Scientist, New Delhi

Social Work Chronicle — Department of Social Work, Assam University and Publishing India Group, New Delhi*

Sociological Bulletin — Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi

South Asia Economic Journal — Institute of Policy Studies, Colombo; Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi

South Asian Business Review — Birla Institute of Management Technology, Greater Noida

South Asian Journal of Management — AMDISA Secretariat, University of Hyderabad Campus, Hyderabad

South Asian Survey — Indian Council for South Asian Cooperation, New Delhi

South India Journal of Social Sciences — A.P. Academy of Social Sciences, Visakhapatnam

Studies in History — Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi

Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences — Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla

T

The ICFAI Journal of Industrial Economics — Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI), Hyderabad

The Journal of Entrepreneurship — Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad, New Delhi

Trends in Information Management (TRIM) - University of Kashmir, Srinagar*
Tribal Health Bulletin — Regional Medical Research Centre for Tribals, Jabalpur*

U

UPUEA Economic Journal — Uttar Pradesh-Uttaranchal Economic Association
(UPUEA), Varanasi
Urban India — National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi

V

Vikalpa — Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM-A), Ahmedabad
Vilakshan — Xavier Institute of Management (XIM), Bhubaneswar
Vinimaya — National Institute of Bank Management, Pune
Vision (The Journal of Business Perspective) — Management Development Institute
(MDI), Gurgaon

Y

Yojana — Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi
Young Indian — Yuva Bharati Trust, New Delhi

Note: All the journals are covered since their inception.

* Journals added during the year 2012-13

Annexure-3

State-wise Distribution of Registered Users
(as on March 31, 2013)

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Users</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Users</i>
Delhi	1519	Chandigarh	62
Maharashtra	801	Bihar	52
Tamil Nadu	623	Pondicherry	51
Andhra Pradesh	597	Jammu & Kashmir	49
Uttar Pradesh	486	Jharkhand	41
Karnataka	481	Chhattisgarh	37
Gujarat	401	Himachal Pradesh	30
Kerala	390	Tripura	19
West Bengal	346	Meghalaya	18
Haryana	295	Goa	16
Punjab	217	Arunachal Pradesh	11
Madhya Pradesh	148	Mizoram	9
Rajasthan	122	Nagaland	8
Orissa	94	Skkim	5
Assam	73	Manipur	4
Uttaranchal	68	Daman & Diu	3
		Unclassified	32
Total			7,108

Country-wise Distribution of Registered Users
(as on March 31, 2013)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of Users</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of Users</i>
United States of America	161	Argentina	3
United Kingdom	87	Belgium	3
Japan	29	Egypt	3
Canada	24	Indonesia	3
Netherlands	24	Mauritius	3
Australia	21	New Zealand	3
Germany	20	Norway	3
Nepal	19	Bahrain	2
Nigeria	14	Ethiopia	2
France	12	Hong Kong	2
Pakistan	12	Ireland	2
Singapore	12	Israel	2
China	9	Spain	2
Switzerland	9	Taiwan	2
Italy	7	UAE	2
Turkey	7	West Indies	2
Denmark	6	Cambodia	1
Malaysia	6	Czech	1
Russia	6	Kazakhstan	1
Bangladesh	5	Korea	1
Brazil	5	Mongolia	1
Iran	5	Oman	1
Mexico	5	Republic of Korea	1
South Africa	5	UAE	1
South Korea	5	Ukraine	1
Philippines	4	Venezuela	1
Saudi Arabia	4	Vietnam	1
Sri Lanka	4	Zambia	1
Sweden	4	Others	12
Total			594

List of Universities & Colleges
Accessing Online Databases through INFLIBNET
(as on March 31, 2013)

Andhra Pradesh

Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
Ch. S.D. St. Theresa's Autonomous College for Women, Eluru
Darvidian University, Kuppam, Chittoor District
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad
Kakatiya University, Warangal
Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad
Osmania University, Hyderabad
Potti Sreeamulu Telugu University, Hyderabad
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati
Shri Padmavati Mahila Vishvavidyalayam, Chittoor
Sri Krishnadevraya University, Anantapur
Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantapur
Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati
The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad
University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

Arunachal Pradesh

Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar

Assam

Assam University, Silchar
Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh
Gauhati University, Gauhati
Tezpur University, Tezpur

Bihar

B.N. Mandel University, Madhepura
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzzaffarnagar
Central University of Bihar, Patna
Kameshwara Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga
Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga
Magadh University, Bodhgaya
Patna University, Patna
Tilak Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur

Chandigarh

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, Chandigarh
Panjab Univeristy, Chandigarh

Chhattisgarh

Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur
Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur

Delhi

Ambedkar University, Delhi
Delhi Technological University, Delhi
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi
Inter University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi
Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi
Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi
Jawaharlal Nehru Univeristy, New Delhi
Knimbus, Delhi University Library System, Delhi
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi
University Grants Commission (UGC), Delhi
University of Delhi, Delhi

Goa

Goa University, Goa

Gujarat

Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar
Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Charotar Institute of Applied Sciences, Anand
Dharmasinh Desai University, Nadiad
Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information & Communication Technology, Gandhinagar
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
Hemchandraacharya North Gujarat University, Patan
Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad
INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad
Sardar Patel University, Vidyanagar
Saurashtra University, Rajkot
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara
Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

Haryana

Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Sonapat
Central University of Haryana, Narnaul
Chaudhary Devi Lal Univeristy, Sirsa
Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science & Technology, Murthal, Sonapat
Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
Maharshi Dayanand University Rohtak, Rohtak

YMCA University of Science & Technology, Faridabad

Himachal Pradesh

Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala

Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla

Jammu and Kashmir

Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri

Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar

Jammu University, Jammu Tawi

Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Katra

University of Kashmir, Srinagar

Jharkhand

Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi

Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, Jharkhand

Ranchi University, Ranchi

Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag

Karnataka

Bangalore University, Bangalore

Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

Centre for Internet and Society, Bangalore

Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bangalore

Davangere University, Davangere

Gulbarga University, Gulbarga

Kannada University, Bellary

Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur

Karnatak University, Dharwad

Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta

Mangalore University, Mangalore

National Centre for Biological Sciences —TIFR, Bangalore

National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore

National Law School of India University, Bangalore

Tumkur University, Tumkur

University of Mysore, Mysore

Kerala

Central University of Kerala, Kasargod

Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin

Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram

Kannur University, Kannur

Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam

Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Ernakulam

University of Calicut, Kozhikode

University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

Madhya Pradesh

Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa
Barkatullah University, Bhopal
Centre for Scientific Research and Development, Bhopal
Devi Ahilya University, Indore
Dr Harisingh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal, Bhopal
Jiwaji University Gwalior, Gwalior
Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday Vishwavidyalaya, Chitrakoot
Rajiv Gandhi Proudhyogiki Vishwavidyalaya, Gandhinagar, Bhopal
Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur
UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, Indore
Vikram University, Ujjain

Maharashtra

Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune
Bhaskaracharya Pratisthana, Pune
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha
Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune
Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad
Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Technology University, Lonere
Gokhle Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, Pune
Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai
Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astro Physics, Pune
Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha
Mahatma Gandhi Hindi Antarashtriya Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha
North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon
Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur
Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
Shivaji University, Kolhapur
SNDT Women's University, Mumbai
Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Symbiosis Society's College of Arts and Commerce, Pune
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, Mumbai
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
Tilak Maharashtra University, Pune
UM-DAE Centre for Excellence in Basic Sciences, Mumbai
University of Mumbai, Mumbai
University of Pune, Pune
Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik

Manipur

Manipur University, Imphal

Meghalaya

North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

Mizoram

Mizoram University, Aizwal

Nagaland

Nagaland University, Kohima

Orissa

Berhampur University, Berhampur

Central University of Orissa, Koraput

Fakir Mohan University, Balasore

Revenshaw University, Cuttack

Sambalpur University, Sambalpur

Shiksha O Anusandhan University, Bhubaneswar

Shri Jaganath Sanskrit Visvadyalaya, Puri

Utkal University, Bhubaneswar

Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubneswar

Pondicherry

Pondichery University, Pondicherry

Punjab

Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda

Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Mohali

Punjabi University, Patiala

Thapar University, Patiala

Rajasthan

Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali

Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer

Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur

Jain Vishwa Bharati University, Nagaur

Jayoti Vidhyapith Women's University, Jaipur

University of Kota, Kota

Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer

Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur

Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur

University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Sikkim

Sikkim University, Gangtok

Tamil Nadu

Alagappa University, Sivanganga

Amet University, Chennai
Anna University, Chennai
Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
Avinashilingam University for Women, Coimbatore
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore
Bharatidasan University, Tiruchirapalli
Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur
Gandhigram Rural University, Dindigul
Lady Doak College, Madurai
Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli
Mother Teresa Womens University, Kodikanal
Periyar Maniammai University, Thanjavur
Periyar University, Salem
Prist University, Vallam Thanjavur
Sathyabama University, Chennai
Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram
Tamil University, Thanjavur
University of Madras, Chennai
VIT University, Vellore

Tripura

Tripura University, Agartala

Uttar Pradesh

Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
Amity University, Noida
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
Bundelkhand University, Jhansi
Central Inst. Of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi
Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut
Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj Kanpur University, Kanpur
Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra
Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi
MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi
The English And Foreign Languages University, Lucknow
University of Allahabad, Allahabad
University of Lucknow, Lucknow
VBS Purvanchal University, Jaunpur
Uttarakhand

Graphic Era University, Dehradun
Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Haridwar
LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie

Uttarakhand

Doon University, Dehradun

Uttranchal

Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar
Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar
Kumaun University, Nainital

West Bengal

Bengal Engineering & Science University, Howrah
Calcutta University, Calcutta
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, Kolkata
Jadavpur University, Kolkata
Kalyani University, Kalyani
Presidency University, Kolkata
Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkatta
Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University, Howrah
State Institute of Panchayats and Rural Development, Nadia
The Asiatic Society, Kolkata
University of Burdwan, Burdwan
University of North Bengal, Darjeeling
Vidyasagar University, Midnapore
Vishvabharati, Shantiniketan
West Bengal University of Technology, Kolkata

Board of Governors
(as on March 31, 2013)

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Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, *Formerly Governor of Karnataka & former Comptroller and Auditor General of India*

VICE-CHAIRMAN

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MEMBER-SECRETARY

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Statement of Accounts

AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
THE INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
VASANT KUNJ, NEW DELHI – 110 070

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of the INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, VASANT KUNJ, NEW DELHI – 110 070 as at 31st March 2013, and also the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of Institute. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We report that

1. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
2. In our opinion, proper books of account have been maintained by the Institute;
3. The Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account are in agreement with the books of Accounts of the Institute;
4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view:-
 - (a) In case of the Balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31st March, 2013; and
 - (b) In case of the Income and Expenditure Account, excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

For H.S. Ahuja & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Dated: 30.08.2013
Place: New Delhi

(S.S. Kalra)
Partner
Mem. No. 082305

**Institute for Studies in
New
Balance Sheet as**

<i>As at March 31, 2012</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>As at March 31, 2013</i>
1,00,00,000.00	Corpus Fund		1,00,00,000.00
500.00	Membership Fund		500.00
11,23,63,389.38	Capital Fund	A	15,73,82,591.38
1,15,20,019.81	Reserve Fund	B	1,19,46,370.81
2,08,71,057.00	Building Fund	C	2,83,71,057.00
22,28,70,942.30	Secured Loan from UCO Bank	D	21,81,33,566.30
9,35,59,815.00	Advances & Security Deposits	E	7,33,93,515.00
49,82,793.00	Current Liabilities & Provisions	F	86,74,086.00
--	Un-Utilised Grants	G	4,65,400.00
47,61,68,516.49	Grand Total		50,83,67,086.49

As per our report of even dated examined and found correct.

For M/s H.S. Ahuja & Co.
Chartered Accountants, New Delhi

(S.S. Kalra)
Partner

(P. Kameswara Rao)
Finance Officer

(M.R. Murthy)
Director

Dated: 30.08.2013

**Industrial Development
Delhi
at March 31, 2013**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>As at March 31, 2012</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>As at March 31, 2013</i>
40,67,76,348.73	Fixed Assets	H	44,16,78,437.73
4,99,24,681.00	Investments	I	3,00,34,655.00
1,38,91,537.68	Current Assets	J	1,71,77,861.25
13,05,320.00	Grants Receivable	G	2,22,066.00
40,65,930.58	Cash & Bank Balances	K	1,90,49,368.01
2,04,698.50	Stock of Publications	L	2,04,698.50
47,61,68,516.49	Grand Total		50,83,67,086.49

(S.K. Goyal)
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)
Chairman

**Institute for Studies in
New
Income and Expenditure Account**

<i>For the Year ended 31.03.12</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>For the Year ended 31.03.13</i>
2,61,26,824.00	Establishment Expenses	M	3,14,96,858.00
2,18,943.00	Journals & Periodicals		2,46,186.00
1,31,192.00	Publications		1,76,226.00
34,48,461.00	Research Programme and Seminars/Conferences		31,47,296.00
4,65,43,047.30	Administrative Expenses	N	4,45,65,063.00
55,150.00	Audit Fee		56,180.00
--	Loss on sale of Assets		5,92,501.00
75,00,000.00	Provision for Building Fund		75,00,000.00
1,00,000.00	Provision for Staff Welfare Fund		1,00,000.00
1,00,000.00	Provision for Disabled Children Medical Fund		1,00,000.00
10,00,000.00	Provision for Leave Salary		--
15,00,000.00	Amount transferred to Reserve Fund		4,00,000.00
3,15,00,000.00	Amount transferred to Capital Fund		4,50,00,000.00
6,999.70	Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		26,351.00
11,82,30,617.00			13,34,06,661.00

As per our report of even dated examined and found correct.

For M/s H.S. Ahuja & Co.

Chartered Accountants, New Delhi

(S.S. Kalra)
Partner

(P. Kameswara Rao)
Finance Officer

(M.R. Murthy)
Director

Dated: 30.08.2013

**Industrial Development
Delhi
for the Year ended March 31, 2013**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>For the Year ended 31.03.12</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>For the Year ended 31.03.13</i>
70,00,000.00	Recurring Grant from ICSSR	1,70,00,000.00
32,50,399.00	Interest from Corpus Fund and others	34,38,807.00
3,86,19,278.00	Grants for Research Programme & Seminars/Conferences	3,90,78,518.00
6,93,51,695.00	Lease Rentals	7,38,51,589.00
9,245.00	Other Receipts	37,747.00
11,82,30,617.00		13,34,06,661.00

(S.K. Goyal)
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)
Chairman

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi**

**Schedule -A
Capital Fund**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
1) <i>Opening Balance</i>	11,23,63,389.38	8,08,02,459.38
2) <i>Amount added during the year</i>		
a) Cost of Complimentary Books added during the year	16,202.00	21,871.00
b) Books purchased out of project funds	3,000.00	39,059.00
c) Amount transferred from Income & Expenditure Account	4,50,00,000.00	3,15,00,000.00
Total	15,73,82,591.38	11,23,63,389.38

**Schedule -B
Reserve Fund**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
1) <i>Opening Balance</i>	1,15,20,019.81	1,00,13,020.11
2) <i>Add:</i>		
a) Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	4,00,000.00	15,00,000.00
b) Surplus for the year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	26,351.00	6,999.70
Total	1,19,46,370.81	1,15,20,019.81

**Schedule -C
Building Fund**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
1) <i>Opening Balance</i>	2,08,71,057.00	1,33,71,057.00
2) <i>Add:</i>		
Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	75,00,000.00	75,00,000.00
Total	2,83,71,057.00	2,08,71,057.00

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi

Schedule -D
Secured Loan from UCO Bank

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
1) <i>Opening Balance</i>	22,28,70,942.30	22,97,65,527.30
2) <i>Less:</i>		
Principal amount of loan repaid during the year	47,37,376.00	68,94,585.00
Total	21,81,33,566.30	22,28,70,942.30

Schedule -E
Advances & Security Deposits

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
1) <i>Security Deposit:</i>		
a) Global Development Network	67,06,800.00	67,06,800.00
b) IBM India Pvt Ltd (India Research Laboratory)	3,83,40,000.00	3,83,40,000.00
c) Public Health Foundation of India	--	62,37,000.00
Sub-Total	4,50,46,800.00	5,12,83,800.00
2) <i>Advance Deposits:</i>		
a) Global Development Network	86,940.00	23,22,540.00
b) IBM India Pvt Ltd (India Research Laboratory)	2,82,59,775.00	3,99,53,475.00
Sub-Total	2,83,46,715.00	4,22,76,015.00
Total (1 + 2)	7,33,93,515.00	9,35,59,815.00

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi**

**Schedule -F
Current Liabilities and Provisions**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
A:	Security Deposits:		
1)	M/s Bliss Refrigeration	1,01,747.00	1,01,747.00
2)	M/s R K Agencies	5,93,124.00	--
3)	M/s Bee Kay Décor	3,898.00	3,898.00
4)	IBM: Electricity Deposit	9,54,000.00	9,54,000.00
5)	M/s Al-Karma	--	1,18,467.00
6)	M/s Empire Tubewell Pvt Ltd	--	1,000.00
7)	M/s Shri Chand Khambra	--	5,000.00
8)	Shri Vinod Jha	--	1,985.00
B:	Other Liabilities:		
1)	Publications	2,50,389.00	3,34,389.00
2)	ICSSR National Fellowship - Prof. Sunanda Sen	16,428.00	--
3)	ICSSR National Fellowship - Prof. H Ramachandran	2,73,065.00	--
4)	ICSSR Fellowship - Dr P L Beena	23,178.00	23,178.00
5)	ICSSR Grant for Conducting Orientation Programme	4,00,000.00	--
6)	Prof. S. Sen	--	16,821.00
7)	Gratuity	--	3,17,513.00
8)	Leave Salary Fund	19,46,333.00	20,00,000.00
9)	Disabled Children Medical Fund	5,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
10)	Staff Welfare Fund	2,08,395.00	2,00,000.00
11)	TDS Payable	1,260.00	1,795.00
12)	Bank charges Payable on Term Loan UCO Bank	5,03,000.00	5,03,000.00
13)	M/s Acoustic Arts Pvt Ltd	28,67,146.00	--
14)	M/s Pure Leathers Pvt Ltd	32,123.00	--
	Total	86,74,086.00	49,82,793.00

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New Delhi

Schedule -G

Details of Grants Received and Expenditure Incurred/Adjusted on various Research Projects/ Research Grants for the year ending March 31, 2013

SN.	Particulars	(Figures in Rupees)				
		Balance to be received as on 01.04.2012		Receipts during the year	Expenditure during the year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2013
		Debit	Credit			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
						(7)
1	Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro-Economic Implication of the Emerging Pattern - ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	2,93,218.00	--	7,90,500.00	4,97,282.00	--
2	Employment Challenges in North-Eastern States of India: Role and Potential of the Un-organised Manufacturing Sector - V.V. Giri National Labour Institute	1,31,902.00	--	1,31,903.00	1.00	--
3	Determinants and Impact of FDI in R&D in Creation and Diffusion of Knowledge in Automobile Industry: A Study on Clusters in Bangalore, Chennai and NCR - Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), DST, Govt. of India	5,32,000.00	--	4,00,000.00	--	1,32,000.00
4	Sustainable Development in Mineral Sector -Planning Commission, Government of India	3,48,200.00	--	4,24,350.00	1,66,216.00	90,066.00
5	To Study the Elasticity of Demand for Exports of Top 10 Commodities Group of India" - Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India	--	--	90,000.00	--	90,000.00
6	To Identify the Linkages Between Growth of Manufacturing Sector as Reflected by the Annual Survey of Industries and Export Growth Rate" - Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India	--	--	2,13,000.00	--	2,13,000.00
7	Port as Infrastructure, Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System from Colonialism to Globalisation - ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	--	--	1,82,400.00	20,000.00	--
	Grand Total	13,05,320.00	--	22,32,153.00	6,83,499.00	2,22,066.00
						4,65,400.00

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi
Schedule -H
Fixed Assets Forming Part of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2013

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>Cost as at 1.4.2012</i>	<i>Acquisitions/ additions during the year</i>	<i>Assets disposed off/transferred during the year</i>	<i>Cost of Assets as on 31.03.2012 Col. [(2+3)-(4)]</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1) Computer Systems	78,99,233.00	4,41,775.00	--	83,41,008.00
2) Office Equipment	48,34,987.15	8,65,884.00	--	57,00,871.15
3) Multi-Media Equipment	7,62,621.50	--	--	7,62,621.50
4) Furniture & Fixtures	68,13,839.05	19,39,812.00	--	87,53,651.05
5) Vehicles	20,88,354.00	9,82,269.00	7,55,501.00	23,15,122.00
6) Books	14,09,202.91	79,527.00	--	14,88,729.91
7) Bi-cycles	3,400.00	--	--	3,400.00
8) Temporary Buildings	5,34,517.07	--	--	5,34,517.07
9) Campus:		--	--	
a) Land	42,81,016.00	--	--	42,81,016.00
b) Buildings	33,28,86,609.00	2,53,33,732.00	--	35,82,20,341.00
c) Campus Development Expenditure	38,77,397.05	--	--	38,77,397.05
10) Lifts	96,69,000.00	18,32,000.00	--	1,15,01,000.00
11) DG Sets	40,42,995.00	--	--	40,42,995.00
12) Air-Conditioning System	2,76,73,177.00	41,82,591.00	--	3,18,55,768.00
Total	40,67,76,348.73	3,56,57,590.00	7,55,501.00	44,16,78,437.73

Note: No depreciation has been provided in the assets created as per the Government of India decision no. 7(b) Rule 149(3) of G.F.R.

Schedule -I
Investments (At Cost and Face Value)

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
A:	Corpus Fund		
	1) FDR with PNB Housing Finance Ltd	1,00,00,000.00	1,00,00,000.00
B:	FDR with Bank and Others		
	1) FDRs with UCO Bank	1,80,88,322.00	3,99,24,681.00
	2) Leave Encashment Fund Invested with LIC of India	19,46,333.00	--
Total		3,00,34,655.00	4,99,24,681.00

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi**

**Schedule -J
Current Assets**

(Figures in Rupees)

SN.	Particulars	31-03-2013	31-03-2012
A:	Security Deposits:		
1)	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	23,85,000.00	23,85,000.00
2)	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.: Land Line	12,000.00	5,000.00
3)	Rent	74,800.00	74,800.00
4)	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.: Mobile Phon	5,000.00	5,000.00
5)	Delhi Jal Board	2,800.00	2,800.00
5)	Indane Gas	3,400.00	--
B:	Other Current Assets		
1)	M/s Kone Elevator (I) Pvt Ltd	--	14,95,800.00
2)	M/s Bee Kay Décor	10,000.00	10,000.00
3)	M/s Reliance Communication Infrastructure Ltd	--	15,000.00
4)	ICSSR Fellowship - Dr Abha Mathur	--	43,657.00
5)	ICSSR Fellowship - Dr Amba Pande	37,016.00	37,016.00
6)	ICSSR National Fellowship -Prof. T S Papola	18,882.00	5,612.00
7)	ICSSR National Fellowship -Prof. Sunadna Sen	--	9,820.00
8)	Advance to Shri Munna	1,48,500.00	1,48,500.00
9)	Advance to Dr. Atiya Habeeb Kidwai	10,000.00	--
10)	Public Health Foundation of India	20,545.00	4,921.00
11)	INFLIBNET	5,218.00	--
12)	M P C S T	5,744.00	--
13)	CRRID	12,423.00	--
14)	M/s Bliss Refrigeration Pvt. Ltd.	3,32,998.00	4,79,640.00
15)	M/s Rishab Enterprises	--	4,79,810.00
16)	M/s F&F Global Pvt. Ltd.	--	1,50,750.00
17)	M/s Cine Chair Works	9,40,190.00	5,38,620.00
18)	M/s Sanjay Fire Contractor	30,000.00	--
19)	M/s Acoustic Arts Pvt. Ltd.	--	10,44,988.00
20)	M/s R K Agencies - Mobilisation Advance	4,81,711.00	--
21)	M/s J N Gopal & Co. Pvt Ltd	4,58,642.00	--
22)	Interest Receivable /Accrued Interest from NHB	--	4,02,882.00
23)	Interest Receivable /Accrued Interest from PNB HFL	2,67,041.00	--
24)	Interest Receivable /Accrued Interest from UCO Bank	22,68,784.00	16,99,873.00
25)	Interest Receivable from BRPL	11,178.00	--
26)	TDS Receivable	53,16,818.66	27,70,106.32
27)	Service Tax Recoverable from IBM	42,36,347.59	19,99,119.36
28)	Service Tax Recoverable from PHFI	82,823.00	82,823.00
Total		1,71,77,861.25	1,38,91,537.68

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi**

**Schedule -K
Cash and Bank Balances**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
1)	Cash in hand	18,158.72	13,592.72
2)	Bank Balances:		
	a) HDFC Bank Ltd, Current Account	15,81,165.65	18,61,472.65
	b) UCO Bank , Current Account	1,72,10,830.21	20,98,623.78
	c) UCO Bank (Corpus Fund) Saving Bank Account	1,47,095.43	6,678.43
	d) UCO Bank, Saving Bank Account	6,153.00	5,913.00
	e) UCO Bank, Saving Bank Account	85,965.00	79,650.00
Total		1,90,49,368.01	40,65,930.58

**Schedule -L
Stock and Value of Publications as on March 31, 2013**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Title</i>	<i>Stock in Hand (No. of Copies)</i>	<i>Stock with Manohar Publishers & Distributors (No. of Copies)</i>	<i>Stock with Bookwell Publications (No. of Copies)</i>	<i>Cost Price (Rs.)</i>	<i>Value of Books (Rs.)</i>
1) ISID Index Series: Volume II					
Hard Cover	21	146	--	177.00	29,559.00
Soft Cover	31	--	--	177.00	5,487.00
2) Economic Liberalisation & Indian Agriculture					
Hard Cover	261	--	--	86.00	22,446.00
3) ISID Index Series: Volume I (Revised) EPW: 1966-2006					
Hard Cover	549	--	75	170.18	1,06,192.50
Soft Cover	241	--	--	170.18	41,014.00
Total					2,04,698.50

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi**

**Schedule -M
Establishment Expenses**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
1)	Pay & Allowances	2,67,56,740.00	2,37,04,428.00
2)	Medical Expenses	16,37,920.00	10,83,091.00
3)	LTC / HTC	2,29,250.00	48,961.00
4)	Children Education Allowance	3,62,129.00	3,60,754.00
5)	Contribution to Provident Fund	22,92,373.00	9,29,590.00
6)	Contribution to Gratuity Fund	2,18,446.00	--
Total		3,14,96,858.00	2,61,26,824.00

**Schedule -N
Administrative Expenses**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>	<i>31-03-2012</i>
1)	Computer Media & Maintenance	55,242.00	1,27,095.00
2)	Printing & Stationery	2,10,623.00	1,65,336.00
3)	General Office Expenses	80,469.00	77,775.00
4)	Telephones & Postage Charges	2,49,145.00	2,52,240.00
5)	Rent and Maintenance Charges	6,72,345.00	6,82,544.00
6)	Vehicles: Fuel and Maintenance	3,81,567.00	3,65,331.00
7)	Travel & Local Conveyance	1,10,197.00	39,856.00
8)	Meeting Expenses	1,82,140.00	1,32,514.00
9)	Professional Fee	1,75,626.00	2,14,313.00
10)	Liveries	38,716.00	29,677.00
11)	Advertisement	30,000.00	29,010.00
12)	Maintenance & Repairs	40,63,697.00	27,70,463.00
13)	Electricity and Water Charges	10,57,250.00	30,64,687.00
14)	Security Services	14,25,596.00	13,23,239.00
15)	Buildings and Equipment Insurance	2,40,036.00	2,04,986.00
16)	Ground Rent to DDA	2,03,855.00	2,03,855.00
17)	Property Tax to MCD	7,39,101.00	7,39,101.00
18)	Licence Fee to DDA	59,47,987.00	53,48,160.00
19)	Service Tax	102.00	9,86,627.00
20)	Interest on Term Loan	2,84,68,138.00	2,93,21,478.00
21)	Interest on OD and Bank Charges	2,33,231.00	4,57,572.30
22)	Other Interest (Service tax & Income Tax)	--	7,188.00
Total		4,45,65,063.00	4,65,43,047.30

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi**

**Schedule -O
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes Forming Part of Accounts
for the year ended March 31, 2013**

1. The books of accounts have been maintained on mercantile system of accounting.
2. The value of paper, stationery, computer media, CDs, floppies and other maintenance items have been charged as expenditure at the time of their purchase/incurrence.
3. No depreciation on the fixed assets has been provided in the accounts as per the guidelines of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India.
4. The various grants for Research and Project received and expenditure incurred during the year are charged to the respective grants and any unutilised grant or grant recoverable are shown separately in the Balance Sheet.
5. The cost of assets sold is written off from the Fixed Assets and difference between the book value and realised value, if any, is taken to the Income and Expenditure Account.
6. Valuation of stock of unsold books has been made on the basis of valuation done by the Institute on actual cost basis.
7. Books/reports received on complimentary basis for Rs. 16,202/- have been capitalised during the year. There are certain un-priced books/reports and the value of which have been taken at Rs. 1/- per book/report.
8. The overheads charges wherever due to the Institute under the research studies and fellowships are taken to the Income and Expenditure account.
9. There is an excess of Income over Expenditure of Rs.26,351/- (Rupees twenty six thousand three hundred and fifty one only) during the year 2012-13, which has been transferred to the Reserve Fund.
10. A loan of Rs. 21,81,33,566.30 outstanding with UCO Bank, IIPA Branch, New Delhi is secured against the immovable property of the Institute.
11. A Provision for Rs.1,00,000/-, and Rs.1,00,000/- towards Staff Welfare Fund, Disabled and Children Medical Fund respectively have been made in the accounts the accounts.
12. A Provision for Rs. 75,00,000/- , Rs. 4,00,000/- and Rs.4,50,00,000/- towards Building Fund, Reserve Fund and Capital Fund have been transferred from Income and Expenditure Account during the year, which needs approval of the Board of Governors.
13. The balances outstanding in the name of various parties are subject to confirmation.
14. Previous year figures have been re-grouped wherever necessary.

For H.S. Ahuja & Co.
Chartered Accountants, New Delhi

(S.S. Kalra)
Partner

(P. Kameswara Rao)
Finance Officer

(M.R. Murthy)
Director

(S.K. Goyal)
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)
Chairman

Dated: 30.08.2013

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi**

**Receipts and Payments Account of the ISID Corpus Fund
for the year ending March 31, 2013**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>SN.</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1.	Opening Balance		1.	Amount transferred to the ISID for Maintenance & Development Expenses	7,74,000.00
	a) Balance in UCO Bank	6,678.43			
	b) Interest Receivable	4,02,882.00			
2.	Interest received during the year	8,48,719.00	2.	Closing Balance	
				a) Interest Receivable	2,67,041.00
				b) TDS Recoverable	70,143.00
				c) Balance in UCO Bank	1,47,095.43
Total		12,58,279.43	Total		12,58,279.43

For **H.S. Ahuja & Co.**
Chartered Accountants, New Delhi

(S.S. Kalra)
Partner

(P. Kameswara Rao)
Finance Officer

(M.R. Murthy)
Director

(S.K. Goyal)
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)
Chairman

Dated: 30.08.2013

**Institute for Studies in
New
Receipts and Payments Account**

<i>SN. Receipts</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1 Opening Balance	
a) Cash in Hand	13,592.72
b) UCO Bank SB A/c	5,913.00
c) UCO Bank SB A/c	79,650.00
d) UCO Bank (Corpus Fund A/c)	6,678.43
e) HDFC Bank Ltd - Current Account	18,61,472.65
f) UCO Bank - Current Account	20,98,623.78
2 Recurring Grant - ICSSR	1,70,00,000.00
3 Interest from Corpus Fund	8,48,719.00
4 Interest on FDRs	25,83,533.00
5 Interest from Savings Bank	6,555.00
6 Research Programme Grants:	
a) Structural Changes, Industry and Employment in the Indian Economy: Macro-Economic Implication of the Emerging Pattern - ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	7,90,500.00
b) Employment Challenges in North-Eastern States of India: Role and Potential of the Un-organised Manufacturing Sector - V.V. Giri National Labour Institute	1,31,903.00
c) Sustainable Development in Mineral Sector -Planning Commission, Government of India	4,24,350.00
d) Determinants and Impact of FDI in R&D in Creation and Diffusion of Knowledge in Automobile Industry: A Study on Clusters in Bangalore, Chennai and NCR - Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), DST, Govt. of India	4,00,000.00
e) To Study the Elasticity of Demand for Exports of Top 10 Commodities Group of India" - Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India	90,000.00
f) To Identify the Linkages Between Growth of Manufacturing Sector as Reflected by the Annual Survey of Industries and Export Growth Rate" - Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India	2,13,000.00
g) Port as Infrastructure, Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System from Colonialism to Globalisation - ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	1,82,400.00
<i>Carried Over ...</i>	<i>2,67,36,890.58</i>

**Industrial Development
Delhi
for the Year 2012–13**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Payments</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1 Establishment Expenses:	
a) Pay and Allowances	2,67,56,740.00
b) Institute's Contribution to PF	22,92,373.00
c) Contribution to Gratuity Fund	5,35,959.00
d) Medical Expenses	16,37,920.00
e) LTC/HTC	2,29,250.00
f) Children Education Allowance	3,62,129.00
2 Journals & Periodicals	2,46,186.00
3 ICSSR Fellowships	7,43,958.00
4 Publications Expenses	1,76,226.00
5 Research Programme	24,76,208.00
6 Seminars/Conferences, Workshops & Training Programmes	6,71,087.00
7 Maintenance & Repairs	25,71,336.00
8 Electricity & Water Charges	10,57,250.00
9 Security Services	14,25,596.00
10 Buildings and Equipment Insurance	2,40,036.00
11 DG Sets Maintenance	1,84,360.00
12 Lifts Maintenance	2,76,396.00
13 Air-Conditioning System - Maintenance	8,59,900.00
14 Maintenance of Office Equipment	1,71,705.00
15 Computer Media & Maintenance	55,242.00
16 Printing & Stationery	2,10,623.00
17 General Office Expenses	80,469.00
18 Telephones & Postage	2,49,145.00
19 Rent and Maintenance Charges	6,72,345.00
20 Vehicles: Fuel & Maintenance	3,81,567.00
21 Travel and Local Conveyance	1,10,197.00
22 Meeting Expenses	1,82,140.00
23 Professional Fee	1,75,626.00
24 Liveries	38,716.00
25 Advertisement	30,000.00
26 Service Tax	102.00
Carried Over ...	4,51,00,787.00

<i>brought over...</i>	<i>2,67,36,890.58</i>
7 Training Programme Programme Grants from ICSSR:	
a) Research Methodology and Project Formulation - ICSSR	2,05,400.00
b) Orientation Programme for Research Scholar and Faculty Members Belonging to SC and other Marginalised Groups	4,00,000.00
8 Collaborative Research Programme	3,43,20,000.00
9 Lease Rentals	7,19,74,371.00
10 User Charges	18,77,218.00
11 On-line Database Index	37,60,000.00
12 Overheads from Research Projects	1,09,619.00
13 ICSSR - National Fellowships	10,30,001.00
14 ICSSR - General Fellowships	43,657.00
15 Advances / Security Deposits received/adjusted	83,55,600.00
16 FDRs with Banks Encashed	2,18,36,359.00
17 Sale of Assets	1,63,000.00
18 Other Receipts	37,746.00

Total	17,08,49,861.58
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(S.S. Kalra)
Partner

(P. Kameswara Rao)
Finance Officer

(M.R. Murthy)
Director

Dated: 30.08.2013

<i>brought over...</i>	<i>4,74,52,190.00</i>
27 Ground Rent to DDA	2,03,855.00
28 Property Tax to MCD	7,39,101.00
29 License Fee to DDA	59,47,987.00
30 Audit Fee	56,180.00
31 Interest on Term Loan	2,84,68,138.00
32 Interest on OD and Bank Charges	2,33,231.00
33 Equipment :	
a) Computer Equipment	4,41,775.00
b) Office Equipment	8,65,884.00
c) Furniture & Fixtures	19,39,812.00
d) Library Books	79,527.00
e) Additions to Vehicles	9,82,269.00
f) Additions to Buildings	2,53,33,732.00
g) Air-conditioning System	41,82,591.00
h) Lifts	18,32,000.00
34 Advances & Security Deposit Adjusted/Paid	2,38,96,643.00
35 Repayment of Principal amount of Term Loan	47,37,376.00
36 TDS Recoverable	25,46,712.34
37 Service Tax Recoverable	22,37,228.23
38 Investment with LIC of India - Leave Encashment Scheme	19,75,665.00
39 Closing Balances:	
a) Cash in Hand	18,158.72
b) UCO Bank SB A/c	6,153.00
c) UCO Bank SB A/c	85,965.00
d) UCO Bank (Corpus Fund A/c)	1,47,095.43
e) HDFC Bank Ltd - Current Account	15,81,165.65
f) UCO Bank - Current Account	1,72,10,830.21
Total	17,08,49,861.58

(S.K. Goyal)
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)
Chairman



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