

ISID

Twenty Seventh Annual Report

सत्ताईसवीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

2013-14

ISID
2013-14



Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi

औद्योगिक विकास अध्ययन संस्थान
नई दिल्ली

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

**Twenty Seventh Annual Report
2013-14**

ISID

4, Institutional Area, Vasant Kunj Phase II, New Delhi - 110 070, INDIA
Website: <http://isidev.nic.in> or <http://isid.org.in>, *Email:* info@isid.org.in
Telephone: +91 11 2676 4600; *Fax:* +91 11 2612 2448

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Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

Annual Report 2013–14

INTRODUCTION

The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) has emerged out of a long term Research Programme of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) known as the Corporate Studies Group. Following the recommendations of a Review Committee set up by the ICSSR, a society was registered on October 07, 1986 under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Institute was brought under grants-in-aid scheme of ICSSR in the year 1988. Over the years, ISID has evolved into 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. A well-developed research infrastructure, including databases for promotion of social science research, is a distinguishing feature of ISID.

The Institute is 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 the Income Tax Act, 1961.

India's economic policy environment has gone through a major transformation since the beginning of the 'nineties. The three key elements of the policy frame, namely liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation have been pursued to varying degrees. In the process, many elements of the erstwhile industrial policy have disappeared or have lost their primacy. A different regulatory framework took its place. The emphasis has been on giving the private sector greater operational freedom—whether it is the choice of activity, technology or source of finance—and promoting self-discipline. Many initial expectations, however, remain unfulfilled. After more than two decades of opening up India finds herself at a stage where the manufacturing sector needs a fresh push in order to increase its contribution to GDP substantially and to provide large-scale employment. In spite of allowing 100 per cent FDI in practically all manufacturing activities, and contrary to the expectation that trade openness attracts FDI, the much hoped for inflows not only failed to materialise to the expected levels, but its contribution to the expansion of

manufacturing sector also remains a matter of concern. Even though the situation has eased a bit, the problem of current account deficit looms large and India has been forced to further open the economy to capital inflows. Over the years, a number of additional issues like environment, land acquisition, IPRs and crony capitalism have also cropped up. The response of the Indian private corporate sector acquires added significance in this context and thus warrants more analysis in terms of its competitiveness, technological dynamism, entrepreneurship, governance, industry-business relationship, etc. The comeback of industrial policy in the developmental discourse provides an added dimension to the analytical framework. These issues form the core research agenda of the Institute and it has demonstrated its potential to play a useful role in analysing the issues confronting the Indian economy by taking up both occasional and regular studies.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME AND FACULTY

The Research Advisory Committee (RAC) of the Institute in its meeting held in June 2013 observed that the Institute, besides consolidating the gains of the past research, has widened the ambit of research programme to 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 availability of funding on one hand and suitable faculty on the other, the Committee felt that the Institute's research activities need to be more focused and there is a need for reorganising its academic activities under five major broad themes:

- 1) **Industrialisation:** Industrial policy, manufacturing sector, productivity, SMEs, relationship between organised-unorganised sectors, relationship with services sector, technology development, production networks/supply chains, regional development, infrastructure, special economic zones, land acquisition, displacement & rehabilitation, natural resources, sustainability, environment, industry studies, industrial statistics, etc.
- ii) **Corporate sector, trade, investment and technology:**
 - a) *Corporate sector:* Corporate finance and governance, ownership & control, company law, securities legislation, financial institutions, individual firms/business groups, entrepreneurship, business-state interaction/crony capitalism, corruption & business ethics, corporate social responsibility, public sector & privatisation, private sector, public-private partnership, cooperatives, conduct-performance analysis, etc.
 - b) *Internationalization:* cross-border flows of capital, goods and services, transnational corporations, joint ventures, technology transfer, balance of payments, multilateral agencies, diaspora, exchange rates, financial

crisis, IPRs, spillover, trade blocs, trade agreements, transfer pricing, tariff structure, anti-dumping, non-tariff barriers, etc.

- c) *Regulatory mechanisms*: sectoral regulations, competition issues, cartels, concentration, mergers & acquisitions, administered prices, civil societies in development processes, right to information, e-governance, open data movement, etc.
- 3) **Labour, employment and social sectors**: trends and patterns in employment, non-farm employment, distributional issues, problems of migrant labour and the changes in workforce induced by economic and technological changes, trade unions, labour-management relations, training and skill formation, vocational studies, educational policy and planning, right to education, demographic changes and workforce, etc.
- 4) **Public health, pharmaceutical industry, health innovations, healthcare sectors**:
(i) emerging systems of research for health and health innovation in the drugs and pharmaceuticals sector, medical devices, healthcare delivery and traditional healthcare; (ii) promotion and regulation of foreign direct investment, public and private investment and its impact on quality of healthcare, access to healthcare services; (iii) post-TRIPS Intellectual property developments, pharmaceutical industry and access to essential medicines in India; (iv) Emerging regime of promotion and regulation of trade and investment in health services under WTO; (v) human resources for healthcare and research and innovation in health, foreign participation in medical education; human resources in healthcare services, issues relating to healthcare financing, structure of health expenditure across states, corporatisation of health services, occupational health & environment; and, (vi) institutional and policy framework for the practice of efficiency in the delivery of healthcare, driving innovation and industrial development.
- 5) **Media and communication studies**: communication and use of modern multimedia techniques for effective, wider and focused dissemination of social science research to stimulate public debates.

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 a visible impact, there is a need to attract more senior faculty and to fill the gaps. Modest efforts were made to strengthen faculty during the year which resulted in joining of three new members. The research programme for 2014–16 envisages further expansion of faculty and research support staff with a view to take up more research studies and training programmes. List of faculty members including their area of research and staff members as on March 31, 2014 is given in *Annexure-1*.

The Institute's research output is being disseminated in the form of books, project reports, publications in journals, working papers, monographs, discussion notes/web articles, organising workshops/seminars, capacity building training programmes, etc., and through its Quarterly Newsletter. A detailed account of academic activities carried out during the year 2013–14 are listed below.

RESEARCH PROJECTS/STUDIES

Completed

1) Report on India's Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP), 1979–2013

The study deals with a comprehensive evaluation of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP), 2012 and the Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013 besides the past DPCO 1979–2013 and examines implications of the policy both in terms of access to medicines and industrial development. The key findings of the study are: i) One can expect the outcomes of prices of medicines to remain market-led (status quo) since the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO) of 2013 utilizes the formula of market determined pricing to undertake price regulation rather than price competition. Market will continue to be led by large firms while small and medium scale firms will continue to be at a disadvantage; ii) The pharmaceutical industry is characterised by high levels of market concentration. Out of 1468 sub-therapeutic categories of medicines, 73 per cent sub-therapeutic (1072) categories exhibited high concentration as measured by the Herfindahl–Hirschman Index; iii) The coverage of drugs under the DPCO 2013 is limited to only about 17 per cent of the drugs being prescribed and promoted at present in the country; iv) Analysis of the impact of the DPCO 2013 on the prices for marketing and sales leaders and those who have a share of 1 per cent in the market indicates that the price impact of the implementation of DPCO 2013 is marginal for the consumers buying drugs from the retail market; v) The absolute decrease in sales because of price control is estimated at less than 2 per cent (Rs. 1,300 crore) of the total market turnover. Therefore, not much relief can be expected to flow to the consumers; vi) The DPCO 2013, through its shortcomings, also provides pharmaceutical companies with several escape routes from price control. It not only permits the presence of a substantial inessential/irrational/unsafe medicines to be marketed, but also encourages its growth by allowing a 10 per cent increase in prices each year; vii) DPCO 2013 does not address the challenges of achieving cost-competitiveness and indigenous development of the bulk drug industry; and, viii) therefore, the choice of the drug price control mechanism must be made keeping in view the prevailing market situation and the need to safeguard indigenous industrial development and the scope to develop competitive public procurement by states.

The findings of the study were extensively used by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and civil society organisations while defending their case in a PIL filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on drug prices. The study was jointly undertaken by ISID and PHFI and presented in a Two-day National Conference organised by the Institute during March 06–07, 2014. Prof. Dinesh Abrol of ISID and Dr Shaktivel Selvaraj, Ms Malini Aisola and Ms Aashna Mehta of PHFI are the principal researchers.

2) Estimating Impact of Increase in Tax on Prices of Tobacco Products in India: An Empirical Analysis

Tobacco consumption is responsible for 9 to 10 per cent of global mortality and considered as one of the major risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCD). The World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) held in March 2003 outlined that tobacco taxation is the most cost-effective intervention to reduce consumption. The FCTC stipulated that all tobacco products be taxed at a tax incidence of 70 per cent. A tax-driven price hike of tobacco products is expected to reduce tobacco consumption, more particularly among the current users while preventing the initiation among new users. Tobacco taxes in India, however, have not resulted in reducing tobacco consumption at the population level. Given this fact, the study examines the effectiveness of tobacco taxes in India, and, makes several observations, including on the real value of output and sale of tobacco (registered and unregistered) manufacturing industry, and affordability of various tobacco products both at the national and state levels, dominance of firms on tobacco control policy.

In order to use taxation as an effective instrument of tobacco control in India, the study recommends: (i) removal of all differential in excise duties and VAT rates on cigarettes to make the rates high and uniform across filtered cigarette and sizes, (ii) excise duty on tobacco products must be levied based on per gram of tobacco content on its products, (iii) equal percentage of tax burden across segments/lengths and brands of cigarettes so as to reduce demand substitution between them, (iv) not only the tax on beedies should be increased manifold, but the distinction between handmade and machine made beedies for the purpose of levying excise duty be also abolished, (v) increase in tax burden (through rise in excise and VAT rate) to 70 per cent of retail price of tobacco products as against the current rates of 20 per cent in the case of beedies and 55–59 per cent on cigarettes, (vi) broadening of tobacco tax net by bringing informal players into the tax net. Simplify tobacco tax structure and improve tax administration to impose and collect excise & VAT from informal manufacturers, and finally, (vii) to move towards the long overdue Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime. While doing so, the government could impose the

maximum duty (Central GST and State GST) on tobacco products in the 3-tier structure as envisaged.

The study was jointly undertaken by ISID and PHFI and WHO provided the financial support. A draft report was submitted to WHO in March 2014. Dr Shailander Kumar Hooda of ISID and Dr Sarit Kumar Rout, Mr Pritam Dutta and Dr Swati Srivastava of PHFI are the principal researchers.

3) 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 analysis of sea-ports, port systems and port-cities. This is necessary because most of the concepts en 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 on 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 Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in November 2012 and it is to be completed by November 2013. Preparation of the final report is under progress and ICSSR granted an extension of time up to March 2014 owing to the vast range and scope of the study. Prof. Atiya Habeeb Kidwai, formerly Professor at JNU is the Project Director.

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

The study includes various aspects of the current phase of neoliberal globalisation and the way it resembles the idea of imperialism. The paper, as part of the larger study, is primarily looking 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 deterritorialized and decentered capitalism. The asymmetries and division of world have become far more complex than what it was in the early twentieth century and the study aims to capture the emerging complexities of global hierarchy. The study is 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; the draft report was completed in March 2014.

5) 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 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 back-end 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 framed.

The study seeks to trace the evolution of the policy since the mid-2000s and highlight various interactions, representations, policy changes, corporate actions and some operational aspects of foreign wholesale traders. A part of the ongoing work has been accepted for publication in the Volume of the International Seminar in Retailing vis-à-vis Farm Economy of India to be published during 2014–15. Certain issues are still evolving and these could impact the policy towards the sector significantly. It is proposed to bring out a monograph during 2014–15 covering these further developments. The study is being jointly undertaken by Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao of ISID and Prof. Biswajit Dhar of RIS.

6) Employment in India's Economic Development: Approaches, Policies and Performance

Employment has found a place among the major objectives in the development agenda for India right from the initiation of development planning. During the initial two decades of planning, employment was seen both as a way to utilize labour for development and to prevent emergence of unemployment. Employment was seen as a corollary of economic growth. Economy, however, grew at a lower rate than envisaged and labour force grew at a higher rate than projected. An effort was, therefore, made in mid-1970s, to introduce an employment-orientation in the pattern of growth by laying special emphasis on employment intensive sectors. Also, special programmes of self-employment and short-term wage employment in public works were introduced.

With the availability of comprehensive data from the NSSO surveys, periodical assessment of the extent and trends of employment and unemployment became possible and was attempted in each of the Five Year Plan documents starting with the latter half of 1970s. But the fact that employment needs to be included as a concrete goal of development planning was, however, recognized in mid-1980s when employment targeting was included as part of the plan exercise. The exercise was reviewed over the next decade.

Starting with the 1980's, the Indian economy moved to a higher growth path and the trend was further strengthened with the introduction of economic reforms in 1991. It was higher growth that was, by and large, to be relied upon for achieving the employment objective. However, the experience of the 1990's belied all expectations. A renewed urgency to bring employment back into focus formed the basis of a new approach to employment in the Tenth Plan (2002–2007). By the middle of the first decade of the new millennium it seemed that expectations regarding growth of employment were more or less fulfilled and that employment may not pose such a great challenge. However, the prospects of employment generation seem to have been overestimated as they were based on elasticities observed in recent past which were suspected to reflect a rather 'spurious' growth of employment.

Further, the outcomes of planner's efforts to incorporate employment in growth strategy have largely been disappointing in the Indian case. Though employment growth has taken place, it is of poor quality in terms of productivity and income. As a result, employment growth has not always been accompanied by corresponding decline in incidence of poverty. It is in the above context that the study attempts:

- i) A critical analysis of the approaches to employment in Indian Five Year Plans with a view to examine how far the idea of mainstreaming employment in growth strategy was followed;
- ii) An account and assessment of macro-economic and sectoral policies and special employment programmes in terms of their impact on employment;
- iii) A comprehensive account of the growth of employment over the last four decades in sectors, sub sectors and rural-urban location;
- iv) An analysis of the dynamics of qualitative and structural dimensions of employment in terms of sectoral composition, and employment status categories and organised-unorganised segments; and,
- v) Development of a framework for an employment-oriented growth strategy and policy interventions required for it.

The report was prepared and submitted to ICSSR under the National Fellowship Programme by Prof. T.S. Papola in July 2013.

Research Projects/Studies: Ongoing

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

The study was taken up in the context of absence of detailed information on India's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, despite the fact that in the post-liberalisation period FDI is being seen as a key factor in the country's economic development. The project aims to analyse India's FDI experience through (i) identifying India's relative place in global FDI flows; (ii) a disaggregate analysis of India's FDI inflows; and, (iii) analysis of specific aspects of functioning of a relatively large number of representative set of companies having FDI. It is also proposed to take up specific sectors depending upon their immediate relevance for FDI policy. The project proposes to use of a variety of data from national and international sources some of which are not known to have been deployed to understand India's FDI experience and thus seeks to offer deeper insights. This ICSSR-sponsored two-year project was commenced on May 01, 2013.

i) ***FDI in India's Manufacturing Sector and M&As:*** Some initial results of the study were presented at the IGIDR Silver Jubilee Conference on Trade and Industry organised in Mumbai during October 22–24, 2013. Subsequently a paper titled "FDI Inflows into India's Manufacturing Sector and M&As: An Exploratory Study" was presented at the National Conference on India's Industrialisation: How to Overcome Stagnation? organised by ISID in Delhi during December 19–21, 2013. The study noted that while as per the official estimates, M&As account for less than 30 per cent of the inflows, in reality they accounted for a far greater share of 47 per cent. If only the inflows that could be termed as genuine FDI, the share would be even higher at 54 per cent. Not only the acquisition-related inflows accounted for a significant part of the total inflows into the manufacturing sector, they also seem to have influenced the year-to-year changes suggesting that it was not a one-off phenomenon. The relation was stronger in case of the inflows categorised as genuine FDI. Overall, there would not have been capital formation commensurate with the quantum of reported inflows, especially in what are termed as high and medium technology industries except the automobile sector. Acquisition-based inflows, unaccompanied by substantial capacity expansion, may not help India achieve the objective of increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP. The revised conference paper has been brought out as a Working Paper of the Institute titled "FDI into India's Manufacturing Sector via M&As: Trends and Composition."

ii) ***FDI Definition:*** While the concept of FDI is well understood, its identification has been a major problem. In this background and in the context of India's ongoing efforts to distinguish foreign direct and portfolio investments, an elaborate Discussion Note was prepared. The note suggested that mere

labelling of an investment as FDI based on the 10 per cent thumb rule will not serve the purpose either in the medium or long term. Just because an investment is defined as direct or portfolio, the basic characteristics will not change. The pressing need is, in fact, to distinguish among the FDI investors themselves.

- iii) **FDI in Healthcare Sector:** Since the main objective of the project was to understand the characteristics of the investments into manufacturing sector at a disaggregated level, a pilot exercise was taken up to study the inflows, greenfield investments and M&As in the drugs and pharmaceutical industry, which according to official data on equity inflows received the maximum investment among the manufacturing sectors. The initial results were presented at the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests organised jointly by ISID, PHFI and TWN during March 06–07, 2014 at ISID. These were also discussed at a training-cum-workshop which preceded the conference and attended by a large number of scholars and practitioners from different parts of the country. Further work on the topic 'FDI in India's Healthcare Sector' is underway.
- iv) **FDI Policy in Defence Industries:** While most of the manufacturing sector is open to 100 per cent foreign investment, due to its importance for national security India did not open the defence sector to FDI until 2001. Along with opening the sector to private participation in May 2001, India also allowed FDI up to 26 per cent in these industries. Since then and until August 2013 when the cap of 26 per cent was virtually removed, the reported FDI inflows into the sector at \$4.94 mn were almost negligible. No additions took place since then either. This is probably one of the reasons why opening up the defence sector to 100 per cent FDI participation is being discussed once again. It is understandable that a country with large dependence upon imports would like to promote domestic production not only to ensure supplies in critical times, but also to reduce the import burden, besides providing fillip to the local manufacturing sector which has been languishing. The argument for relaxing the limit on FDI in defence industries is based on certain assumptions like diversification of global defence production and higher shares of foreign equity encouraging foreign companies to invest in India and to transfer state-of-the-art technology. The study seeks to examine these assumptions empirically and a draft paper is expected to be ready by September 2014.

The next step is to analyse global greenfield and M&A data. Downloading and collection of data from company annual reports is in progress. It is proposed to hold a workshop during March 2015 in order to discuss the outcomes and to benefit from the deliberations in finalising the overall project report.

2) Constructing an Urban India

It is argued in the ongoing work that whatever the nature of urbanization—‘top heavy,’ tertiarised and sans industrialisation—India needs to promote urbanisation since we can demonstrate that poverty is better fought through urbanisation than by focussing on the population living in 6,00,000 small and scattered villages and hamlets which are unlikely to attract substantial investment in infrastructure. In addition, there is a need to shift the policy focus to promoting urban growth. For this we need to revisit the policy of land acquisition by government vis-a-vis land as a commodity traded in the market.

It is further argued that tertiary sector-led urban growth as experienced in India is not as unsustainable as a segment of research literature makes it out to be, despite increasing regional and interpersonal income disparities, since accelerated reduction of poverty is positively related to level of urbanisation and without much cost to the public exchequer. Recent decades have recorded increased absorption of labour force released from rural economy in the urban informal sector in the developing world including India where the informal sector accounts for over 90 per cent of employment. This has been viewed as a solution to the growing problem of unemployment.

Given the above argument, finding land for urban growth is important. At present, less than around 3 per cent of the country’s land is under urban use. It is possible to locate suitable land for urban-industrial development without hurting agriculture. The role of the government is to facilitate such land use change through land policies. The study is being undertaken by Prof. H. Ramachandran under the ICSSR National Fellowship Programme.

3) Understanding India’s Industrial Development Puzzle through the Interactions between Industrial Policy and Trade Policy: A case study of the electronics industry

Against the backdrop of the discourse on the causes of India’s manufacturing sector growth decline and revival strategies, this study examines the interplay between trade and investment liberalisation and domestic manufacturing sector growth dynamics by focussing on the electronics industry, with a view to drawing implications for industrial policy. There are several parallel processes of trade and investment liberalisation that have had an impact on the Indian electronics industry. Apart from unilateral trade and investment liberalisation, a second channel of liberalisation was under the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) signed in 1996, which is a plurilateral agreement of the WTO designed to achieve lowering/elimination of all entry barriers on trade in information technology products. Thirdly, the WTO-plus trade and investment liberalisation carried out by India under its comprehensive Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with East and Southeast economies such as Singapore, ASEAN, Japan, South

Korea and Malaysia has also significantly changed the competitive scenario facing Indian producers in the electronics industry. Through an analysis of the pattern of trade and FDI flows in the electronics industry, the study seeks to unravel the implications of trade and investment liberalisation for the domestic electronics industry's development trajectory and what this means for industrial policy formulation. The study is being undertaken by Dr Smitha Francis.

4) Foreign Acquisitions and FDI Inflows into India's Drugs and Pharmaceutical Sector

Pharmaceutical industry in India has been nurtured over a period and it has acquired global recognition as a significant producer of generic drugs. Over the years many Indian companies emerged to reach the top rung of the industry in India displacing some long established foreign manufacturers. Following the liberalisation of FDI policy and change in the Patent Act, however, the situation started changing gradually as major Indian manufacturers are getting acquired by foreign companies thus raising concerns regarding accessibility, availability and affordability of medicines, exports, R&D for diseases in the country's profile, etc. Concomitantly, other aspects of healthcare like medical equipment, diagnostics, hospitals, etc. too, came under focus. From the point of FDI inflows into India, the pharmaceutical sector emerged as the topmost recipient of FDI among the manufacturing industries. Thus, the developments in sector turned out to be important both from FDI inflows and public health points of view. In this context, the study would focus on the quantum of FDI inflows, nature of foreign investors, the mode of entry and operational aspects of FDI companies in the sector.

5) An Analysis of India's Merchandise Export Performance during 1999-2013: Existing Competencies and Emerging Policy Challenges

The Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India sanctioned a short term study of 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 commodities of exports using dataset for the years 1999-00 to 2008-09 and more recent years of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 to identify factors typically relevant in the context of exports and build simulations and draw policy implications for export promotion. A draft report was submitted to the Department in October 2013. The Ministry requested to take the Institute to do a sectoral level disaggregated analysis to enhance the relevance of the study and a new proposal was submitted to the Dept. The study examines India's existing export competencies and weaknesses through an analysis of India's export dynamics in its major export sectors in order to identify the emerging policy challenges. The study will analyse India's merchandise export performance at the global level for the last

15 years covering 1999-2013 with a view to suggesting sector-specific export promotion policies. The study is undertaken by Dr Smitha Francis. It is expected to be completed by November-December 2014.

6) Participation of Indian Firms in Global Production Network: Nature and Implications

The current phase of globalisation is distinct from the earlier phases of internationalisation precisely because the latter being referred to as an expansion of capabilities and dominance of a nation or region beyond its boundaries but the former indicates a far more complex network of interdependence between nations. The nature of interdependence although asymmetric entails a new international division of labour which offers greater scope of participation for developing countries in the production process. This is primarily driven by a change in the production structure of global manufacturing that involves a network like structure with large amount of intermediate goods and services sourced from across the world. Regional specialisation of final products is being gradually replaced by specialisation on the basis of tasks. In this milieu it is assumed that such integration not only increases capabilities of participating firms but also has positive spillover effects on other producers in the backward linkage those may not be directly linked to foreign producers. Firstly the study aims to assess the nature and extent of interdependence between domestic and foreign firms. Secondly, participation in the global production network does not automatically give rise to attaining technological capabilities and moving up the value chain ladder. The question therefore is how far the framework of global production network helps us analysing the asymmetry in the distribution of value added and explain the boundaries of value chain while involving domestic producers in the backward linkage. The study is being undertaken by Dr Satyaki Roy.

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

The objective of the study is to identify 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 of exports at two-digit level. The study was commissioned by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. A draft report was submitted to the Department of Commerce in October 2013 and the final report with enhanced scope of study will be completed by February 2015.

8) India: Trade in Health Services

The objective of the study is to assess the advantages of healthcare trade to India in the expanding global trade and to find out ways and means how best it

can benefit from health trade. The paper deals with various facets of healthcare services in cross-border trade under the General Agreement on Trade in Services. There are 120 countries participating in the agreement to liberalize trade in healthcare services in which India is a participant. The commitments to the agreement made by the countries are partial and limited to certain segments of healthcare services. However, for India, there is still scope for enhancing trade in this sector.

The paper brings out the various dimensions of India's trade in the healthcare sector with specific reference to its growth, advantages and disadvantages. The findings indicate that India has a distinct advantage in health tourism (mode 2) and movements of health personnel (mode 4) including physicians, nurses, paramedics, midwives, technicians, and health management personnel. In cross-border delivery (mode 1) which includes shipment of laboratory samples, diagnosis and clinical consultations via e-health services, India has made some progress but is yet to establish its supremacy. In mode 3 the commercial presence of foreign establishments in India is in the initial stages. The flow of foreign investment is slow and halting in spite of high degree of healthcare trade liberalization.

The growing trade in health sector could generate large number of jobs for the skilled and semi-skilled health personnel, besides foreign exchange earnings for the country. There are barriers to healthcare trade, particularly in health tourism and migration of physicians and nurses in many trading partner countries. India is able to cope-up with these obstacles to a considerable extent. The need of the hour is for the government to support the programme. Better institutional support is also required. The government has taken some measures, but they are inadequate. The healthcare trade could also be promoted through regional and sub-regional agreements. Currently, speciality health services are attracting large number of foreign patients to India for treatment. The study is being undertaken by Dr T.P. Bhat.

9) Pharmaceutical Sector: Investment and Innovation

The project addresses how India's pharmaceutical industry could successfully build its own capacity for innovation during the pre-reform period and why the industry needs to now upgrade its capacity for innovation in pharmaceuticals. Investigations have been undertaken to find out how the drivers or motives, gatekeepers and financial support for innovation have changed in the case of domestic pharmaceutical firms over the years. Considerable progress was made during the year 2013–14.

The study describes the patterns of changes observed in the form of four distinct innovation regimes in order to bring out how the consequences of these regimes have been very different for the development of capabilities for

making innovation happen. A detailed assessment of the current innovation regime (2002–2013) is available. The aim was to highlight the achievements and limitations of the current innovation regime with a view to pinpoint the main challenges facing the country in the sphere of industrial policy in respect of fulfilling the goals of industrial upgrading and public health. Also, a preliminary assessment of the emerging barriers to responsible innovation was completed.

During the year 2013–14, some preliminary assessments have been made on: the kind of strategies to be devised for meeting the challenges of access to quality drugs relevant to the burden of diseases and of building a responsive ecosystem, given the dynamic situation in global and national markets both with respect to supply and demand; tracking the emerging impact of acquisitions, takeovers, divestitures and mergers on the industrial performance; impact of strategic alliances, collaborations and PPPs and harmonization of regulation and procurement and other related changes on the upgrading of capabilities for innovation in the pharmaceutical industry; and, the changes in FDI policy to find out what has been the impact on the progress in respect of learning and innovation making in pharmaceuticals for the foreign and domestic firms operating from India to cater to both domestic as well as foreign markets.

Further work is in progress on the tracking of the evolving impacts of the changes in policies and programmes on: i) Pharmaceutical production and market structure, (ii) Private and Public investment in Pharmaceutical Sector, (iii) Medicine Pricing; iv) Compulsory Licensing; v) Bulk drug R&D in public and private sectors, (vi) Status of R&D and Innovation making in TB, Diabetes and Cancer, (vii) Status of patenting on processes, products, formulation and drug delivery systems, (viii) Collaborations, linkages and institution building for innovation making—Response of Indian industry and Research Institutions, ix) Evaluation of impact of India's WHO Collaborative R&D Centres Programme, and, (x) WHO Global Strategy and Plan of Action for Public Health, Intellectual Property and Innovation. The study is jointly undertaken by Prof. Dinesh Abrol, Ms Nidhi Singh and Ms Bilqeesa Bhat.

10) Growth and Structure of Clinical Trial Industry in India

A study on why India has emerged as the most popular destination of global clinical trials (CTs) is currently underway. The processes of implementation of CTs by the drug companies have raised some critical issues with regard to the prospect of clinical research involving human subjects in a productive and ethical manner. This project aims to examine the prospects and processes of clinical research. Work on the assessment of such aspects of CTs was started by reviewing existing literature as well as various sources of data. Preliminary findings are that while India is the most potential destination for CTs, but recently the industry has faced a serious challenge due to massive government intervention to control the operation. There was a major collapse in the

investment in CTs in 2013. Due to uncertainties in regulation, many companies have postponed trials, while many stopped operations permanently and moved to other destinations. In the case of CTs, the main challenge is over the nature of regulation to be undertaken by the government. It is clear that the government needs to create an appropriate regulatory environment without violation of humanitarian ethics and other social norms. The study is jointly undertaken by Dr Swadhin Mondal and Prof. Dinesh Abrol.

Collaborative Research Programme in Public Health

The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) and the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) have established a collaborative research programme to undertake research, capacity building and communication of its evidence to various constituencies involving industrial and public health policies. The programme intends to bring together researchers in the field of health and industrial policies as an interface, providing a platform for creating knowledge and communicating evidence in the areas of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, health systems, health innovation, R&D, tobacco control and public health. The research output of the programme is being disseminated through discussion/working paper series, independent reports, research papers in peer-reviewed publications and short films. Four key components envisaged under the collaboration programme are:

1. Research: Evidence-based research;
2. Capacity Building: Skill-building of stakeholders;
3. Networking: Expanding collaboration among institutions and individuals; and,
4. Dissemination: Translating evidence into policy-making.

While these four broad themes have been identified, several other related themes would also be examined in the ongoing programme of work.

- **Health Systems and Financing**

Health system framework encompasses several elements of health sector including governance, service delivery, financing, and non-financial resources, such as health workforce, drugs, medical equipment, etc. A core component of the ISID-PHFI programme will dwell into research and capacity building activities involving i) health care financing; ii) health workforce; and, iii) health infrastructure including governance issues. From a socioeconomic perspective, the programme would encourage scholars to carry out research and capacity-building activities to a) examine levels, trends, equity dimensions of healthcare financing, and impact evaluation of healthcare financing schemes; b) assess current levels, trends, distribution of health workforce and medical education; c)

analyse availability and quality of healthcare infrastructure including distribution of public and private sector providers.

- **Trade and Investment in Health Related Industries**

Major strategic shifts have taken place along the value chain in the case of 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 focused on the aspects of access to healthcare and upgrading of capabilities for innovation in the industries providing healthcare related services need to be undertaken. In addition, the implications of the emerging regime of promotion and regulation of trade and investment in health services need to be investigated. The net impact of trade depends on the specifics of a country's national healthcare system, the regulatory environment and government policies. In the proposed WTO Agreement each supply mode has associated benefits and problems. Focus needs to be put on the issue of how the above described changes in the institutional environment have been finally responded to by the actors directly involved in the delivery of healthcare, supply of human resources for health and innovation in medical technologies, environmental health management and health system development.

- **Pharmaceutical Sector**

As far as drugs and pharmaceuticals are concerned, several areas of research and skill-building exercise are envisaged. Given the expertise and skills currently available at both PHFI and ISID, several dimensions of policy related action are envisaged and this will remain the core area for the next 3–5 years. The underlying specific themes would include: i) Medicine Pricing; ii) Drug Patents; iii) Pharmaceutical R&D and innovation system; iv) Private and Public investment in Pharmaceutical Sector; and, v) Pharmaceutical production and market structure. Scholars from the respective institutions and other associate institutions will be coming together to: a) assess the current changeover of DPCO, 2013 from cost-plus based to market-based pricing; b) probe several aspects of drug patents including the policy implications of compulsory licensing, scope of patent (3(d)) provisions; c) examine the current policy regime in terms of greenfield & brownfield investments and its implications for Indian pharmaceutical market and access to medicines; d) analyse the current pharmaceutical market structure and the underlying changes due to policy transformation and structural changes due to mergers and acquisitions.

- **Economics of Tobacco**

Under this theme, ISID and PHFI collaborators would be engaged in different dimensions of tobacco related sector, with specific focus on cigarettes, beedies and smokeless tobacco. The specific themes identified under this component

include: i) assessing costing and pricing of tobacco products: ii) analysing different tax regimes and understanding their implications; and iii) understanding trends and pattern of tobacco consumption in India.

The research output of the programme will be disseminated through discussion/working paper series, independent reports, research papers in peer-reviewed publication and short films. During the year 2013–14, eight research papers and three research reports were prepared by the programme team. In addition, the Institute organised a Three-day capacity building Workshop cum a Two-day National conference on 'Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health.' The broad components and the specific research studies planned under the programme for the year 2014–15 are: i) Rationality assessment of Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) in Pharma market; ii) Tobacco control in India; iii) Private sector investment in pharma R&D, innovations, diagnostics, medical education and clinical trials activities; iv) Universal health coverage in India -- covering beyond financing options; and v) Public health spending under NRHM and its implications for health system strengthening.

The programme described above would be taken up with the help of existing faculty, engaging consultants, professionals, research analysts and associates. Besides, we need to acquire and create databases; create network of research institutions and scholars to promote communication and understanding; and expand the library's current collections, to make it useful for research, policy making and advocacy.

ISID FOUNDATION DAY

May First of every year is celebrated as the Foundation Day of ISID. This year the Institute's Foundation Day marked the opening of the ISID Auditorium with the lighting of lamp by Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman ISID along with Prof. S.K. Goyal, Vice-Chairman ISID. Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director ISID gave the welcome address.



On this occasion, commemorating two decades of dedicated service to the Institute, senior staff members were honoured with commendation plaques. These were: Shri R.P. Pokhriyal; Smt. Usha Joshi; Smt. Laxmi Sawarkar; Smt. Renu Verma; Shri Munna Lal; Shri Sunil Kumar; Smt. Sultan Jahan; Shri Bharat Chander; Shri Umesh Kumar Singh; Shri Ashok Kumar; Shri Krishan Mohan Singh; Shri Sudhir

Shri T.N. Chaturvedi (centre) joined the inauguration ceremony of the Institute's Auditorium by lighting a lamp



Shri T.N. Chaturvedi honouring staff members with commendation plaques in recognition of their years of dedicated service

Aggarwal; Shri Nitesh Rathod; Shri Shiv Kumar; Shri Amar Singh; Shri Bhupesh Garg; Shri Y.P. Yadav; Shri Jeet Singh; and Shri Vinod Kumar.

Prof. Seema Goyal Papola made a brief presentation on the unique features designed and built into the auditorium as also the facilities available followed by a demonstration of the key technical features by the acoustics consultant Mr Tikendra Singh.

The new auditorium is equipped

with the latest, state-of-the-art audio-visual equipment. Facilities such as the presentation system and audio-visual media playback and recording system will ensure high quality visual projection and sound. It will also enable live webcasting of conferences, seminars and functions as well as screening of audio-visual material with dolby digital surround sound output. The performance stage is also equipped with appropriate stage lighting.

In the concluding session, a cultural programme comprising dance performances by the senior disciples of Padmashree Guru Jayarama Rao & Vanashree Rao's Kuchipudi Dance Academy "Anghaar," and, semi-classical dance by artists of Navpallav Troupe headed by Shri Prabir Datta was organised.

Foundation Day Lecture on **Public-Private Partnerships and Changing Face of Governance in India**

Prof. Kuldeep Mathur

On previous occasions the Institute organised Foundation Day Lectures by eminent scholars as also seminars and workshops. This year the Foundation Day Lecture was delivered by Prof. Kuldeep Mathur, formerly Professor of Political Science, Centre for the Study of Law & Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and Director of National Institute of Education Planning and Administration.

Prof. Mathur chose the topic 'Public-Private Partnerships and Changing Face of Governance in India.' He underlined that the neo-liberal reforms have signalled the importance of technical discussion with economists, experts and professionals leading the public discourse on how to attract private investment and frame appropriate public policy for doing so. The role of the government is sought to be constrained or it is urged just to get out of the way. Governance reform is either concerned with reorienting the existing government institutions to promote the

role of the market or creating such new institutions that will facilitate private investment. Neo-liberal reform emphasizing the role of market was widely accepted because of state failure in providing services to all its citizens. But market also failed to provide services to the marginalized and the poor. Thus, Public-Private Partnership (PPP), as a new mechanism, is seen as a response to market failure and state failure. PPP offered a new institutional arrangement that would mitigate the perverse effects of the state and market.



Prof. Kuldeep Mathur delivering the Foundation Day lecture

Prof. Mathur expressed thanks to Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman, Prof. S.K. Goyal, Vice-Chairman and the Director Prof. M.R. Murthy and other colleagues of the Institute. He also recollected his interaction and association with Prof. Goyal and his colleagues at the Corporate Studies Group (CSG), Indian Institute of Public Administration, which evolved into ISID. He also mentioned that he has gained from the research output and excellent databases of the Institute. Prof. M.R. Murthy proposed the vote of thanks. The ISID Foundation Day Lecture was attended by a number of scholars.

SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

Two-day National Conference on **Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests**

The Institute in collaboration with PHFI and Third World Network (TWN) organised a Two-day National Conference on 'Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests' during March 06–07, 2014. The objective of the conference is to bring together various stakeholders in the area of pharmaceuticals to address key challenges that India faces and its current policy in the pharmaceutical policy arena. Prof. S.K. Goyal chaired the Opening Session of the Conference; Shri Arun Maira, Member, Planning Commission delivered the keynote address; and Dr Nityanand, Former Director (Central Drug Research Institute) gave the inaugural address. Shri B.K. Singh, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India also participated in the inaugural session. The conference covered wide ranging topics on pharmaceutical policies in India and its interface with industrial and public health issues. All seven plenary sessions were chaired by senior scholars and professionals in the area. Session-wise programme is given below:



Prof. S.K. Goyal (centre) chairing the opening session of the conference

Plenary 1: Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Which Way Are We Headed?

Chair: Prof. K. Srinath Reddy, President, PHFI

Speakers: Dilip G. Shah (Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance), Amit Sengupta (Delhi Science Forum), Niranjana Singh (Small Scale Industry)

Plenary 2: Drug Pricing: Implications of DPCO, 2013

Chair: Amit Sengupta, Delhi Science Forum

Speakers: Dr Sakthivel Selvaraj (PHFI), Dilip G. Shah (Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance), Dr Anurag Bhargava (Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences), Rajendra Ratnoo (MD, Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation)

Plenary 3: Investment and Market Structure

Chair: Prof. Bishwanath Goldar, Institute of Economic Growth

Speakers: Dr Geeta Gouri (Member, Competition Commission of India), Prof. Bishwanath Goldar (Institute of Economic Growth), Lalit Jain (Indian Small Scale Industry), S. Srinivasan (LOCOST), Fiyanshu Sindhvani (Delhi School of Economics), Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao (ISID)

Plenary 4: Patents and Medicines – Are TRIPS Flexibilities Adequate?

Chair: Dr Gopakumar Nair, IDMA

Speakers: Prof. Yogesh Pai (National Law University), Ranjana Smetacek (OPPI), Kajal Bhardwaj (Independent legal consultant), Dr K.M. Gopakumar (TWN)

Plenary 5: R&D and Clinical Trials in Pharmaceuticals

Chair: Amit Sengupta, Delhi Science Forum

Speakers: Dr D.Y. Rao (Head Office, Principal Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister), Prof. Dinesh Abrol (ISID), Vaibhao Ambhore (SAMA), Prof. Saradindu Bhaduri (CSSP, JNU), Dr Gopakumar Nair (IDMA)

Plenary 6: New Vaccines, Bio-similarities: Its introduction into EPI appropriate & cost-effective?

Chair: Dr Mira Shiva, AIDAN

Speakers: Dr Jacob Puliyal (St. Stephen Hospital), Gautam Ghosh (Panacea Biotech Ltd.), Kalyani Menon Sen (Indian Institute of Human Settlements, People Health Movement)

Plenary 7: Enabling Industrial Policy Framework: What needs to be done?

Chair: Prof. Dinesh Abrol, ISID

Speakers: Amit Sengupta (Delhi Science Forum), Niranjana Singh (Small Scale industry)

As many as 158 persons, including the chairpersons and speakers in various sessions and subject experts and professionals, civil society organisations participated in the conference and provided insightful comments and valuable suggestions. Northern Regional Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi provided partial financial support for organising the conference.

**Three-day National Conference on India's Industrialization:
How to Overcome the Stagnation?**

When India opened the economy in 1991 the expectation was that a liberal external sector regime (trade, investment and technology) coupled with virtual abolition of the constraints on private sector development such as the industrial licensing system, anti-monopoly legislation, capital issues control and public sector reservation would help India build a strong and efficient industrial sector. Experience has, however, exposed the shortcomings of this strategy and the failures are being acknowledged widely in the policy making circles. As a result, the Indian policy makers had to turn their attention to the manufacturing sector. The National Manufacturing Policy indeed set the target of raising the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent within a decade. The severity of the problem can be gauged from the Planning Commission's 'Strategies for Accelerating Manufacturing in India in the 12th Five Year Plan and Beyond'. It emphasized that '[t]he slow pace of growth of the manufacturing sector at this stage of India's development is not an acceptable outcome, and we must ensure that manufacturing becomes the driver for GDP growth.'

Keeping the above context in view, the Institute organised a National Conference 'India's Industrialization: How to Overcome the Stagnation?' during December 19–21, 2013 at its premises in association with the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). The Inaugural Session was chaired by Prof. S.K. Goyal, Emeritus Professor and Vice-Chairman of ISID. Prof. Goyal welcomed the participants and explained the objectives of setting up the Institute. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman,



(L-R) Prof. Deepak Nayyar, *Emeritus Professor; JNU*, Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, *Chairman ISID*; Prof. S.K. Goyal, *Vice-Chairman ISID*, Prof. Ajit Singh, *Emeritus Professor Cambridge University* and Prof. M.R. Murthy, *Director ISID* at the Inaugural Session

ISID, made the opening remarks and described the ISID's efforts at promoting research and debates on policy issues.

Prof. Deepak Nayyar, Emeritus Professor of Economics at Jawaharlal Nehru University and former Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi delivered the Keynote Address. Prof. Nayyar described the various models of industrialization followed by late industrialisers and highlighted the importance of initial conditions, institutions and supportive government intervention. He pointed out that South Korea and Taiwan which have completed the transition relied on foreign markets but mobilized domestic resources and developed domestic technological capabilities instead of relying on foreign capital and foreign technology. He laid special emphasis on the transformation based on importation, absorption, adaptation and diffusion of technology followed by innovation at least in some sectors or industries. In this context he felt that participation in global value chains that is advocated by the OECD, the WTO and the World Bank cannot sustain the process of industrialisation. Innovation takes place at the firm level but there have to be national technological capabilities which are an outcome of the complex interaction of incentives, capabilities and institutions. This is where a proactive technology policy in the form of strategic intervention by the government would be required.

Prof. Nayyar attributed the recent setback to India's industrial sector to the contractionary macroeconomic policies which squeezed industrial growth from the demand side and to the monetary policy with very high interest rates that affected from the supply side. Infrastructure bottlenecks coupled with the complexities of land

acquisition further constrained industrial growth. Weakening of institutions eroded confidence of entrepreneurs and worsened the situation. While attention towards the recent setback is important, he felt that more than short-term it is the relative decline of manufacturing in output and employment that was more worrisome. He cautioned that India was witnessing the beginning of deindustrialization not in terms of higher share of services but in terms of quality manufacturing. It is an outcome of the mix of economic policies: trade policy—sometimes un-discriminatory liberalisation—industrial policy and technology policy. Prof. Nayyar concluded by saying that there was a need to address the structural problems which surfaced in India's industrialization since the early 1990s and to rethink in strategic terms not just about industrial and trade policies, but also the technology policy and hoped that the Conference would address the issue from a long-term perspective.

A Special Address was delivered by Prof. Ajit Singh, Emeritus Professor of Economics, University of Cambridge, U.K on 'New Developments in the World Economy: A Tough Agenda for MICs?' Twenty-two presentations were made by scholars belonging to various organisations during the eight technical sessions. The papers/presentations covered diverse related topics: Manufacturing Strategy, Technology, Public Sector, Finance, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Small Enterprises and Employment. The Conference was well attended by academics, policy makers and scholars from various organisations and as many as 78 participated in the three-day conference.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND WORKSHOPS

One-week Capacity Building Programme on Social Science Research for Research Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Institute organised a One-week capacity building programme on 'Social Science Research for Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' during March 24–29, 2014. The programme was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). The main objectives of the programme were to: i) introduce the participants to conceptual issues and debates relating to their specific research areas and emerging issues on social exclusion; ii) improve their skills and ability to undertake research on those issues with appropriate data and statistical tools; and, iii) introduce research methodology using advanced estimation techniques.

The advertisement posted in Economic & Political Weekly (EPW) received an overwhelming response of 225 applications from scholars across disciplines and geographical locations. Young researchers/faculty members belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and religious minorities of various academic institutions,



Prof. Ramesh Dadhich, *Member-Secretary ICSSR*, delivering the inaugural lecture to the participants of the capacity building programme

colleges and university departments having some social science background and interested in pursuing research related to problems of marginalised groups constituted the group. The programme was designed in an inter-disciplinary framework as the participants were drawn from institutions on an all-India basis from different social science disciplines such as Economics, Sociology, Political Science, International Relations, Anthropology, Psychology, Geography, History, Rural Development and Philosophy. Twenty five young students and faculty members representing as many as 15 states and UTs attended the programme.

The week-long course comprised lectures on policy issues related to scheduled castes and other marginalised groups in India, research methodology; group discussions; and library visits. Different themes covered in the lectures include Social Exclusion and Discrimination in Labour Market, Equity in Education and Health, Social Identities, Dalit Entrepreneurship, Gender Issues, Skill Development, Black Economy, issues related to Inter-religious Violence, etc., with a specific focus on social exclusion. The theme lectures by eminent scholars exposed the participants to contemporary issues of social exclusion and marginalisation from a theoretical and policy perspective. The lectures on research methodology were focused on both quantitative and qualitative methods of investigation. Lectures were delivered by ISID faculty members as well as senior academics and policy analysts drawn from different universities and research organisations based in Delhi. Besides lectures on different themes and research methodology, the participants also learnt how to make use of advanced statistical packages. Participants were also given an opportunity to watch some issue-based short-films on exclusion and discrimination by the Media Centre of the Institute. The inaugural lecture was delivered by Prof. Ramesh Dadhich, Member-Secretary, ICSSR, which highlighted the importance and use of social science research in the Indian

context. The feedbacks received from participants and resource persons were very 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 their deep appreciation to all who contributed to make this programme a great success. The programme was Co-ordinated by Dr Pradeep Kumar Choudhury. Shri Umesh Kumar provided the secretarial support.

Capacity Building Workshop on **Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests**

ISID, in collaboration with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), organised a Three-day National Capacity Building Workshop on 'Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests' during March 03–05, 2014. The objective of the workshop is to deliberate and discuss the ways and means of strengthening the pharmaceutical policies in India and the key challenges it faces. The three-day workshop featured expert presentations in various technical sessions and hands-on training in evidence gathering and data crunching in the area of pharmaceuticals. The hands-on training was intended to address current technical-deficit in the area of pharmaceutical policy landscape and equip research scholars and civil society members to intervene effectively in the policy arena.

The following broad themes were covered in the Workshop: i) Access to Medicines—Availability, Affordability, Public Procurement & Financing; ii) Competition and Market Structure; iii) Promotion and Rationality; iv) Scientific Writing for Peer Reviewed Journals; v) Production, Trade and Quality; vi) Role of public sector in R&D and innovation; vii) Foreign and Domestic Investment in Pharmaceuticals; viii) Pharmaceutical R&D and Innovation: System and Strategy; ix) Drug discovery,



(L-R) Prof. M.R. Murthy, Prof. S.K. Goyal, Prof. Dinesh Abrol of ISID and Dr Sakthivel Selvaraj, PHFI at the Inaugural Session of the Workshop

development and pharmaceutical innovation; x) Global strategy and plan of action on public health innovation and intellectual property; xi) Pharmaceutical R&D and Innovation: Financing & Intellectual Property; xii) Patents; xiii) IP and Competition; and, xiv) Free Trade Agreements. Specific issues underlying these themes were focused on the industry-health policy interface and its implications for both industrial development and access to essential medicines.

Nearly 65 candidates participated in the Workshop. The participants, selected on an all-India basis, included research scholars pursuing M.Phil. and Ph.D. in various disciplines in universities/research institutions and mid-level professionals in civil society organisations.

Workshop-cum-Expert Group Meeting on Study of Estimating Tax Incidence of Tobacco Products in India

ISID, in collaboration with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) organised a One-day Workshop on the study of 'Estimating Impact of Increase in Tax on Prices of Tobacco Products in India' on November 05, 2013. About 18–20 scholars from different organisations including officials from World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) attended the Workshop.



The study groups interaction with the participants

After the opening remarks by Prof. Dinesh Abrol (ISID), Dr Sarit Kumar Rout (PHFI) and Dr Shailender K. Hooda (ISID) presented the theme, data sources & methodology, tobacco industry strategies to avoid/absorb tobacco taxes, and, plan of the study. Participants were active in providing comments and suggestions on how to strengthen tax policy that can be an effective instrument for tobacco control; forthcoming GST regime; taxation and illegal trade; how to institutionalize the data collection; capture tax burden under differential tax structure and possibility, if any, of upper bound of tax to reduce the use of tobacco products; and, how to determine the upper bound of tax, data source, methodology, etc. The participant scholars raised several questions. Prof. S.K. Goyal (Vice-Chairman, ISID) highlighted the importance of the study and thanked the WHO for its support. Ms. Vineet Gill, WHO representative, thanked the ISID for taking up this study and highlighted the expected outcomes. Dr Shailender K. Hooda thanked all the participants for their active participation and useful suggestions and comments.

Workshop on India-Africa Policy Dialogue on Pharmaceuticals

A workshop-cum-meeting with a group of Senior Ministers from Africa, representatives of UNDP, WHO and other Government officials was organised at the institute on April 30, 2013 to discuss issues on 'India-Africa Policy Dialogue on Pharmaceuticals' under the collaborative research programme in public health. The participants included Health Minister from Zimbabwe & Deputy Health Ministers from Malawi and Tanzania, representatives from UNDP, NISTADS, MSF, RIS, LOCOST, MFW and ISID faculty.



Foreign dignitaries at the India-Africa Policy Dialogue on Pharmaceuticals held at ISID

Two-day Workshop on Audio-Visual Media for Developmental Works



Participants learning multiple techniques at the workshop

Prof. Seema Goyal Papola conducted a two-day workshop on Audio-Visual Media for Developmental Works for the students of the Department of Social Work at Jamia Millia Islamia University during April 22-23, 2013 along with B. Dhanunjai Kumar. In this intensive training held in the studio of the department, students were introduced to basic production techniques and their use in

field research. They were also trained in interviewing techniques using audio-visual means. Hands-on TV studio production using hot switching or online editing was also introduced. Ethical and copyright issues were also discussed during the workshop.

ISID DISCUSSION FORUM

Challenges for Urbanization in India

Prof. H. Ramachandran, ICSSR National Fellow, gave a talk on November 08, 2013. He initiated the discussion by saying that far too long Indian policy makers have

argued that India lives in its 6,00,000 villages and hamlets and development policies were and are to a substantial extent, geared to discourage rural-urban migration by (a) providing in-situ employment; and, (b) large public expenditure on often populist rural development programmes. For several decades urban problems have tended to be ignored by both policy makers and academic researchers. The question is whether one wants the country's demography to be eternally rural-agricultural? The irony is that a segment of the academia is discoursing on over-urbanisation in India when the reality is that urban growth has crawled from an urban population of 11 per cent in the 1950's to a mere 28 per cent in 2001 and 31.6 per cent by 2011. Urbanisation in India still trails other comparable industrialising countries.

It has also been argued that there is an imbalance in the distribution of urban population with increasing top-heavy character evidenced by an enhanced proportion of urban population living in large cities. On the other side, it is to be noted that there is evidence of dispersed concentration in the urban population with million-plus population cities increasing from about four in the 1950's to 53 in 2011. These and the corridors connecting them are the hubs that will fight poverty with enhanced growth rates rather than investment in rural development. Promotion of medium- and small-sized towns can only ensure spatially equitable social services, but such towns cannot become engines of growth.

Noted scholars have argued that urbanisation in India is dysfunctional, sans industrialisation, dependent on a largely informal tertiary sector and totally unsustainable. Internationally it is possible to show that more urbanised countries have higher per capita income, higher proportion of exports as a ratio of GDP, and a larger proportion of export of services. In India, there is a notable change in the source of growth since 1990's. Earlier on, in the 1980's the secondary sector recorded a growth of 6.86 per cent, followed by tertiary sector (6.58%). But in the 1990's, tertiary sector recorded 8.24 per cent followed by secondary sector with a growth rate of 7.45 per cent. This change in the major source of growth prompted the question—Whether India's pattern of growth sans industrialisation is sustainable? One is tempted to quickly counter this question with another: Is the situation wherein agricultural sector with a share of 60 per cent employment and 25 per cent share (1999–2000) in GDP sustainable? Contrast this with corresponding figures of tertiary sector—24 per cent in employment and 48 per cent in GDP which is even better than 16 per cent employment share and 27 per cent of GDP in the secondary sector. If unemployment is an important policy issue in India, then the preceding figures compel us to cheer the growth of tertiary sector.

A related important question is about the pattern of urbanization—in India there has been an increasing concentration of urban population in large cities (cities with a population of over a million) that leads to enclaves of development. It should also be re-emphasised that while India started with four such large cities in the 1950's, it

recorded 35 such cities in 2001 and this number is 53 in 2011. It is these cities that have attracted investment and have grown rapidly. Prof. Ramachandran concluded by saying that the challenge is to manage these cities efficiently rather than design policies to curb growth or logistics.

Pathways to Technological Autonomy: India's Experience and Challenge

Prof. Dinesh Abrol gave a talk on 'Pathways to Technological Autonomy: India's Experience and Challenge' on September 20, 2013. Prof. Abrol initiated the discussion by underlining that technological autonomy involves the accumulation of capabilities for technological learning. Processes of acquisition of the abilities of how to implement and eventually also how to generate new ways of producing and new products under conditions of dynamic increasing returns are critical to the achievement of success in technological learning. Lessons from the history are that the industrial policies and institutional building play a major role in the transformative processes of acquisition of the abilities. How well the pathway followed for industrial development is allowing the economy to achieve success in the process of accumulation of knowledge and capabilities can be treated as a benchmark/criterion of success. Capabilities include not only education/human capital, but also the capabilities associated with problem solving knowledge embodied in organisations and systems.

How strong or weak has been the political desire for technological autonomy in India was discussed at the level of conversion of the desire to the policies in practice. Comparison of the Indian experience was undertaken using the experience of latecomers like Japan and South Korea. Prof. Abrol focused on what kind of technological autonomy the latecomers were able to achieve using the selected pathways. In what manner did the countries of East Asia and latecomers differed from the experience of US and Europe. He suggested that we need to keep in mind factors like political economy dimension of technology acquisition and the windows of opportunity available through the acquisition of capabilities for the development of the new and emerging technologies of electronics in the case of East Asia when we want to consider why the routes used for the acquisition of capabilities by the latecomer countries in East Asia were constituted very differently. He pointed out that how Soviet Russia failed to develop the ecosystem and the required pathways for the acquisition of capabilities for electronics.

Experience tells that to put a curb on the rent-seeking activities of the conglomerates, these countries took into account the requirement for meeting the challenge of steering and coordinating the actors through the development of institutions (needed for disciplining the actors). Efforts were made for the integration of emerging technological opportunities into the systems of production to take care of the labour

surplus constraint. The evolution of technological trajectories reflected the efforts needed for the processes of indigenization of mature technologies, blending of new and old technologies with a view to take care of the constraints and requirements of the challenges facing the economies with regard to the transformation of rice and cottage industry based labour surplus local economies of Japan and South Korea. Prof. Abrol suggested that the key challenge facing us today is also one of design of appropriate pathways of development. In our own case, constraints exist at not only the level of labour surplus, but also at the level of socio-ecological problems. Alternate pathways of industrialization should be constituted using different kinds of socio-technical frames for indigenization. Institutions required for the steering and coordination of efforts for the development of socio-technical systems and policy regimes would have to be developed to suit our own challenges, and we cannot rely on imitation as a short-cut to success.

Bridging India's Current Account Deficit

Dr N. Chandra Mohan initiated a discussion on July 12, 2013 regarding the problem of widening current account deficit that the Indian economy has been facing. The rise of the current account deficit touching a critical level of 4.8 per cent of GDP is a matter of grave concern invoking issues related to macroeconomic stability as well as fall in nominal exchange rate of rupee vis-à-vis other currencies. The deficit at the moment is above the 3 per cent level of danger mark which the country faced in 1991, which then led to relying on IMF loans and the liberalization policies followed as a consequence. The situation, although similar, is hardly comparable because India is far more globalised today compared to the early 90s.

One of the major consequences of this widening current account deficit, especially in the context of depressing global market, is the rising pressure on the rupee. Rupee has declined not only in terms of US dollar, but also more in relation to the British pound and Japanese yen. The depreciation in nominal exchange rate against a foreign currency primarily reflects the relative difference in growth rate and difference in regard to inflation. Declining difference in growth rate and widening gap in inflation causes depreciation in nominal exchange rate. But this nominal depreciation of rupee creates an indefinite spiral of rising inflation. The cost of imports increases putting pressure on growth itself and the cost of dollar denominated loans including students' loan and corporate liabilities increases as a result. On the other side, exports are expected to rise because of relative decline in prices in foreign markets. But this did not happen in case of India precisely because of the following reasons. Firstly, exports are becoming more and more price inelastic and therefore even if prices fall there is little increase in the volume of exports. The competitiveness of Indian exports declined in the global market due to low productivity. Increase in capital intensity did not result in higher productivity as the case may be in industries such as gems and jewellery. Historically, in the Indian

case, it has been observed that episodes of currency depreciation were not actually followed by any significant improvement on the export front. Moreover, continued depreciation would not help the export sector to grow; rather slow and small calibrations as done by China are likely to bring better results. Secondly, exports would not rise following the depreciation of rupee because of the global depression that is yet to be overcome.

The reasons behind the rise in current account deficit are multidimensional. The trade gap, which was mended most of the time by returns from invisibles in the form of remittances and NRI deposits, are not in order to make up the widening gap. In fact, there were very few years since independence when India could achieve a surplus in trade and this is because of the indefensible structure of exports and imports. India is the third largest store of coal but its coal import doubled in the past five years. Agriculture has an important role in our economy but one-third of fertilizers are imported; and, imports of fertilizers have increased by 33 per cent in the past three years. Eighty per cent of our crude oil requirements are met by imports. Moreover the composition of consumption is changing in a direction which is heavily dependent on imports. Some of our major export items are also very import intensive. Therefore, the problem of rising current account deficit is a structural one for which medium- or long-term solution is required.

The rising deficit in the current account needs to be balanced by net capital inflows that include stable components such as FDI, commercial borrowing, trade credit or NRI investments on the one hand and volatile portfolio investment on the other. Reliance on FDI and pushing through the entry in sectors such as retail trade, telecom, banking, insurance and defence by way of major policy reforms would not provide easy solutions. However, there would be fresh drive for opening up sectors such as railway transport, atomic energy and agriculture. In fact, the apparent entry of FDI might eventually result in a net outflow as happened in the case of some retail companies. Similarly, in the context of retail not much investment took off as a result of opening up and foreign investors are now pushing for further relaxation of the 'local sourcing' condition. India's approach towards outward FDI is also very difficult to understand because it encourages outflow of internal resources while seeking foreign resources through relaxing existing caps. In fact, it is a research question worth pursuing whether India could really emerge as a big ticket FDI destination or not. If the Chinese case reflects a success story of FDI sourcing then one can easily discern how different it is from the Indian story. Unlike the Chinese case, in India the drive is found more on acquisitions than creating capacities for long-term growth and employment.

Given the fact of not so encouraging prospect of net FDI inflow, rising current account deficit would lead to increasing reliance on volatile portfolio investment, thus making the economy more vulnerable to the whims of finance capital. If Ben

Bernanke's declaration of the end of low interest regime in US has driven capital from various parts of the world to their safe haven, then it is less likely that there would be sustained inflow of portfolio capital in developing countries such as India even if the interests rates are jacked up as a short-term defensive measure. Therefore, the structural issues need to be addressed instead of allowing rupee a free fall and letting the market determine the final point or arbitrarily defending an exchange rate by decreasing liquidity in a depressing economy. The rising inflation caused by rupee fall would cause tremendous pressure on the balance sheet of the common man and would ultimately lead to a decline in the real wage and further redistribution against the wage and salary earners.

The situation gives another alarm call to rethink the degree of integration with the global market. In any case the structural issues need to be sorted out. Appropriate policies need to be put in place to rejuvenate our internal productivity and competitiveness. We have sufficient indigenous technological capabilities that can reduce import dependencies, for instance, in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, coal and fertilizers and on the other hand could also transform the demand structure towards a consumption pattern that is less energy intensive and relies more on decentralized and flexible production systems. But this calls for a rethinking of the development strategy altogether and not just short-term measures as raising the interest rate or intervention of the central bank in the currency market.

Dr Chandra Mohan ended by saying that a complex problem needs to be addressed with a holistic approach, taking note of the structural problems on the external front as integrated to the domestic imbalances, instead of relying on short-term correctives and responding to immediate price signals.

INTERNAL PRESENTATIONS

- 'Biomedical Innovations for Resource Poor Settings in India: Case of in Vitro Diagnostics' by Nidhi Singh, Research Associate, March 31, 2014.
- 'Evolution of Technological Systems in Medical Electronics: Providing a Context for Policy' by Shreyas Reddy, Research Associate, March 31, 2014.
- 'Catastrophic Health Payments and Household Well-being: How Does Effective State Intervention Matter?' by Shailender Kumar Hooda, Assistant Professor, March 31, 2014.
- 'Unemployment in an Era of Jobless Growth; by N. Chandra Mohan, Consultant, January 10, 2014.
- 'Health Policy Changes and their Impact on Equity of Financing Among Households in India' by Swadhin Mondal, Assistant Professor, January 03, 2014.
- The screening of three short films: i) *Travesty of Justice* (15.45 minutes), ii) *Andheria Morh* (9.24 minutes); and iii) *An Industry Untamed* (9.25 minutes) were

produced in-house by the Media Centre of the Institute, Seema Goyal Papola, Professor, December 13, 2013.

- Presentations of the studies on 'Macro Analysis for Estimating Elasticity of Demand for Top Ten Commodities of India's Exports' and 'Linkage between Growth in Manufacturing Sector and Growth in Exports', sponsored by Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry by Mahua Paul, Assistant Professor, December 06, 2013.
- 'Foreign Providers in Medical Education Services in India: Mapping the Challenges and Opportunities' by Jinusha Panigrahi, Assistant Professor, November 29, 2013.
- 'Explaining the Role of Parental Education in the Regional Variation of Infant Mortality in India' by Pradeep Kumar Choudhury, Assistant Professor, November 18, 2013.
- 'Access to and Financing of Healthcare through Health Insurance Intervention in India' by Shailender Kumar Hooda, Assistant Professor, November 11, 2013.
- 'Medical Devices Manufacturing Industry in India: Market Structure, Import Intensity and Regulatory Mechanisms', a ISID-PHFI Collaborative Research Programme by Pritam Datta, PHFI, May 21, 2013.
- 'Changing Pattern of Public Expenditure on Health in India: Issues and Challenges' by Shailender Kumar Hooda, Assistant Professor, May 21, 2013.

PUBLICATIONS

Books

- *Access to Medicines in India* (2014), Sakthivel Selvaraj, Dinesh Abrol and K.M. Gopakumar (Eds.), ISID, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
- *India's Policy Milieu: Economic Development, Planning and Industry* (2014), S.K. Goyal, ISID, Academic Foundation, New Delhi.
- *Transnational Corporations and Local Innovation* (2014), José E. Cassiolato, Graziela Zucoloto, Dinesh Abrol and Liu Xieli, (Eds.), IDRC Canada and Routledge London, New York and New Delhi.

Articles/Papers in Journals & Chapters in Books

- Dinesh Abrol (2014), 'Foreign Direct Investment and National Innovation System: Evidence from India,' in José E. Cassiolato, Graziela Zucoloto, Dinesh Abrol and Liu Xieli (Eds.) *Transnational Corporations and Local Innovation*, IDRC Canada and Routledge London, New York and New Delhi.
- T.S. Papola (2014), 'Inter-State Variations in Levels and Growth of Industry: Trends During the Last Two Decades,' in Ambar Nath Ghosh and Asim K.

Karmakar (Eds.) *Analytical Issues in Trade Development and Finance: Essays in Honour of Biswajit Chatterjee*, Springer India.

- T.S. Papola (2014), 'Towards Promoting Decent Employment,' in Sumit Mazumdar (Ed.) *What After MDGs? Shaping the Development Agenda in the Post 2015 Scenario: Think Pieces from Global South*, Institute for Human Development and Wada Na Tod Abhiyan, New Delhi.
- T.S. Papola (2014), *India: Labour and Employment Report 2014: Workers in the Era of Globalization* (Principal Contributor and Senior Editor), Institute for Human Development and Academic Foundation, New Delhi, February.
- Dinesh Abrol, Nidhi Singh, Pramod Prajapati, Manjari Manisha (2014), 'Pharmaceuticals,' Sectoral Innovation Council Report entitled *Opportunities, Ecosystems & Roadmap to Innovations in Health Sector*, NHSRC, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
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- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury (2014), 'Explaining Gender Differentials in the Employment of Engineering Graduates in India,' in Malgorzata Jarecka-zyluk and Oliver Holz (Eds.), *Gender and Education from Different Angles*, LIT Verlag, Germany.
- Shailender Kumar Hooda (2014), 'Performance of Public Health Care System in India: The Role of Decentralized Institutions,' in Surinder Kumar and Kulwant Singh (Eds.), *Fiscal Reforms and Sub-National Governments: Reflections from State Studies*, CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Dinesh Abrol, Pramod Prajapati and Nidhi Singh (2014), 'Recent Trends in India's Pharmaceutical Innovation in Access to Medicines in India,' in Sakthivel Selvaraj, Dinesh Abrol and K.M. Gopakumar (Eds.), *Access to Medicines in India*, Academic Foundation.
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- Dinesh Abrol (with Mariano Fressoli, Elisa Arond, Adrian Smith, Adrian Ely and Rafael Dias) (2014), 'When grassroots innovation movements encounter mainstream institutions: implications for models of inclusive innovation,' *Innovation and Development*, Vol. 4, Iss. 2 (forthcoming), Routledge, New Delhi.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao (with Biswajit Dhar) (2014), 'Regulating FDI in MBRT: Some Key Concerns,' in the forthcoming Volume of the *International Conference Retailing vis-à-vis Farm Economy of India*.

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- K.S. Chalapati Rao (with Biswajit Dhar) (2013), 'FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Trade and the Safeguards,' a chapter published in *Alternative Economic Survey 2012-13: Neo-liberal Economic Policies – 'Gods' that Failed*, Alternative Survey Group, Indian Political Economy Association, Yuva Samvad Prakashan, Delhi.
- Satyaki Roy (2013), 'Regional Disparities in Growth and Human Development,' a chapter published in *Alternative Economic Survey 2012-13: Neo-liberal Economic Policies – 'Gods' that Failed*, Alternative Survey Group, Indian Political Economy Association, Yuva Samvad Prakashan, Delhi.
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- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury (2013), 'Relationship between Education and Poverty in India: An Empirical Study,' *North Orissa University Journal of Social Science*, Vol. 2 No. 1, June.
- Swadhin Mondal (with I. Gupta) (2013), 'Fiscal Space for Health Spending in South East Asia,' *Journal of Health Care Finance*, Vol.39, No.4, Pp-68–82, Wolters Kluwer, New York.

Book Review

- Satyaki Roy, Book Review: 'Re-envisioning Socialism' by Prabhat Patnaik, in *History and Sociology of South Asia*, Vol. 7, No. 2, Pp. 212–16, 2013.

Working Papers

Import Intensity and Its Impact on Exports, Output and Employment, Mahua Paul, *ISID Working Paper 167*, March 2014

Based on input-output tables, the present paper examines the trends and patterns of import intensity in the whole economy and manufacturing sector in India during 1990s and beyond. The paper also reviews past studies on import intensity based on different databases and alternative methodologies. The paper finds that Import intensity of India's exports increased steadily from 10.54 per cent in 1993–94 to 15.9 per cent a decade later in 2003–04. It further increased to 18.72 per cent in 2007–08. The steep rise in import intensity between 2003–04 and 2007–08, in fact, mirrored in the import intensity of manufacturing exports which fell to 29.63 per cent in 2007–08. The fall in the industrial production led to the decline in demand for intermediate inputs. This reduced the import intensity effectively. The changing levels of import intensity have important implications for the growth of output, employment and exports. Therefore, import liberalization measures need to be implemented and sequenced with much caution to get the desired results.

Challenge of In-vitro Diagnostics for Resource Poor Settings: An Assessment, Nidhi Singh and Dinesh Abrol, *ISID Working Paper 166*, March 2014

This article reviews the diagnostic needs and challenges of resource poor settings and the impact of present institutional and policy regime on the development of ecosystem for innovation making in case of in-vitro diagnostic technologies in India. Strong intellectual property rights, open economy regime of trade and investment, absence of stringent regulations of accreditation and quality control and continued domination of foreign firms currently define the eco-system of innovation making in in-vitro diagnostics for resource poor settings. In-vitro diagnostics for the management of priority diseases in resource poor settings remain a major challenge for the policymakers in India. 70–75% of diagnostic needs

are met through imported and maladapted diagnostic innovations. Analysis of the emerging pattern of innovation making for resource poor settings shows that while the young start-ups are beginning to focus on some of the diagnostic needs and challenges facing resource poor settings, the market for in-vitro diagnostics is dominated by maladapted imports being undertaken by foreign and domestic firms. Continuing lack of coordination between the R&D institutions and the user ministry is reflected in the direction of search and institutionalization of R&D in in-vitro diagnostics for resource poor settings. Persistence of lack of collaboration between national R&D institutions and domestic firms for benefit of innovation making for resource poor settings is a matter of concern. The challenge of alignment of the policy regime for industrial development and healthcare system needs to be urgently tackled by the government.

Out-Of-Pocket Expenditure on Health and Households' Well-being in India: Examining the Role of Health Policy Interventions, Shailender Kumar Hooda, *ISID Working Paper 165*, March 2014

The high out-of-pocket (OOP) expenditure on healthcare has serious repercussions for households' well-being in many developing countries, as it plunges a sizeable section of the society including the well-off to abysmal poverty levels. Thus, reducing OOP expenditure is an important health policy goal. How far health policy interventions, especially those initiated after 2004–05 (include demand-supply side interventions on financing and provision) have impacted the catastrophic and impoverishment level have not been explored yet in the Indian context, though some evidences have emerged from 2004–05 National Sample Survey-NSS data. The purpose of the present study is to: i) generate new evidences of the impact of OOP health payment on households' impoverishment using latest 2011–12 NSS data, and, ii) examine the impact of health policy interventions (HPI) on prevalence, intensity and incidence of catastrophic health payments. For the purpose, first an index of HPI is constructed at district level for 605 districts and then the impact is measured in low-high HPI districts. Estimates show that high OOP expenditure not only pushes a large number (3.5 per cent/50.6 million) of people below poverty line, but also further worsens matters for the already poor. The rural, lowest above poverty line (APL) quintile and households from low income states experienced a large increase in poverty headcounts and poverty deepening impacts. The impact of HPI seems to be effective in protecting the lowest APL households from impoverishment and poverty deepening effect but is ineffective for already poor households. Of the financing and provision components of HPI, the impact of high government spending on medicine and enrolment of families under publically-financed health insurance (PFHI) significantly reduced the per capita health payments, share of health payments in total and non-food expenditure and probability of falling below poverty compared to low medicine spending and low/no enrolment of families under PFHI umbrella.

Labour Processes and the Dynamics of Global Value Chain: A Developing Country Perspective, Satyaki Roy, *ISID Working Paper 164*, March 2014

The production process across the world has undergone changes primarily relating to a reorganization of the division of labour across the globe. Global value chain (GVC)/Global production network (GPN) provides us a strong framework to analyse the creation and distribution of rents within and beyond national boundaries. It shows how the goal of profit making unites various regions, modes of production and various economic activities within and beyond industry and simply rejects the static notions of classification of industries based on factor intensities. This paper with specific reference to India argues that limited view of verticality of production fails to appreciate the fact that choices of locations, the amount of rent created, the shift of value chains and the changes in relative importance of various nodes are not endogenous to the chain itself but are mutually determined by a complex network of actors, institutions and power relations, a large part of which lie outside the chain. In a sense, the sources of rents for a typical participant in a developing country rest on a process of procurement and employment that gradually reduces the possibility of retaining the existing rents and also that of extending the chain further down.

Health Policy Changes and their Impact on Equity in Health Financing in India, Swadhin Mondal, *ISID Working Paper 163*, March 2014

Catastrophic healthcare payments, horizontal inequity, and progressivity of out-of-pocket spending (OOPS) are three crucial issues in the subject of health financing. In many countries, these issues have been addressed through health sector reforms. This study examines the impact of health policy changes on equity of financing among households by using four successive rounds of national sample survey (NSS) data on consumer expenditure in India. The horizontal and vertical redistributive effect of healthcare payment was measured by Wagstaff and AJL (Aronson, Johnson, and Lambert) decomposition method of redistributive effect (RE). This study shows that vertical effect (V) of OOPS on income redistribution has increased by 15 per cent between 1994 and 2004, and then decreased by 80 per cent in 2012. Horizontal inequity (H) and re-ranking have fallen over the period. Also, RE decreased by 63 per cent between 2004 and 2012. The value of V is lowest in 2012. This implies that government-funded healthcare services have a higher impact on low income group and produce higher equity in OOPS. This study concludes that the health policy changes made by the Government of India, especially 2005 onwards, have had a positive impact on equity in out-of-pocket payment and income inequality.

Technological Upgrading, Manufacturing and Innovation: Lessons from Indian Pharmaceuticals, Dinesh Abrol, *ISID Working Paper 162*, February 2014

This article describes the impact of market friendly policy measures on manufacturing in the case of Indian pharmaceutical industry. It brings out how

the results have been less than encouraging for technological upgrading and innovation making. It traces the sources of failure of technological upgrading and the lack of depth (value addition) in manufacturing to the practice of a liberal regime of trade, investment and technology. It shows how the policymakers could not succeed in getting the private sector to reprioritize the challenge of technological upgrading and innovation making through the perusal of market-friendly policy measures for the benefit of public health and the development of home market in the case of high value added pharmaceutical manufacturing. It would not be able to revive the prospects of high value added manufacturing in India by emulating the same policies which have failed to produce results for the pharmaceuticals. Therefore, the claim is that the new industrial policy package does not have much potential to change the prospects of industrial upgrading in a radically different way.

FDI into India's Manufacturing Sector via M&As: Trends and Composition, Foreign Investments Study Team, *ISID Working Paper 161*, February 2014

India's strategy towards FDI in the post-1991 period has been to attract large amount of FDI by offering it freedom of entry and operation. However, India failed to attract the desired quantum of FDI into the manufacturing sector, the prime focus of 1991 policy shift. Evidence presented in this paper suggests that even this amount may not have resulted in commensurate capacity creation. If only realistic FDI is considered, as much as 54 per cent of what went into the manufacturing sector was acquisition-related. The fact that the reported inflows had come to depend upon acquisitions to a large extent is something that has been missed probably due to the excessive emphasis on the quantum of FDI.

Acquisition related inflows, unaccompanied by substantial capacity expansion, may not help India achieve the objective of increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP. Efficiency and productivity gains, which are advanced as the main benefits of M&As, cannot serve India's objective of faster growth of the manufacturing sector. Instead of taking comfort from the addition to gross inflows the need is to analyse the contributing factors to the sell-offs and devise ways to strengthen Indian entrepreneurs.

Growth and Structure of the Services Sector in India, Jesim Pais, *ISID Working Paper 160*, February 2014

The Services sector accounts for over one-half of India's GDP. The examination of the Services sector at a reasonably disaggregated level is necessary because the services sector (tertiary sector) is very highly heterogeneous in nature than the primary and the secondary sectors. Further technological advance, the process of globalisation and increased reliance of outsourcing have led to rapid changes in the economic structures of many economies including India. And these changes have resulted in the relatively higher levels of growth of the services sector. This study attempts to understand the growth and structure

of the services sector in India through the analysis of the sub-sectors within the services sector at a level of disaggregation that has so far not been adequately analysed in the literature. It identifies sub-sectors within services that have contributed mainly to GDP growth. It also identifies sub-sectors that have contributed mainly to employment growth. The quality of employment in the services sector is examined through the analysis of the productivity levels in different services. The paper also compares the performance of producer services with distributive services and social or personal services.

Unemployment in an Era of Jobless Growth, N. Chandra Mohan, *ISID Working Paper 159*, January 2014

This paper focuses on the nature and characteristics of unemployment using the five-yearly surveys of the NSSO. The dominant narrative in the literature has been that the rate of unemployment, whichever way it is measured, has been low and stable in India, unlike international unemployment rates. Although it appears that not much has changed, this paper examines some changes that deserve attention: Differentials between various measures of unemployment have also become smaller, pointing to a decline in underemployment. Male-female and rural-urban rates of unemployment have narrowed. The proximate factors behind these narrowing differentials are complex and inter-related, from both the demand and supply side. Female workforce participation rates are declining in rural India but are stable in urban India. Does this reflect a U shape in female participation? There is a shift away from agriculture but this is largely due to the non-agricultural activities in rural India. Casualisation and marginalisation of the rural and urban workforce has increased, contributing to narrower rural-urban unemployment rates. A large proportion of those who were unemployed, in fact, had marginal work in their last employment. They also faced a longer duration of unemployment.

Access to and Financing of Healthcare through Health Insurance Intervention in India, Shailender Kumar Hooda, *ISID Working Paper 158*, November 2013

Health insurance is expected to promote equity in access to health, financial protection, reduce escalating healthcare cost, enhance provider networks and enable country to make an optimal use of limited resources through targeting, but empirical evidences on the issue are limited in India. This study evaluates the impact of health insurance on these issues using unit level records of two National Sample Survey 60th (2004–05) and 68th (2011–12) rounds data. The results show that health insurance promotes equity in access to healthcare use but the likely impacts on the poorer segment of the society are very low and limited. Health insurance appears to encourage people to switch to costlier medical care and to seek more care from expensive tertiary care providers, side tracking primary care providers. This has resulted in both demand-side as well as supply-side “moral hazard” problems, which, in turn, have increased the cost

per inpatient care in India. Impact of health insurance in providing financial protection remained noticeable only for the rich but limited for poor and the near poor. The role of private insurance companies, which promise to provide better service and health access, seems to be ineffective to achieve the stated objectives. Evidences show that the impact of health insurance on access to health services would be effective if the provider networks spread fairly across regions. The study suggests that achieving universal health coverage through tax-financed systems or mix would be more cost-effective than providing health insurance intervention model alone. However, for effective implementation, it is important to spread awareness about health insurance schemes. Adequate regulation of private providers and insurers can enhance the likely impact of health insurance in India.

Parental Education and Infant Mortality in India: Understanding the Regional Differences, Pradeep Kumar Choudhury, *ISID Working Paper 157*, November 2013

Using data from the National Family Health Survey (2005–06), this study examines the effect of parental education in the regional variation of infant mortality in India. Although, research evidences show that maternal education has a strong effect on reducing mortality in young children, systematic attempts to understand the role of parental education in the regional variation are limited. Similarly, there is hardly any attempt to examine the impact of mother's exposure to mass media and her socioeconomic empowerment (factors that are closely related to education) on the risk of infant mortality in the regional level. Thus, the need for this study lies with the argument that the parent's role in children's education and other related factors in reducing infant mortality differ significantly across regions, classified here as Empowered Action Group (EAG)-Non-EAG states, and rural-urban. While the overall infant mortality is 57 in major states of India, the analysis shows that it varies enormously based on parental education and regions. The regression results show that both mother's and father's education are significantly associated in reducing infant mortality across regions and major states of India, although the relative effect of different levels of education of the parents varies between EAG-Non-EAG states and rural-urban regions. Similarly, it is also evident that the children born to mothers having any kind of exposure to the mass media have lower probability of death in their infant stage compared to the children born to the mothers having no mass media exposure and it works more effectively in the regions that are underdeveloped such as EAG states and rural areas. The analyses of the findings suggest that the low level of female education is a major factor hindering the reduction of infant death in rural India and EAG states as compared to urban India and Non-EAG states. The results are very robust to different potential confounding factors including socioeconomic, demographic, accessibility to healthcare, and sanitation related variables. The policy implication of the study include, obviously, educating parents, particularly the mothers in the backward regions or states. Besides this, attempt should also

be made to increase the scope of exposure to mass media and make measurable progress in socioeconomic empowerment of women in backward regions to reduce infant mortality in India.

The 'Special Category State' Conundrum in Odisha, Nilmadhab Mohanty, *ISID Working Paper 156*, October 2013

The Government of India has consistently turned down the requests of Odisha, Bihar and a few other states located in the eastern and central parts of the country for being accorded the "special category state" status on the ground that these states do not meet the prescribed criteria which reflect the disadvantageous geographic location of the "special category" states. However, some of these states like Odisha and Bihar have been trapped in the vicious circle of low income and poverty due to a variety of factors such as lack of physical and social infrastructure, sizeable percentage of tribal population with deficient human skills and various other deficiencies that a mechanical application of the old criteria is not able to address. Besides, their cumulative economic record has brought down the overall or average growth-performance of the nation as a whole although these states are rich in natural and human resources and have shown decent economic performance in recent years. It is, therefore, suggested that these states may be grouped under a new category of "specially backward states" and provided with special central assistance for their development.

Discussion Notes/Web Articles

Economic Potential of Women Cricket Waiting to be Exploited, M.M.K. Sardana, *ISID Discussion Note DN2014/02*, March 2014

It is being pointed out that with the ascendancy of India controlling the affairs of cricket globally, the entire glory is being cornered by Men's cricket and Women's cricket has been relegated to invisible space. In the cricket crazy nation like India, Men's cricket is perceived to be shaping Indian Nationalism, and its players are recognized as "national heroes." As women's cricket is marginalized, space for female "heroines" is reduced. It has been proposed that for increasing the visibility of women's cricket, it may be necessary to adopt positive/affirmative measures and structured programmes including adoption of legislative measures. Despite advanced legal systems and strong feminist movements in England and Australia, equality even in basic perks like per diem is not being achieved. This paper argues that while affirmative action and structured programmes have a place, economic realities would require women's cricket to build a loyal fanbase and to help promote itself professionally under the Boards of Control for Cricket. Boards have to keep an open mind and realise that women's cricket, if promoted with modicum of investment and vision, is capable of being professionalized and commercialized with assured revenue streams. Once this vision dawns upon the Boards, and particularly the BCCI, the

doyen of commercial Cricket, women's cricket and women in general in India would have enough space to have "heroines" from amongst them. Also, the resultant sports revenue would boost the country's economy in general.

Shaping Up Sports Economy in India through Commercialization of Cricket,
M.M.K. Sardana, *ISID Discussion Note DN2014/01*, February 2014

Sports economy came to be developed in the west following the availability of leisure time with the working class after World War II. Countries who predominantly played cricket, were left out of the "advantages" which a developing sports economy could offer. This was largely because the Boards of Cricket in these countries lived off the patronage of the state and aristocracy, and, the game itself was played largely in erstwhile British Colonies that looked up to the Cricket Boards in Australia and England to take a lead. These Boards were content in imagining their supremacy in the game and looked at the colonies playing the game; indulgently at best. Technology being made use of in the west for increasing the revenue generating streams of a sporting event came to be applied fortuitously when, in 1977, a maverick TV broadcaster Kerry Packer changed the format of the game to make it worthy of telecast by limiting the duration of the event and making it fiercely competitive. This enabled viewers to watch the event in the comfort of their homes, offices and bars. With the unexpected victory of India in 1983 Cricket World Cup held in England, the vast population in India found for itself a sporting identity to be proud of. It triggered an unprecedented adoption of the game across countries that have population of overseas Indians. The glory of India also rubbed on the other erstwhile colonies like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh as all these former colonies found an instrument to take on their former master through the game of Cricket. Boards of these countries had new found confidence to assert themselves in the apex International Council for Cricket on scheduling the matches and discovered new revenue streams to encash on the increased viewership through the broadcasting medium and sponsorships from corporates. To increase its (Cricket) audience and viewership vis a vis Football, the English Board further formatted the game to a 3 hour duration with success. In yet another unexpected event, in the 2007 Cricket World Cup in Canberra, India and Pakistan both got eliminated at the early stages of the tournament causing losses to sponsors and advertising agencies as viewership fell. A new model of the contest was needed in which teams from these cricket-crazy countries could continue to play along with the talented players from other countries on the lines of football league in Europe. BCCI launched the Indian Premier League in 2008 and the event is being successfully held every year since then which has not only enriched BCCI, but has also immensely benefitted players across countries. The corporates have also lapped up the opportunity finding the league as a forum from which sporting economy has sprung in this part of

the world. Similar initiatives among other sports like Hockey and Football have added on to the contribution of sports economy as well as the overall economy.

Development, Environment, Biodiversity and The Sixth Great Extinction, M.M.K. Sardana, *ISID Discussion Note DN2013/11*, December 2013

In its 14th September 2013 issue, The Economist has recognized that technological progress and economic growth have allowed man to dominate the planet and in the process has been responsible for wiping out much of the mega fauna that once dominated the planet. Technology allowed man to kill creatures and chop down forests more efficiently and to produce enough food to sustain seven billion people. Resultantly, the rate of extinction of species has been phenomenal because of such activities. The report does recognize the complexities of ecosystems as well as their importance for human welfare and is appreciative of the fact of interdependence of flora, fauna, microbial life and morphology to sustain life on planet Earth. It recognizes that much of the loss of species is irreversible and there have been felt effects of such losses. Finally, it is concluded that as economic growth takes place beyond a threshold; developed economies take interest in restoring the damaged environment because their populations put pressure on their governments to put in place environmental restoration activities. Thus, it would suggest increased economic growth as a strategy to avert the march to sixth great extinction, which is being perceived by some groups on the horizon. This discussion Paper is towards pointing out that unless the international community learns to curb consumption and defines difference between essential needs, wants and luxuries and brings out paradigm shifts in the framework of its concept in economic growth, it would be wishful to imagine that the march to the sixth great extinction would be averted.

The Real Estate Regulatory Bill, 2013, M.M.K. Sardana, *ISID Discussion Note DN2013/10*, November 2013

Government perceives that the Real Estate (Regulatory and Development) Bill, 2013 as introduced in Rajya Sabha in August 2013 is towards protecting the interest of consumers and promoting fair play in Real Estate transactions. It is being expected that the legislation would ensure greater accountability towards consumers, and to significantly reduce frauds by instituting transparency and accountability in the transactions. This paper notes that the Commercial and Farm Housing segments of the sector, where malpractices are rampant, have not been included in the scope of the Bill. Expectation that consumers would get a fair deal are belied when it does not address the issue of transaction costs involved in obtaining pre-commencement approvals from local bodies. This paper examines various clauses of the Bill and suggests rewording/rewriting/adding new clauses to enable the Bill to subserve its objective effectively in its limited scope in the residential segment of the sector. Need for enhancing the status of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Appellate Tribunal to be

at par with other Regulatory Bodies has been highlighted with emphasis on providing necessary and effective safeguards for protecting their autonomy.

Addressing Naxalism and Left Wing Extremism through Good Governance, Development, Security Action and Readiness to Talk, M.M.K. Sardana, *ISID Discussion Note DN2013/09*, October 2013

In the game of Politics of Power, while one section of Political entrepreneurs wants to lend a helping hand to the causes of the marginal groups of society to stay in power, their rivals, on the other side, take advantage of their “unheard voices” status to garner the support of the society to hold on to power. Such a set of political entrepreneurs (the rivals), through a cloak of ideology, convince the disadvantaged groups to forsake democratic processes for seeking redressal and instead take to arms for wresting their due. Naxalism and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India has thrived on the unmet aspirations and continued deprivations of sections of people under successive governments. Their influence has continued to increase geographically and they have been challenging mite of the states through organised violence. Naxalite and LWE movement has been growing over the last six decades in maintaining continuity through periods of discontinuity. This paper argues that the state would not be able to curb the movement unless the root causes are addressed through good governance, through measured responses in areas where the mite of states is challenged, and, by creating channels for dialogue processes even when violence activities are being met with appropriate response from the state. Good governance, development, security response and dialogue process should proceed simultaneously and with primacy to good governance.

Indefinite Definition of FDI, K.S. Chalapati Rao, Biswajit Dhar and K.V.K. Ranganathan, *ISID Discussion Note DN2013/08*, September 2013

The issue of differentiating between FDI and FPI is related to the functional aspects of the investments. The internationally adopted definition which relies on a numerical benchmark of 10 per cent is thus of limited practical utility for policy makers. However, because of its widespread adoption and ease of identification, there could be preference for the 10 per cent criterion especially because it removes the arbitrariness in identifying control/influence. There is a large variety even within FDI and FPI. Definitions and classifications should therefore follow behaviour rather than the other way round.

This note argues that while control/influence is a better indicator of the effectiveness of foreign association through investment in risk capital, since foreign investors’ objectives in exercising that control/influence could differ significantly between financial investors and others, a case-by-case approach is preferable in case of sectors where foreign control is seen to be inimical to national interests and sensitivities. Since control is unavoidable in many situations and if the policy makers are convinced that there is no alternative

to have foreign investment, they will have to settle for some tolerable level of foreign control. The oft-used 49 per cent foreign share in equity and majority in the board of directors by Indian partners do not guarantee local control.

Addressing Inequalities in Globalised World, M.M.K. Sardana, *ISID Discussion Note DN2013/07*, August 2013

Globalisation of the nation states has many dimensions. Economic globalisation is only one of such dimensions. In the overall globalised world inequality and exclusion would remain a dominant reality. There would be international inequality (among nationals), intra national inequality (between regions of the State) and global inequality (among individuals, communities). Nation states can address such inequalities by working on their strengths and minimizing their weaknesses on each of the dimensions of globalisation through strategies as appropriate to their genius. As far as economic globalisation is concerned, emerging democratic economies have means to address such inequalities by reprioritizing their investments in social sector with the twin objective of holding the hands of socially excluded and by retuning its spending on human resource development and education to make them digitally literate and technically & scientifically reoriented to innovate and strengthen the programmes of liberal education as well. May be the dazzling growth may not take place in the short run but it will happen in the long run and would be sustained and suiting to the democratic ethos of the country.

Ethical Issues Surrounding the Science and Engineering of Economics, M.M.K. Sardana, *ISID Discussion Note DN2013/06*, July 2013

Relationship between economic and ethics has always remained under scrutiny. Mainstream economists, who treat their subject as science, seldom address ethical questions as they impinge on economic theory or economic behaviour. It is difficult to accord weightage to the elements constituting economic behaviour and thus the precision of economic theories would be affected adversely. In real life situations, ethical questions are inescapable as human affairs are conducted through a network of institutions which evolve on the strength of the ethical assets of the society. Even the market economy system, when the participants wish to be left alone, would require institutional support for preserving right over property and for enforcement of contracts and such arrangements evolve as a result of felt need of ethical behaviour in the society. Both Gandhi and Buddha felt that ethics and economics co-exist and some scholars favour the requirement of a sound ethical base for development of market economy itself. Over the years, however, under the influence of mainstream economists relying on consequentialist approach, the role of ethical support system got eclipsed. Economists and institutions manned by economists were perceived to be serving their agenda and that of their employers in the guise of economic advisors to the developing countries and their clients in general without warning them and preparing them for the possible adverse fall out of the interventions being made on their advice. Thus, the governments and other agencies and particularly the public could not take informed decisions. Many economic

scholars were showing concern about such conduct of their colleagues. But, their concerns found voice only when the economic crisis of 2007 surfaced and it was discovered that many economists in public affairs had not acquitted themselves well by not tendering advice as disinterested advisors. This paper is an attempt to place in historical context the subject of economics and ethics over the years and is towards an advocacy for a voluntary code of conduct by the economic professionals and practitioners, particularly in the wake of their conduct post 2007 fallout.

FDI in Multi-brand Retail Trade and the Safeguards, K.S. Chalapati Rao and Biswajit Dhar, *ISID Discussion Note DN2013/05*, June 2013

The issue of permitting foreign direct investment (FDI) in India's multi-brand retail trade has been one of the most hotly debated policy issues in recent times. Responding to the strong opposition to the policy, the government placed certain safeguards like limiting the foreign share to 51 per cent, minimum investment in backed infrastructure, locational restrictions and procurement from small industries. However, in the backdrop of many omissions and commissions that were overlooked in the operation of wholesale trade by foreign companies and the manner in which the new policy was pushed through by the government—even risking its own survival—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. Such pressures combined with India's known weakness in implementation of well-intended policies suggest that not much can be expected from the safeguards. The discussion paper argues that even otherwise the protection offered by the safeguards is illusory and the net addition to investable capital could also be short-lived. On the other side, an area of major concern is the support extended by the major industry associations to the new policy. It is a clear indication that they have moved far away from small businesses whether in manufacturing or in trade. Their plans to free ride on the back of FDI companies will be transitory.

Economic thoughts of M.K. Gandhi and Adam Smith, M.M.K. Sardana, *ISID Discussion Note DN2013/04*, June 2013

It is not uncommon to come across observations from well-informed academicians which would elude that in their approach to economy, Gandhi and Adam Smith were poles apart. Gandhi has been portrayed as promoter of economic development through Swaraj and self-reliant village economy whereas Adam Smith is perceived to promote the concept of invisible hand functioning in the markets through the division of labour and in its extreme visualization; globalisation of world economy would be the way to bring about economic development. This discussion note is an attempt to bring out that Gandhi and Smith in their economic thoughts were not as opposed as has been made out by practitioners of economics and their supporting institutions subserving their narrow ends. Both of them stood for economic wealth generation pursuing ethics and moral principles and ensuring equitable distribution among the members of society.

Presentations in National/International Seminars and Conferences

- Dinesh Abrol made two presentations on: i) 'Health and Innovation Systems', and ii) 'Towards Sustainability: Innovation Systems and the Change of Productive Paradigm' at *BRICS Seminar: Systems of Innovation and Development*, Brasilia, Brazil, March 25–27, 2014.
- Dinesh Abrol made a presentation on 'Agenda for BRICS S&T Cooperation' at the *International Workshop on S&T Cooperation Agenda*, Brasilia, March 27, 2014.
- Dinesh Abrol, Nidhi Singh & Bilqeesa Bhat made a presentation on 'TB and Molecular Diagnostics-Case Study in Personalised Medicine' at the King College-JNU *Workshop on Biomedical Innovation and the Public*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, March 13–14, 2014.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury presented a paper on 'Gender Discrimination in Employment and Earnings of Engineering Graduates in India' at the *3rd CESP-CAS Young Scholars' Seminar*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, March 10–12, 2014.
- Mahual Paul presented a paper on 'Poverty Targeting and Economic Growth In India' at the *Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth* held at Ahmedabad, March 06–07, 2014.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao made a presentation on 'Foreign Acquisitions and FDI Inflows into India's Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Sector' at the *National Workshop-cum-Conference on Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests* organised by ISID in collaboration with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), March 03–07, 2014.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury presented a paper on 'Who Gets Financial Assistance for Engineering Education and How Much? Empirical Evidences from Delhi, India' at the *Annual Conference of Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth (IARNIW)*, Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, March 06–07, 2014.
- Satyaki Roy presented a paper on 'Informality and Neoliberalism: Changing Norms and Capital's Control' at the *International Seminar on Development from the Perspective of Labour Experiences, Challenges and Options* in honour of Prof. T.S. Papola at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, February 21–23, 2014.
- Jesim Pais made a presentation on 'Industry and Worker – Class Formation among the Industrial Workers' at the *Workshop on Class in Theory and Praxis*, organised by Anveshan at USO House, New Delhi, February 16, 2014.
- Dinesh Abrol made a presentation on 'Pathways to Sustainability: Theory and Practice' at the JNU-STEPS Centre *International Symposium on Exploring Pathways to Sustainability*, CSSP, Jawaharlal Nehru University and STEPS Centre, University of Sussex, New Delhi, February 10–11, 2014.

- Dinesh Abrol presented a paper on Grassroots Innovation, at the JNU-STEPS Centre *International Symposium on Exploring Pathways to Sustainability*, CSSP, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and STEPS Centre, University of Sussex, New Delhi, February 10–11, 2014.
- Dinesh Abrol made a presentation on 'People's Science Movements' at the Delhi *Workshop on Grassroots Innovation Movement*, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University and STEPS Centre, University of Sussex, New Delhi, February 08, 2014.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao made a presentation on 'FDI in Multi-brand Retail: Some Concerns' at the *Conference on Harnessing Indian Agriculture to Global Value Chain: Prospects and Challenges* organised by the Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata and Bharat Krishak Samaj, Delhi at India International Centre, Delhi, February 07, 2014.
- Jinusha Panigrahi presented a paper on 'Policy Discourses in Higher Education for Marginalised Sections: Challenges for Inclusive Growth' at the *Two-day National Conference on Challenges of Development: Re-Visit to Inclusiveness*, organised by Department of Commerce, Zakir Husain Delhi College, University of Delhi, January 17–18, 2014. The paper is published in the conference proceedings.
- Jinusha Panigrahi presented a paper on 'What Ails the Choice of Institutes in Higher Education? An Empirical Analysis' at the *Conference on Economic Aspects of Public Policy*, organised by Centre for Advanced Studies, Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, January 02–03, 2014.
- Jinusha Panigrahi presented a paper on 'Medical Education in India: Exploring the Challenges and Opportunities with the Rising Foreign Providers' at the *CESI International Conference on Education, Diversity and Democracy*, organised by Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata and Department of Economics, University of Kolkata, December 28–30, 2013.
- Mahua Paul presented a paper on 'Macro analysis of export demand for top ten commodities for India' at the Golden Jubilee of the *Annual Conference of Indian Econometric Society* held at IGIDIR, Mumbai, December 22–24, 2013.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury presented a paper on 'Explaining the Role of Parental Education in the Regional Variation of Infant Mortality in India' at the *Golden Jubilee Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES)*, held at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, December 22–24, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol presented a paper on 'Industrial Revival, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI): Indian Pharmaceutical Industry-Breaking away from the Present' at the *National Conference on India's Industrialization: How to Overcome the Stagnation?* ISID, New Delhi, December 19–21, 2013.
- Satyaki Roy presented a paper on 'Towards Employment Augmenting Manufacturing Growth' at the *National Conference on India's industrialization: How to overcome Stagnation?* ISID, New Delhi, December 19–21, 2013.

- K.S. Chalapati Rao (with K.V.K. Ranganathan) presented a paper on 'FDI Inflows into India's Manufacturing Sector & M&As: An Exploratory Study' at the *National Conference on India's Industrialization: How to Overcome the Stagnation?* ISID, December 19–21, 2013.
- Satyaki Roy presented a paper on 'Dysfunctional Labour Regime and Growing Instability in Capitalist Accumulation in India' at the *55th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics* held at Jawaharlal Nehru University, December 16–18, 2013.
- Jesim Pais made a presentation on 'Quality of Work of Industrial Migrant Labour in India: A Study from Ludhiana' at the *55th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics* held at Jawaharlal Nehru University, December 16–18, 2013.
- Jinusha Panigrahi presented a paper on 'Higher Education Financing in Odisha: Is Student Loan an Alternative?' at the ICSSR sponsored *National Seminar on Remapping Development in India: Alternative Paradigms for 21st Century*, organised by Department of Economics, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha, November 13–14, 2013.
- H. Ramachandran presented a paper on 'The Challenge of Urbanizing India' at the *Annual Conference*, Indian Institute of Indian Geographers, Department of Geography, University of Burdwan, November 12, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol presented a paper on 'Peoples' Science Movements, Science and Social Transformation' at the *National Conference on Science in Society and Development: Nehru and Beyond*, organised by Vigyan Prasara and CJNS, Jamia Millia Islamia, Mir Ansari Hall, Jamia Millia Islamia, October 23–24, 2013.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao made a presentation on 'Towards a Deeper Understanding of India's FDI Inflows' at the *Silver Jubilee Conference on Trade and Industry* organised by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), October 22–24, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol presented a paper on 'Understanding Grassroots Innovation: Patterns and Sources of Contribution of Honeybee Network' at the *11th Globelics Conference*, METU, Accara, Turkey, September 11, 2013.
- Shailender Kumar Hooda presented a paper on 'Decentralization, Community Participation and Health Sector Performance: Evidences from Rural Haryana of India' at the *National Conference on National Rural Health Mission: a Review of Past Performance and Future Directions*, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, August 06–08, 2013.
- Jinusha Panigrahi presented a paper on 'Inclusive Higher Education and its Access by the Underprivileged' at the *National Conference on Inclusive Higher Education* in University of Mysore, organised by ICSSR-UoM, August 01–02, 2013.
- Satyaki Roy presented a paper on 'Imperialism and the New World Order: Departures and Continuities' at the ICSSR sponsored *Workshop on Imperialism: Old and New* held at the Institute of Culture, R. K. Mission, Kolkata, July 29–30, 2013.

- Dinesh Abrol presented a paper on 'Inclusive Innovation: Theory and Practice' at the *Inclusive Innovation Workshop*, Open University, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom, July 06–08, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol (with Mariano Fressoli, Elisa Arond, Adrian Smith and Adrian Ely) presented a paper on 'When grassroots innovation movements encounter mainstream institutions: implications for models of inclusive innovation' at the *New Models of Innovation for Development Conference*, Manchester Business School, Manchester, July 03–05, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol presented a paper on 'Grassroots Innovation' STEPS Centre, University of Sussex, Brighton, July 01–03, 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu presented a paper on 'How do Self-employed Workers in India Perceive about their Earnings' at the *National Seminar on the Results of NSS 66th Round*, organised by the NSSO, MOSPI held at Bengaluru, June 20–21, 2013.
- Shailender Kumar Hooda presented a paper on 'Decentralization, Health Infrastructure and Equity in Access to Health Care Utilization: A Case of Rural India' at the *National Conference on Health Systems Strengthening: What Works and What Lies Ahead?* organised by Health Economics Association of India, in collaboration with SRM University and IIT Madras at SRM University, Chennai, India, May 29–31, 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered Inaugural Address and also presented a paper at *National Seminar on Youth Unemployment* organised by Department of Economics, Patna University, Patna, May 18–19, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol presented a paper on "Peoples' Science Movements" at the *Science for Social Revolution*, Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad, Kozhikode, Kerala, May 09–10, 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu presented critical note and commented on National Youth Policy: 2012 (draft) at the *National Workshop on Building Perspectives on Youth Policy*, organised by Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) at RGNIYD, Sriperumbudur, Tamilnadu, May 03–04, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol presented a paper on 'Pharmaceutical R&D and Innovation in India: Lessons for Africa' at the *India-Africa Policy Dialogue on Pharmaceuticals*, Institute of Studies in Industrial Development, April 30, 2013.
- T.S. Papola participated in and made a presentation on 'To Formalise or Upgrade the Informal Sector: The Perspective from India' at the *International Workshop on Labour Market Segmentation and Job Quality*, International Labour Office, Geneva, April 25–26, 2013.
- T.S. Papola made a presentation on 'Urban Informal Sector' at the *IDRC-TTI Workshop on Urban Development in India: Issues and Challenges*, organised by Institute of Rural Management, Anand, at IIC, New Delhi, April 18–19, 2013.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury presented a paper on 'Determinants of Employment Probabilities and Expected Earnings of Engineering Graduates in Delhi' at the

International Seminar on Education for what and for whom? OKD Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati, April 10–12, 2013.

- T.S. Papola participated and made a presentation in the *IAMR-ILO Workshop on 'India at Work: Addressing the Constraints to Inclusive Growth'* organised by IAMR and ILO, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, April 09, 2014.
- Dinesh Abrol (with K. Joseph and Harilal Madhavan) presented a paper on 'Local Innovation and Production System in Indigenous Medicine: Case of Ayurveda in Kerala, India' at the *International Seminar on Health Innovation Systems and Social Inclusion*, Rio de Janeiro, April 08–09, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol (with T. Sundaraman, Harilal Madhavan and K. Joseph) presented a paper on 'Building of Health Innovation System in India' at the *International Seminar on Health Innovation Systems and Social Inclusion*, Rio de Janeiro, April 08–09, 2013.

Lectures Delivered at Academic Bodies

- Shailender Kumar Hooda delivered a lecture on 'Different Sources of Data and their use in Social Science Research' to the participants of the *Training Programme for Research Scholars & Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, sponsored by ICSSR, organised by ISID, March 28, 2014.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury delivered a lecture on 'Research Methodology and Data Dissemination' at the *Training Programme for Research Scholars & Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, sponsored by ICSSR, at ISID, March 28, 2014.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury delivered a lecture on 'Higher Education in India: Prominent Issues and Possible Answers' at the *Training Programme for Research Scholars & Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, sponsored by ICSSR, at ISID, March 27, 2014.
- Shailender Kumar Hooda delivered a lecture on 'Understanding and Dealing with Panel and Households Level Data' to the participants of the *Training Programme for Research Scholars & Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, sponsored by ICSSR, organized by ISID, March 26, 2014.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on 'Social Exclusion and Discrimination in the Labour Market' for the participants of the *Training Programme for Research Scholars & Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, sponsored by ICSSR, organised by ISID, March 24–29, 2014.
- Satyaki Roy delivered a lecture on 'Redistribution and Recognition: Integrating Class and Caste' for the participants of the *Training Programme for Research Scholars & Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, sponsored by ICSSR, organised by ISID, March 24–29, 2014.
- Jesim Pais delivered two lectures on 'Research Design and Methodology: Field work in Urban India' to the participants of the *Training Programme for Research*

Scholars & Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups, sponsored by ICSSR, organised by ISID, March 24–29, 2014.

- Swadhin Mondal delivered a lecture on 'How to use STATA software for analyzing data in social science research' to the participants of the *Training Programme for Research Scholars & Teachers Belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, sponsored by ICSSR, organised by ISID, March 24–29, 2014.
- Dinesh Abrol delivered Keynote Address to Peoples' Education Assembly in Ranchi, March 23, 2014.
- T.S. Papola delivered *Eighth Tarlok Singh Memorial Lecture* on 'Employment in Indian Planning: Approaches and Outcomes' at the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, held at A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, March 07, 2014.
- H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Role of ITIs in Skill Development,' Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, March 05, 2014.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury was invited as a Speaker for the panel discussion on 'Financing Education and PPP' at the *National Seminar on Trends Public-Private Partnership in Education*, jointly organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University and National Coalition for Education, New Delhi, February 24, 2014.
- H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Urbanisation and Environment,' Dr B.R. Ambedkar College, New Delhi, January 24, 2014.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on 'Employment Challenges in the Informal Sector Special Reference to Skill Development?' at the *International Training Programme on Skill Development and Employment Generation* at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, January 08, 2014.
- Satyaki Roy delivered a couple of lectures in the post-graduate course on 'Labour and Development' and 'Marxist Political Economy' at Department of Economics, Ambedkar University, Delhi in the winter semester, 2014.
- H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement' at Council for Social Development, New Delhi, December 13, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol delivered a lecture on 'IPRs and Climate Change' at the *National Workshop on Trade, technology and IPR dimensions of energy use and climate change*, organised by TERI held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, December 13, 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture at the *Training Course on Labour Economics*, organised by South Asian Research Network (SARNET) at IHD, December 02, 2013.
- H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Decentralisation, Devolution and Delegation,' Institute of Applied Man Power Research, New Delhi, November 18, 2013.
- H. Ramachandran delivered a Plenary Lecture on 'Urban Development, Policies and Planning in India: The Question of Equity' at the 35th Indian Geographers Meet, University of Burdwan, November 13, 2013.

- H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Urban Environmental Problems' at the Academic Staff College, Jamia Millia Islamia, November 05, 2013.
- H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Manpower Planning at Decentralised Level' Institute of Applied Man Power Research, New Delhi, October 25, 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered Inaugural Address at the *Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members*, Giri Institute of Development Studies, October 17, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol delivered the fourteenth lecture of the series 'Frontiers in Public Health,' 'Industrial Policy and Pharmaceuticals—Implications for Universal Access to Essential Medicines,' organised by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) & National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), October 04, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol delivered a lecture on 'Political Economy of Agricultural Biotechnology' on September 26, at the *Training Programme on Understanding Biosafety, Regulation of Genetic Engineering and Genetically Modified Organisms in Agriculture*, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Centre for International Programmes (OUCIP), Osmania University, Hyderabad, September 23–27, 2013.
- H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Urban Management' to Bangladesh Civil Service Officers at NIAR, LBSNAA, Mussoorie, September 24, 2013.
- H. Ramachandran delivered Inaugural Address on 'Urban Poverty at a Seminar on Urban Poverty' at Institute of Rural Management, Anand, August 29, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol delivered a lecture in a *National Workshop* on 'Open Source Theory and Practice in Open Source Seed Systems,' organised by Centre for Sustainable Agriculture and Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture, Hyderabad, August 28–29, 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on 'Employment and Labour Market in India' to the team of Japanese Scholars from Nihon Fukushi University Tokyo, at South Asian University, New Delhi, August 27, 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on 'Social Science Research in India: The Quality Challenge' at the inauguration of the Ph.D. Programme, Symbiosis University, Pune, August 25, 2013.
- H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Quantitative Techniques in Social Sciences' at the ICSSR Sponsored *Programme on Research Methodology for SC/ST Research Scholars*, Academic Staff College, Raipur, August 22, 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on 'Structural Changes in Indian Economy' at the *Refresher Course for Teachers in Economic*, Academic Staff College, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, August 20, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol delivered a lecture on 'STIP and green growth' at the *Conference on Innovating for Green Growth and Development in India* organised by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) with support from Department for International Development (DFID) – UK-AID, TERI, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, June 25, 2013.

- H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Urban Management' to Bangladesh Civil Service Officers, NIAR, LBSNAA, Mussoorie, May 28, 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on 'Understanding Indian Datasets on Labour and Employment' to a group of senior, middle level government officials and other functionaries dealing with labour market and employment issues and researchers in a *Training Programme on Labour Market and Employment Policies* during May 20–24, 2013 at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, May 22, 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered two lectures in the *Refresher Course in Economics*, Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmadabad, May 15, 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu delivered two lectures 'Employment Implications of Global Economic Slowdown: Illustrations from a Primary Survey in India' and 'Inter-firm Linkages: Implications of Subcontracting for Small/Unorganized Enterprises in India' in *Refresher Course on Macro Economics with special Reference to Indian Economic System*, organised by Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research (SPIESR), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, May 13–27, 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered a Keynote Address on 'Economic Growth in India: How Inclusive it has been?' at the *National Conference on Economic Growth in India: Experience and Prospects*, Aligarh Muslim University, April 30, 2013.
- T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on 'Labour Policy' in the Training Course for Afghan Government Officials, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, April 08, 2013.
- T.S. Papola acted as a Resource Person and delivered a lecture on 'Growth and Employment: Inter Linkages with Vocational Education and Skill Development' at the *Training Programme on Skill Development and Employment Generation*, organised by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, for the officials of the Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of Afghanistan, April 08, 2013.
- Jinusha Panigrahi delivered lectures in Micro Economics (1st Year) and Macro Economics (2nd Year) to the students of B.A. Economics (Programme) for the second term of the session 2013–14 of Non-collegiate Women Education Board (NCWEB), University of Delhi.

Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops

- Dinesh Abrol attended National Convention of *Jan Swasthya Abhiyan*, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, March 28–29, 2014.
- T.S. Papola participated in and Chaired a Session at the *Conference on the MGNREGA in India, Taking Stock, Looking Ahead*, at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, March 26–28, 2014.
- T.S. Papola participated in the ICSSR-IDRC *International Conference on the Status and Role of Social Science Research in South Asia*, New Delhi, March 13–15, 2014.
- Satyaki Roy acted as Discussant in two sessions of *CESP Young Scholars' Seminar*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, March 10–12, 2014.

- Swadhin Mondal acted as Facilitator/guide to research scholars in a session on 'Financial risk protection' at the *National Conference-cum-Workshop on Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests*, organised by ISID and PHFI, New Delhi, March 03–07, 2014.
- Shailender Kumar Hooda acted as a rapporteur at the *two-day National conference on Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests*, organised by ISID and PHFI, New Delhi, March 06–07, 2014.
- T.S. Papola participated in and Chaired a Session at the *National Conclave on Growth, Distribution and Redistribution*, organised by Department of Economics, University of Mumbai, March 04, 2014.
- K.V.K. Ranganathan acted as a Facilitator for the 'Group Work on Foreign Investment in Pharmaceutical Industry' at the *National Workshop on Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests* held at ISID, March 04, 2014.
- Shailender Kumar Hooda acted as a Facilitator for 'Financial risk protection' at the *National Conference-cum-Workshop on Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests*, organised by ISID and PHFI, New Delhi, March 03, 2014.
- Jinusha Panigrahi participated in the *7th Economic Theory and Policy Conference*, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, February 20–22, 2014.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in 'China's November 2013 Blue Print for Sweeping Reforms' organised by NCAER, January 07, 2014.
- T.S. Papola participated and presented a paper on 'Employment in Manufacturing' at the *Conference on India's Industrialization: How to Overcome Stagnation?*, organised by ISID, December 19–21, 2013.
- T.S. Papola participated and chaired a Technical Session and made keynote presentation in the Panel on Labour Statistics at the *55th ISLE Annual Conference*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, December 16–18, 2013.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury participated and acted as a Discussant in the *Seminar on Education and Social Empowerment: Policies and Practices* held at NUEPA, New Delhi, December 16–17, 2013.
- Shailender Kumar Hooda participated in the *Seminar on UHC and Health Financing: Why Global Experience is Relevant to India*, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), December 03, 2013.
- Pradeep Kumar Choudhury participated in the *Seminar on UHC and Health Financing: Why Global Experience is Relevant to India*, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), December 03, 2013.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in 'From Doha to Bali: Challenges to the Development Agenda', organised by the Research and Information System and the Third World Network, October 29, 2013.
- T.S. Papola chaired the Course Development Committee on Labour and Development, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, October 22–23, 2013.

- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in 'Brainstorming on Promoting Enterprise Innovation in India' organised by the Research and Information System and UNCTAD, October 08, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol attended lecture on 'The Global Health Crisis' by Professor David Sanders, *Emeritus Professor, School of Public Health, University of Western Cape, South Africa*, at IIC, New Delhi, October 26, 2013.
- T.S. Papola participated in and Chaired a session in Sustainable Mountain Development Summit (SMDS)-3, organised by Indian Mountain Initiative (IMI), Kohima, September 25–27, 2013.
- Dinesh Abrol attended the *European Science Technology and Innovation Platform in India* (EU STI Platform), on the theme of 'Public Private Partnership and Innovation,' Le Meriden Hotel, New Delhi, September 19, 2013.
- H. Ramachandran attended ICSSR: Screening Committee on Research Projects on 'Urbanization and Urban Development,' September 06, 2013.
- T.S. Papola participated and Chaired a session on *International Conference on Labour and Employment* at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai, September 05–06, 2013.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in the discussion meeting on 'Reviewing India's Current Macroeconomic Scenario: Towards a People's Development Agenda,' organised by the Third World Network and Madhyam, August 20, 2013.
- Swadhin Mondal presented a paper on 'Urban health in India: Who is responsible?' at the *NRHM conference on a Review of Past Performance & Future Directions*, Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, August 06–08, 2013.
- T.S. Papola participated in the Planning Meeting on Research on Urban Labour Markets, ICSSR, New Delhi, July 26, 2013.
- T.S. Papola chaired the Brainstorming Session on *Research Programme on Uttarakhand: Disaster and Development*, ICSSR, July 21, 2013.
- T.S. Papola participated and presented a paper at the *Workshop on Rural and Unorganized Labour*, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Hyderabad, June 28–29, 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu participated in the *International Symposium on Technology, Jobs and A Lower Carbon Future: Methods, Substance and Ideas for the Informal Economy (The case of Rice)*, organised by University of Oxford, UK and IHD India at IIC New Delhi, June 13–14, 2013.
- T.S. Papola participated and chaired a session in the *IHD-DFID-ESRC-Oxfam Symposium on Technology, Jobs and a Lower Carbon Future: The Informal Economy Case of Rice in India*, New Delhi, June 13, 2013.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in the 'Round Table on Human Development Report 2013,' June 03, 2013.
- Shailender Kumar Hooda invited as a Expert Member in the Interview Board for selecting the Assistant Professor of Economics for State Level Education Institute (proposed IASE), at SCERT, Gurgaon, Haryana, May 20, 2013.

- Partha Pratim Sahu participated in the *International Workshop on State, Capital and Labour: The Garment and Construction Industries in India and China* at ICSSR, organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University, May 11, 2013.
- Satyaki Roy acted as a Discussant in *International Workshop on State, Capital and Labour: The Garment and Construction Industries in India and China*, held at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, May 11, 2013.
- Satyaki Roy acted as a Discussant in the *National Workshop on Women's Work, Employment and the Indian Economy* held at CWDS, New Delhi, April 26–27, 2013.
- Jesim Pais acted as a Discussant for the session on 'Women's Employment in Industry and Services' at the *Workshop on Women's Work, Employment and the Indian Economy* organised by CWDS, New Delhi, April 26–27, 2013.
- T.S. Papola Chaired the meeting of *Working Group on Categorisation of Non-Agricultural Occupations*, MoS, G, February 05 and April 22, 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu participated in *IDRC-TTI Workshop on Urban Development in India: Issues and Challenges*, held at IIC, New Delhi, organised by IRMA, Anand, Gujarat, April 18–19, 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu participated in *National Workshop on Child and Adolescent Workers: Issues Relating to Migrant, Trafficked and Domestic Workers* held at IIC New Delhi and organised by IHD, April 19, 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu participated in a Book release function (Book Title: The Challenge of Inclusive Development in Rural Bihar) held at IIC New Delhi and organised by IHD, April 19, 2013.
- T.S. Papola participated and Chaired the Inaugural Session and a Technical Session in the *First Northern Regional Social Science Congress* organised by ICSSR Northern Regional Centre, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (IDSJ), April 03–05, 2013.
- K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in panel discussion on 'The Debate on Tax Havens and the Climate for Foreign Investment: Issues in the Indian Context' at the *Regional Conference on Financial Transparency: Challenges and Opportunities for Developing Countries* organised by the Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development in partnership with Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, April 03, 2013.
- Partha Pratim Sahu participated in a Debate and Book Release: 'Aligning Economic and Social Goals in Emerging Economies: Employment and Social Protection in Brazil, China, India and South Africa' edited by Gerry Rodgers, at IIC, New Delhi, April 02, 2013.
- T.S. Papola participated in the Planning Meeting of the Brazil-India Labour Market Project, Institute for Human Development, April 01, 2013.
- Jesim Pais, Chaired a session on 'Informal Sector and Livelihood' at the Young Researchers' *Seminar Interdisciplinary Inquiry into the Contemporary Issues*, organised by the School of Inter-disciplinary and Trans-disciplinary Studies, IGNOU, April 01, 2013.

AWARD OF DOCTORAL DEGREE

- Shailender Kumar Hooda, Assistant Professor at the Institute was awarded Doctoral Degree for his thesis entitled 'Decentralization and Financing of Healthcare Services in Rural India: A State Level Analysis,' Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, October 01, 2013.
- Swadhin Mondal, Assistant Professor at the Institute was awarded Doctoral Degree for his thesis entitled 'An Analysis of Equity in Health-care, Financing in West Bengal, India' from Vidyasagar University, Midnapur, West Bengal, on July 17, 2013.

RESEARCH INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

The Institute has been providing summer internship to 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 three final year students of their Five-year integrated M.A. (Honours) in Economics. These students were attached to various faculty members for guidance and supervision. The three students joined the Institute for internship in January 2014. The research topics chosen by them were:

- Ms Gaganpreet Kaur, 'Growth & Structural Change in Industry in Punjab (1980-81 to 2009-10)' under the supervision of Prof. T.S. Papola.
- Ms Khushboo Aggarwal, 'Implications of Mergers & Acquisitions related FDI Inflows on the Development of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry' under the supervision of Prof. Dinesh Abrol.
- Ms Rashmi Kashyap, 'India's Export Trends, Growth and Assessment of Performance' under the supervision of Prof. T.P. Bhat.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR NON-ACADEMIC STAFF

The institute conducted a training programme for Skill Development of its Non-Academic Staff during March 13–21, 2014. All the technical and non-technical staff members participated in the programme. The programme broadly covered topics relating to basic computer applications, web-surfing, scanning, printing of documents, understanding office



rules and regulations, service matters, general awareness on safety precautions in handling electrical appliances and up-keeping of office premises. This initiation was widely appreciated by the staff.

STAFF MATTERS

- Dr Partha Pratim Sahu, Assistant Professor at the Institute has joined the Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), Ahmedabad as Associate Professor on one year lien from September 2013.
- Shri Amar Singh, Maintenance Assistant-cum-Cook, who served the Institute for more than 23 years, attained superannuation on December 31, 2013. He was given a warm farewell by the Faculty and Staff of the Institute. They also wished Shri Amar Singh, who decided to spend his post-retirement life in the serene surroundings of his native Kumaon hills, good health and happiness.



Institute's staff and faculty with Shri Amar Singh

RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

Databases on the Indian economy with special emphasis on corporate and industrial sectors, On-Line Index (OLI) of Indian Social Science Journals, Press Clippings, Communication Network, Media Centre, conference and guesthouse facilities constitute the core research infrastructure of the Institute. The databases facilitate research not only in the area of industrial policy, but also in other spheres of economics and social sciences. ISID provides access to these databases to universities/colleges/institutions through the UGC sponsored research network called INFLIBNET.

Databases

The coverage and composition of the databases at the ISID are being continuously enlarged and updated in line with the Institute's research programme and analytical requirements of public policy formulation and monitoring. The databases place special emphasis on corporate sector, foreign investment, technology, international trade, labour & employment and social sector issues. A special feature of the

database on corporate sector is that the basic unit of information is the company. The active databases encompass the following aspects:

- *Corporate Sector:* Company Company Finances, 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, Unorganised Manufacturing, Trade, Non-directory Trade establishment & Own Account Trading, Informal Non-Agricultural Enterprises, Unorganised Services excl. Trade & Finance, etc.)
- *Industry:* Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) – State & Industry (three-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 2013-14:

- Prowess Release 4.15 database of CMIE
- Annual Reports Database of BSE and NSE listed Companies and some of the important private limited companies: 2013–14
- fDI Markets – Financial Times, London
- Pharma Track – AIOCD AWACS
- Corporate Affiliations and M&As – Thomson Reuters
- Institute's MoU with IMF to access their databases from the IMF E-library service is continuing
- EPW Research Foundation's India Time Series Database containing 13 Module set of macroeconomic indicators
- IndiaStat – Socioeconomic yearly statistical data

Library & Documentation

The Institute's Library and Documentation Centre has a good collection of books and reports related to issues such as industrial economics, foreign investment, corporate sector, labour, employment and related subjects. Reports of official committees, policy notifications and other public documents are regularly obtained. The library aims to provide a comprehensive perspective on 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 side view of the Institute's 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 organisations/institutions. The library currently subscribes to 139 academic journals, periodicals &

magazines and 15 English daily newspapers. During the year 2013–14, a number of books, back volumes and other documents have been added to the library. The total holdings in the library stood at 12,240 as on March 31, 2014.

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.



Visiting scholars in a discussion at the library

- *E-resources & On-line Access*

Following the latest trends in library and documentation, the library seeks to equip itself with maximum number of relevant CD-ROMs and access to internet facilities. The Institute has been subscribing to the following Electronic Resources (e-resources) under E-journal consortium of ICSSR-NASSDOC: (i) EPWRF India – Time Series online database (13 modules); (ii) IndiaStat; (iii) CMIE – Prowess; (iv) JSTOR; v) EconLit; (vi) Political Science Collection.

During the current year, the library subscribed to 24 full text E-journals from Sage India and 1 from EPWRF, and, has access to full text articles of these through login & password. Besides these, the Library continued subscribing to IMF E-Library.

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 is accessible within campus network through *Greenstone* software.

- *Participation in Library Networks*

The Library is an active member of DELNET and has been making considerable use of the network's facilities for inter-library loan, acquiring references, document delivery services and ascertaining the availability of documents. As a part of this network, the library makes available its rich resources to other participating network members. The Library is also an institutional member of the American Centre Library (ACL), New Delhi.

- *Library Services*

The library provides a variety of services to its users. These include reference queries, referral services, reprographic services and inter-library loan. It has established contacts with many national organisations for exchange of the Institute's publications and inter-library loan arrangement with 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), Jawaharlal Nehru University, TERI University and other institutions.

To facilitate easy and quick access to the new collection, a current awareness service is provided by the library on a regular basis in the form of new books/reports that are added to library. The library arranges to provide photocopies of limited number of pages of books, journals and press clippings to outside users.

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 a unique facility to retrieve the desired information through keyword search to the users. The coverage has since been improved by not only keeping the index updated, but also by adding a number of new social science journals. During the year 2013–14, the following seven social science journals have been added to the database:

- Commerce Spectrum
- Defence and Diplomacy – In Pursuit of National Security
- DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology (DJLIT)
- Journal of Indian Research
- NIFM Journal of Public Financial Management
- South Asian Journal of Macroeconomics and Public Finance
- Studies in Indian Politics

Presently, the On-Line Database Index covers 210 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 in the database is given in *Annexure-2*.

- *Documentation of Press Clippings Index*

A substantial amount of information on the corporate sector as well as on other economic trends, social and political events, analysis and comments, which help understand and analyse public policy formulation and implementation, is regularly reported in Newspapers. Realizing this potential, the Institute has been maintaining on-line computerized newspaper clippings on wide-ranging subjects and is referred to as the Press Clippings Index (PCI).

The index covers major English language newspapers including leading financial dailies. Selected clippings are stored in the form of digital images under sixty broad subject heads. Press clippings from the year 2000 are now available on-line for registered 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 2013–14, nearly 1,15,000 clipping images were added to the database. At present, the database contains more than 1.52 million clippings.

ISID Website

ISID maintains its websites <http://isid.org.in> and <http://isidev.nic.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 210 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 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 8,315 by the end of March 2014.

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
2012-13	7702
2013-14	8315

Category-Wise Registered Users
(as on March 31, 2014)

<i>User Category</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Universities: Indian	1746
Foreign	278
Institutions: Indian	1778
Foreign	149
Indian Colleges	893
Government Departments:	
Indian	
Foreign	297
Private Bodies/Journalists	5
Others: Indian	406
Foreign	2368
INFLIBNET	192
Sub-Total: Indian	7691
Foreign	624
Grand Total	8315

Apart from the growing number of students, teachers, researchers and academicians accessing the ISID On-line 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 from universities and institutions.

The state-wise and country region-wise spread of Website users is quite impressive (See *Annexures-3 & -4*). It extends to all 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/Computer Centre

ISID is amongst the earliest research and academic Institutions in India, which deployed ICT for facilitating research and its dissemination as well as internal administration. The faculty, library, administration and finance divisions are well equipped with latest computer systems connected through LAN. Faculty members are also provided with individual laser printers. The Computer Centre of the Institute is responsible for maintaining the systems—software, hardware, web hosting and networking, besides developing/upgrading software programmes and several 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 Institute's website is hosted on an IBM X series server which is connected to the internet using Linksys router. The multiple conference facilities are equipped with high quality projection and public address systems. The Institute uses high speed internet to provide worldwide access to its databases. The computer and other technical staff enable ISID to be self-reliant in many ways.

ISID ON-LINE DATABASE ON UGC-INFONET

The Institute has been hosting its On-Line Databases on Indian Social Science Journals, Press Clipping Images and other e-Resources 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, 2014 stood at 241. State-wise number of universities accessing the database is given under.

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Univ.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Univ.</i>
Maharashtra	26	Jharkhand	5
Tamil Nadu	21	Punjab	5
Uttar Pradesh	19	Assam	4
Andhra Pradesh	17	Chhattisgarh	3
Karnataka	16	Himachal Pradesh	3
West Bengal	15	Chandigarh	2
Gujarat	14	Arunachal Pradesh	1
Madhya Pradesh	12	Goa	1
Delhi	11	Manipur	1
Rajasthan	11	Meghalaya	1
Orissa	10	Mizoram	1
Haryana	9	Nagaland	1
Bihar	8	Puducherry	1
Kerala	8	Sikkim	1
Uttarakhand	7	Tripura	1
Jammu and Kashmir	6		
Total			241

MEDIA CENTRE

- **Media Studies/Films Completed**

ISID apart from all its work in the field of social science research also dedicates itself to spreading awareness about hiccups existing in our society. Therefore, with the help of its Media Centre, the Institute seeks to make films on important economic and social issues and help raise the level of public debate and awareness. The films completed in 2013–14 are:

- **Travesty of Justice** (*Duration: 15 minutes 45 seconds*)

This film is about the present policy for providing free treatment to the poor in private hospitals that have received grants and subsidies from the government. According to the policy, it is mandatory for the large private hospitals to provide 10 per cent free IPD and 25 per cent OPD treatments to patients who have less than Rs 6,483 monthly household income. However, during the course of research and shooting of the film, it emerged that there are several loopholes and disconnects between the policy and its

actual implementation. Due to an overflow of patients in government hospitals, the poor patients are forced to live on the footpath. It is a shame that the FREE BEDS supposedly reserved for their treatment in these private hospitals are lying vacant.

Using case studies and interviews with patients, policy makers, academics, NGOs, advocates and medical professionals, the film aims to generate a debate on how the big private or corporate hospitals take full advantage of government grants and subsidies and continue making huge profits without fulfilling their promises and obligations. The hospitals claim that poor patients don't come to them or are not referred to them. Why is that so? Is it due to lack of awareness? Are the documentation requirements and procedures too complex? In spite of the good intentions of the government to help the poor, why are such policies failing? How can this policy be made more effective? How does one justify the huge subsidies and benefits given to these private hospitals under this guise of providing benefits to the poor, if it is not effective? These are some of the questions that stare one in the face, after viewing the film.

- **Andheria Morh** (*Duration: 9 minutes 24 seconds*)

According to the United Nations, one billion people worldwide live in slums without access to what many of us consider "normal" sanitation, security or rights. A documentary film will not change the world, but media does have the potential to draw public attention to important issues. That is what this documentary aims to do: to put a spotlight on pressing social concerns and generate debates.

In developing countries like India, underprivileged women are, generally, uneducated, which leaves them disadvantaged, financially dependent and at a risk of suffering physical and social hardships. Women's health, emotional well-being, and ability to fend for themselves reflect a great deal on the socioeconomic indicators of a particular community. In fact, a community in which women are not empowered cannot move forward until that deficiency has been remedied.

India's population is growing rapidly and so is the number of slum dwellers. Slums with high rates of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are commonly seen as breeding grounds for problems like crime, drug addiction and alcoholism. This film highlights the lives of women living in one such colony in the southern part of Delhi, within the Blind Alley, Andheria Mod, of Mehrauli region known as the "nat" colony.

Amidst social conditions worse than poverty, this colony of "nats" gives us an insight into a "not so usual" world of these women, with their kids suffering from substance abuse to their dealing with everyday domestic

violence. This documentary focuses on the daily hardships of these women. It is also an effort to give these women a platform to speak up, an effort to bring their voices and concerns to the larger masses.

- **An Industry Untamed** (*Duration: 9 minutes 25 seconds*)

This is a film made under the banner of ISID-PHFI Collaborative Research Programme on Tobacco Advertising Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS), together with HRIDAY Foundation. The purpose of this film was to create awareness about the underhand methods adopted by the tobacco companies to advertise and promote their products in spite of strict regulations against tobacco advertising.

The film was screened at a national level consultation organised by HRIDAY with support from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and World Health Organization's (WHO) country office for India. It was appreciated by officials from MoHFW, WHO, Civil society members and media personnel present at the consultation. The film has also been disseminated by PAN India for advocacy purpose and has been screened at various events addressing the issue of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

- **Mixed Class Education in Private Schools and Reservations for EWS Students** (*under production*)

ISID Media Centre is producing 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 government 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 that have been given land or other subsidies on the condition that they provide 25 per cent reservation for the economically weaker sections (EWS) 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 to study in schools essentially designed to cater to the more privileged class? Will this be a better education for the richer children who will be exposed to the real India and also provide them an opportunity to 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 do not 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 the film is expected to focus upon.

- **International Environment & Wildlife Film Festival**

The institute co-hosted the Nomination Jury of the VII Competitive Edition of Centre for Media Studies (CMS) VATAVARAN – International Environment & Wildlife Film Festival during August 27–30, 2013. It received record submissions this year with 541 entries (337 International and 204 Indian). Total 86 films have been nominated this year (52 Indian and 34 International films) by a 31-member nomination jury headed by Mr Srinivasan Iyer, Assistant Country Director and Head, Energy and Environment Unit, UNDP India. Prof. Seema Goyal Papola was one of the Jury.



The Jury of the International Environment & Wildlife Film Festival

Experts from widely divergent sectors and streams such as academia, media, filmmaking, army, civil society, mass communication and filmmaking institutes were part of this four-day long stringent evaluation process. The process began with a briefing and inaugural session on August 27, 2013 followed by the screening and evaluation of films till August 30, 2013.

All the nominated films were screened during January 30 to February 03, 2014 at IGNCA Lawns, New Delhi at the VII Competitive Edition of the festival.

CAMPUS NEWS

The campus of the Institute is built on 1.5 hectares of land allotted by DDA in the institutional area of Vasant Kunj Phase-II, New Delhi. The campus comprises three blocks with a built up area of 1.98 lakh sq. ft. and houses faculty rooms, library, conference and lecture halls, guest accommodation, pantry, dining hall and cafeteria. All the blocks are fully air-conditioned with 100 per



ISID Auditorium: front and rear view



A dance performance in progress

cent power backup, foolproof protection against fire and round-the-clock security with CCTV coverage. Guest rooms are well furnished with facilities like high-speed internet connectivity, dish TV system and a refrigerator. A new hostel of 15 double-bed capacity was constructed on the third floor of Block B to facilitate training programmes, workshops, conferences, etc. Recreational facilities like table-tennis and badminton court are also available for the guests and staff of the Institute.

An auditorium with a seating capacity of 190 persons with state-of-the-art dolby digital audio, digital projection and stage lighting setup was inaugurated on May 01, 2013, the Institute's Foundation Day. The occasion was marked by dance performances by the disciples of Padmashree Guru Jayarama Rao & Vanashree

Rao's Kuchupudi Dance Academy 'Anghaar' and semi-classical dances by artists of Shri Prabir Datta's Navapallav Troup. The technologically advanced auditorium is a milestone in the development of the Institute's infrastructure. There is a growing demand for the use of ISID's facilities and infrastructure, not only within the Institute, but also by several other institutions and organisations for holding seminars, conferences and training programmes.

Diwali Celebrations

Diwali was celebrated on October 31, 2013 at the ISID Campus. A spirited celebration featured various activities including singing and dancing programmes, and food stalls. Staff members and their families enthusiastically took part in cultural events, diya decoration, performances & fancy dress competition for children, musical chairs for children & adults, tambola, dandiya, etc.; the celebrations concluded with the bursting of fire-crackers. It was a great platform to get-together in an informal setting and reminisce all experiences and anecdotes. The event was well-attended and was a huge success.



Enjoying the festive spirit

FINANCES

The income and expenditure of the Institute's maintenance and development account was ₹1,626.95 lakhs and ₹1,073.13 lakhs, respectively during the year 2013–14 as compared to ₹1,334.06 lakhs and ₹802.80 lakhs last year.

The Institute received a maintenance grant of ₹208.80 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 ₹596.10 lakhs on account of research programme & projects, interest from corpus fund and other receipts and ₹822.05 lakhs from its own sources.

The major items of expenditure are: establishment (₹454.16 lakhs), research programme (₹80.05 lakhs), journals & periodicals and publications (₹4.39 lakhs), interest payments on term loan (₹249.19 lakhs), maintenance and repairs (₹64.42 lakhs), rates and taxes (₹144.43 lakhs), administrative expenses (₹75.82 lakhs), audit fee (₹0.67 lakhs), capital fund (₹375.00 lakhs), reserve fund (₹50.00 lakhs), leave salary fund (₹50.00 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 ₹481.92 lakhs on repayment of principal amount of term loan, purchase of computer & office equipment, air-conditioning equipment, furniture & fixtures, books and furnishing of auditorium and hostel during the year. The expenditure was met mainly from the Institute's own resources. Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending March 31, 2014 is Annexed.

MANAGEMENT

ISID functions under the supervision and direction of the Board of Governors with Shri T.N. Chaturvedi as Chairperson, Prof. S.K. Goyal as Vice-Chairperson and Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director as the Board's Member-Secretary. The present Board was constituted in December 2011 for a tenure of five years and comprises 15 Members: academicians (9); public men (5); and official representatives (2). Air Commodore Jasjit Singh, ICSSR nominee and Prof. G.K. Chadha, Members of the Board passed away on August



Prof. G.K. Chadha (standing) at the meeting of the Board of Directors



The Board of Directors meeting in progress

04, 2013 and February 28, 2014 respectively. The Board placed on record its deep appreciation of their services to the Institute.

The Board of Governors met three times during the year 2013–14. List of members of the Board of Governors and the Sub-committees of the Institute as on March 2014 is given in *Annexure-5*.

The Board is assisted by sub-committees constituted by it for guidance on research, finance, administration & personnel, and campus development & maintenance as listed in *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; Department of Commerce; Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Government of India; World Health Organization (WHO); Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Panjab University; Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS); Third World Network (TWN); Global Development Network (GDN); Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI); IBM India Research Laboratory (IBM-IRL); and UCO Bank. The support being extended by NASSODC, ICSSR for providing Access to E-journals consortium and National Informatics Centre (NIC) for hosting of the Institute's Website, and, Aircel Business Solutions and Tata Teleservices 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 and cordial relations with other institutions having common interests.

Faculty and Staff Members (as on March 31, 2014)

Faculty

Prof. 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.
Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao	M.Phil., Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.Sc. (Statistics), Andhra University, Waltair. <i>Research Interests:</i> Corporate sector, stock markets and foreign investments.
Prof. 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
Prof. K.V.K. Ranganathan	Ph.D. (Economics), Kurukshetra University; M.Com., Andhra University, Waltair. <i>Research Interests:</i> Foreign investments, corporate sector.
Prof. Dinesh Kumar Abrol	M.Phil. (Science Policy), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi; B.Tech. (Hons.) Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani <i>Research Interests:</i> Technology policy, innovation studies, industrial development, intellectual property rights.
Prof. Seema Goyal Papola	Masters in 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 Satyaki Roy <i>Associate Professor</i> (w.e.f. August 2013)	Ph.D., University of Calcutta; M.A. (Economics), Jadhavpur University. <i>Research Interests:</i> Small enterprises, unorganised sector, labour and employment.

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 <i>Assistant Professor</i> <i>(On Lien from September 2013)</i>	Ph.D. and M.Phil. (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi; M.A. (Economics), Sambalpur University, Sambalpur <i>Research Interests:</i> Industry, labour and employment.
Dr Pradeep Kumar Choudhury <i>Assistanat Professor</i>	Ph.D. (Economics of Education), National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.; M.A. (Economics), Universtiy of Hyderabad. <i>Research Interests:</i> Economics and financing of education, educational policy and planning, education and health, economics and human development.
Dr Shailender Kumar <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D. (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.A., M.Phil. (Economics), M.D. University, Rohtak <i>Research Interests:</i> Health economics (access and equity in health, benefit incidence analysis, etc.) health financing, environment and health, institutional economics, developmental economics and applied econometrics.
Dr Swadhin Mondal <i>Assistant Professor</i>	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Economics), Vidyasagar University <i>Research Interests:</i> Health-economics, pharmacoeconomics, health financing and equity, health policy research and related fields.
Dr Jinusha Panigrahi <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D., M.Phil., (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi <i>Research Interests:</i> Educational financing and policy, public economics and human development, international trade and development.

Visiting Faculty

Prof. T.S. Papola <i>ICSSR National Fellow</i>	Ph.D. (Economics), M.A. (Economics) University of Lucknow. <i>Research Interests:</i> 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.
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- Shri M.M.K. Sardana** M.Sc. (Hons) Physics, University of Punjab, Chandigarh.
(IAS Retd) Visiting Fellow *Research Interests:* Policy issues.
- Shri Nilmadabh Mohanty** M.A. (Economics), University of Wisconsin, USA; M.A. (Political
(IAS Retd) Science), Allahabad University
Honorary Visiting Fellow *Research Interests:* Sustainable development in India's mineral sector.
- Prof. H. Ramachandran** Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.Tech./M.Phil Jawaharlal
ICSSR National Fellow Nehru University, New Delhi
Research Interests: Quantitative Techniques, Urban and Regional Studies and Programme Evaluation
- Prof. T.P. Bhat** Ph.D. (International Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University;
Consultant 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.
- Dr K.K. Paul** Ph.D. (Chemistry), M.Sc. (Hons), Punjab University
(IPS Retd) Visiting Fellow *Research Interests:* Public policy, matters relating to social and
(from 23-05-2013 to 03-07-2013) public concerns.
- Dr Chandra Mohan** Ph.D. (Economics); M.Phil. (Applied Economics); M.A. (Economics),
Consultant Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Research Interests: Employment, foreign trade.

Project Staff

- Mr Rahul Choudhury** M.A. (Economics), Assam University
Research Associate *Research Interests:* Trade, investment and regional integration.
- Ms Nidhi Singh** M.Sc. (Bio-technology), A.P.S. University, Rewa
Research Associate *Research Interests:* Bio-medical innovation and health technology assessment.
- Mr Shreyas Reddy** M.Sc. (Innovation & Technology Management), Mechanical
Research Associate Engineering (Aerospace), University of Bath, U.K.
Research Interests: Innovation and commercialization of medical device industry.

Ms Bilqeesha Bhatt <i>Research Associate</i>	M.Sc. (Bio-chemistry), H.N.B. Garhwal University, Uttarakhand <i>Research Interests:</i> Pharmaceutical industry and innovation.
Ms Jahnvi Prabhakar <i>Research Associate</i>	M.Sc. (Environmental Economics), Madras School of Economics <i>Research Interests:</i> Macroeconomic-analysis, energy pricing and statistical analysis.

Shri Sandip Pokhriyal
Typist-cum-Programme Assistant

Ms Archana Choudhary
Project Assistant

Staff Members

Library & Documentation

Shri Amitava Dey
Assistant Librarian
Shri Sunil Kumar
Sr D.P. & Documentation Assistant
Smt. Renu Verma
Documentation Assistant
Smt. Sultan Jahan
Documentation Assistant
Smt. Lakshmi Sawarkar
Documentation Assistant
Shri Bahadur Singh Papola
Library-cum-Documentation Assistant
Shri Ashok Kumar
Maintenance Assistant
Shri Manohar Lal Sharma
Maintenance Assistant

Databases & Research Support

Shri Bhupesh Garg
System Analyst
Shri Sudhir Aggarwal
Programmer
Shri B. Dhanunjai Kumar
Media Designer

Shri Rakesh Gupta
Sr D.P. & Documentation Assistant
Ms Jyoti Sharma
Associate Media Production

Finance & Administration

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
Smt. Preeti Gupta
D.P. Assistant
Shri Mohan Singh
Driver
Shri Amit Kumar
Driver
Shri Munna
Maintenance Assistant

Shri Krishan Mohan Singh
Maintenance Assistant

Shri Amar Singh (*upto December 31, 2013*)
Maintenance Assistant-cum-Cook

Shri Lalit Kumar Tata
Driver

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

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 Shambhu Kamti
Maintenance Assistant

Shri Madan Lal Khateek
Maintenance Assistant (Mason)

Shri Amar Singh
Maintenance Assistant (Electrical)

Shri Hira Singh
Maintenance Assistant

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
- Commerce Spectrum — St. Peter's College, Kolenchery*
- 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
Defence and Diplomacy (In Pursuit of National Security) — National Security Studies (The
Trust Running the Centre for Air Power Studies), New Delhi*
Delhi Business Review — Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research, Delhi
Demography India — Indian Association for the Study of Population, Delhi
DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) — Defence Scientific
Information & Documentation Centre (DESIDOC), 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 Agricultural 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),
 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 Bhave
 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 Research — Mewar University, Ghaziabad*

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 (IIIMT), 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
NIFM Journal of Public Financial Management — National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad*

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
Prajnan — National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM), Pune
Prashasika — 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 Probing (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 Macroeconomics & Public Finance — Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, New Delhi*
 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
 Studies in Indian Politics — Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi*

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 2013-14

Annexure-3**State-wise Distribution of Registered Users**
(as on March 31, 2014)

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Delhi	1622	Chandigarh	71
Maharashtra	878	Bihar	58
Tamil Nadu	660	Puducherry	55
Andhra Pradesh	629	Jammu & Kashmir	54
Uttar Pradesh	525	Jharkhand	44
Karnataka	525	Chhattisgarh	38
Gujarat	452	Himachal Pradesh	37
Kerala	427	Meghalaya	21
West Bengal	374	Tripura	19
Haryana	311	Goa	16
Punjab	240	Arunachal Pradesh	11
Madhya Pradesh	161	Mizoram	9
Rajasthan	139	Nagaland	9
Orissa	109	Sikkim	5
Assam	81	Manipur	5
Uttarakhand	71	Daman & Diu	3
		Unclassified	32
Total			7,691

Annexure-4**Regional Distribution of Foreign Registered Users**
(as on March 31, 2014)

<i>Region</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Northern America	191	Southern Europe	10
Northern Europe	103	Eastern Africa	8
Western Europe	71	Eastern Europe	8
Eastern Asia	56	Central America	5
Southern Asia	45	Northern Europe	5
South-Eastern Asia	28	Southern Africa	5
Oceania	25	Northern Africa	3
Western Asia	20	Central Asia	1
Western Africa	15	Northern Africa	1
South America	12	Others	12
Total			624

Board of Governors
(as on March 31, 2014)

CHAIRMAN

Shri T.N. Chaturvedi

*Former Governor of Karnataka &
Former Comptroller and Auditor General of India*

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Prof. S.K. Goyal

Founder Director & Emeritus Professor, ISID

MEMBERS

Shri S.K. Misra

*Former Chairman, INTACH &
Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India*

Late Prof. G.K. Chadha

*President, South Asian University, New Delhi;
Former Member, Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister of India;
Emeritus Professor and Former Vice-chancellor, Jawaharlal
Nehru University (upto February 28, 2014)*

Prof. D.D. Narula

*Former Member-Secretary, Indian Council of
Social Science Research, New Delhi*

Shri Kishore Lal

*Former Member of Parliament & Secretary General,
Centre of Applied Politics, New Delhi*

Shri C. Narendra Reddy

Senior Journalist

Prof. Kuldeep Mathur

*Former Professor, Centre for the Study of Law & Governance,
J.N.U., New Delhi*

Prof. Sucha Singh Gill

*Director General, Centre for Research in Rural and
Industrial Development, (CRRID), Chandigarh*

Shri M.M.K. Sardana

Former Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India

Prof. K. Srinath Reddy

President, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI),

Former Head, Cardiology Department, AIIMS, New Delhi

Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao

ISID, New Delhi

ICSSR NOMINEES

The Member-Secretary

Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Late Air Commodore Jasjit Singh

Director, Centre for Air Power Studies, New Delhi (upto August 04, 2013)

MEMBER-SECRETARY

Prof. M.R. Murthy

Director, ISID

Sub-committees

(as on March 31, 2014)

Research Advisory Committee

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Prof. S.K. Goyal | Chairman |
| <i>Founder Director & Emeritus Professor, ISID</i> | |
| 2. Prof. T.S. Papola | Member |
| <i>Hony. Professor, ISID, New Delhi</i> | |
| 3. Prof. Kuldeep Mathur | Member |
| <i>Former Professor, Centre for the Study of Law & Governance, J.N.U., New Delhi</i> | |
| 4. Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya | Member |
| <i>Former Vice-Chancellor, J.N.U., New Delhi</i> | |
| 5. Prof. Charan D. Wadhva | Member |
| <i>Professor Emeritus, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi</i> | |
| 6. Prof. Ravi Srivastava | Member |
| <i>Centre for the Study of Regional Development, J.N.U. New Delhi</i> | |
| 7. Dr Biswajit Dhar | Member |
| <i>Director General, RIS, New Delhi</i> | |
| 8. Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao | Member |
| <i>ISID, New Delhi</i> | |
| 9. Dr Sakthivel Selvaraj | Member |
| <i>Senior Health Economist, Public Health Foundation of India, New Delhi</i> | |
| 10. Director | Member |
| <i>ISID</i> | |

Finance Committee

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi | Chairman |
| <i>Former Governor of Karnataka & Former Comptroller and Auditor General of India</i> | |
| 2. Prof. S.K. Goyal | Member |
| <i>Founder Director & Emeritus Professor, ISID</i> | |
| 3. Shri Kishore Lal | Member |
| <i>Former Member of Parliament & Secretary General, Centre of Applied Politics, New Delhi</i> | |
| 4. Shri C. Narendra Reddy | Member |
| <i>Senior Journalist</i> | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 5. Member-Secretary
<i>ICSSR</i> | Member |
| 6. Director
<i>ISID</i> | Member |

Administration and Personnel Committee

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi
<i>Former Governor of Karnataka &
Former Comptroller and Auditor General of India</i> | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. S.K. Goyal
<i>Founder Director & Emeritus Professor, ISID</i> | Member |
| 3. Shri S.K. Misra
<i>Former Chairman, INTACH and
Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India</i> | Member |
| 4. Prof. Kuldeep Mathur
<i>Former Professor, Centre for the Study of Law & Governance,
J.N.U., New Delhi</i> | Member |
| 5. Shri M.M.K. Sardana
<i>Former Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India</i> | Member |
| 6. Director
<i>ISID</i> | Member |

Campus Development and Maintenance Committee

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Shri Kishore Lal
<i>Former Member of Parliament & Secretary General,
Centre of Applied Politics, New Delhi</i> | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. S.K. Goyal
<i>Founder Director & Emeritus Professor, ISID</i> | Member |
| 3. Prof. Kuldeep Mathur
<i>Former Professor, Centre for the Study of Law & Governance,
J.N.U., New Delhi</i> | Member |
| 4. Shri Samir Rastogi
<i>Architect</i> | Special Invitee |
| 5. Shri C.S.P. Sastry
<i>Engineer Consultant</i> | Special Invitee |
| 6. Finance Officer
<i>ISID</i> | Member |
| 7. Director
<i>ISID</i> | Member |

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 2014, 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, 2014; 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: 18-07-2014
Place: New Delhi

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

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

<i>As at March 31, 2013</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>As at March 31, 2014</i>
1,00,00,000.00	Corpus Fund		1,00,00,000.00
500.00	Membership Fund		500.00
15,73,82,591.38	Capital Fund	A	19,49,58,743.38
1,19,46,370.81	Reserve Fund	B	1,71,29,023.81
2,83,71,057.00	Building Fund	C	3,58,71,057.00
21,81,33,566.30	Secured Loan from UCO Bank	D	18,78,36,335.30
7,33,93,515.00	Advances & Security Deposits	E	6,16,12,875.00
86,74,086.00	Current Liabilities & Provisions	F	1,46,27,480.00
4,65,400.00	Un-Utilised Grants	G	49,464.00
50,83,67,086.49	Grand Total		52,20,85,478.49

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: 18-07-2014

Industrial Development
Delhi
at March 31, 2014

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>As at March 31, 2013</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>As at March 31, 2014</i>
44,16,78,437.73	Fixed Assets	H	45,80,68,643.73
3,00,34,655.00	Investments	I	3,69,44,687.00
1,71,77,861.25	Current Assets	J	1,57,42,760.99
2,22,066.00	Grants Receivable	G	4,52,454.00
1,90,49,368.01	Cash & Bank Balances	K	1,06,72,234.27
2,04,698.50	Stock of Publications	L	2,04,698.50
50,83,67,086.49	Grand Total		52,20,85,478.49

(S.K. Goyal)
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)
Chairman

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

<i>For the Year ended 31-03-13</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>For the Year ended 31-03-14</i>
3,14,96,858.00	Establishment Expenses	M	4,54,15,916.00
2,46,186.00	Journals & Periodicals		2,24,759.00
1,76,226.00	Publications		2,13,833.00
31,47,296.00	Research Programme and Seminars/Conferences		80,04,908.00
4,45,65,063.00	Administrative Expenses	N	5,33,86,150.00
56,180.00	Audit Fee		67,416.00
5,92,501.00	Loss on sale of Assets		0.00
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
0.00	Provision for Leave Salary		50,00,000.00
4,00,000.00	Amount transferred to Reserve Fund		50,00,000.00
4,50,00,000.00	Amount transferred to Capital Fund		3,75,00,000.00
26,351.00	Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		1,82,653.00
13,34,06,661.00			16,26,95,635.00

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: 18-07-2014

**Industrial Development
Delhi
for the Year ended March 31, 2014**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>For the Year ended 31-03-13</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>For the Year ended 31-03-14</i>
Recurring Grant from ICSSR:		
1,40,00,000.00	a) Salary Component	1,60,80,000.00
30,00,000.00	b) Development Component	48,00,000.00
34,38,807.00	Interest from Corpus Fund and others	34,44,346.00
3,90,78,518.00	Grants for Research Programmes & Seminars/Conferences	5,61,04,961.00
7,38,51,589.00	Lease Rentals	8,22,05,220.00
37,747.00	Other Receipts	61,108.00
13,34,06,661.00		16,26,95,635.00

(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>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>
1) <i>Opening Balance</i>	15,73,82,591.38	11,23,63,389.38
2) <i>Amount added during the year</i>		
a) Cost of Complimentary Books added during the year	18,933.00	16,202.00
b) Books purchased out of project funds	57,219.00	3,000.00
c) Amount transferred from Income & Expenditure Account	3,75,00,000.00	4,50,00,000.00
Total	19,49,58,743.38	15,73,82,591.38

**Schedule -B
Reserve Fund**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>
1) <i>Opening Balance</i>	1,19,46,370.81	1,15,20,019.81
2) <i>Add:</i>		
a) Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	50,00,000.00	4,00,000.00
b) Surplus for the year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	1,82,653.00	26,351.00
Total	1,71,29,023.81	1,19,46,370.81

**Schedule -C
Building Fund**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>
1) <i>Opening Balance</i>	2,83,71,057.00	2,08,71,057.00
2) <i>Add:</i>		
Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	75,00,000.00	75,00,000.00
Total	3,58,71,057.00	2,83,71,057.00

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi

Schedule -D
Secured Loan from UCO Bank

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>
1) <i>Opening Balance</i>	21,81,33,566.30	22,28,70,942.30
2) <i>Add:</i>		
Term Loan Review Charges	5,03,000.00	0.00
3) <i>Less:</i>		
Principal amount of loan repaid during the year	3,08,00,231.00	47,37,376.00
Total	18,78,36,335.30	21,81,33,566.30

Schedule -E
Advances & Security Deposits

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</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
Sub-Total	4,50,46,800.00	4,50,46,800.00
2) <i>Advance Deposits:</i>		
a) Global Development Network	0.00	86,940.00
b) IBM India Pvt Ltd (India Research Laboratory)	1,65,66,075.00	2,82,59,775.00
Sub-Total	1,65,66,075.00	2,83,46,715.00
Total (1 + 2)	6,16,12,875.00	7,33,93,515.00

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

**Schedule -F
Current Liabilities and Provisions**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>
A:	Security Deposits:		
1)	M/s Bliss Refrigeration	1,01,747.00	1,01,747.00
2)	M/s R K Agencies	87,570.00	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 Sanjay Fire Contractor	26,985.00	--
B:	Other Liabilities:		
1)	Publications	1,24,839.00	2,50,389.00
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
5)	ICSSR Grant for Conducting Orientation Programme	--	4,00,000.00
6)	Leave Salary Fund	69,03,900.00	19,46,333.00
7)	Provision for Leave Salary payable to LIC	50,00,000.00	--
8)	Disabled Children Medical Fund	6,00,000.00	5,00,000.00
9)	Staff Welfare Fund	2,51,507.00	2,08,395.00
10)	TDS & VAT Payable	45,753.00	1,260.00
11)	Bank charges Payable on Term Loan UCO Bank	--	5,03,000.00
12)	M/s Acoustic Arts Pvt Ltd	5,27,281.00	28,67,146.00
13)	M/s Pure Leathers Pvt Ltd	--	32,123.00
	Total	1,46,27,480.00	86,74,086.00

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

New Delhi

Schedule -G

Details of Grants Received and Expenditure Incurred on on various Research Projects for the year ending March 31, 2014

SN.	Particulars	Balance to be received as on 01-04-2013		Receipts during the year	Expenditure during the year	Closing Balance as on 31-03-2014	
		Debit	Credit			Debit	Credit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	India's Inward FDI Experience in the Post-Liberalisation Period with Emphasis on the Manufacturing Sector -- ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	--	--	17,50,000.00	17,24,064.00	--	25,936.00
2	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), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India	1,32,000.00	--	--	--	1,32,000.00	--
3	Sustainable Development in Mineral Sector -- Planning Commission, Government of India	90,066.00	--	90,066.00	--	--	--
4	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	--	--
5	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	--	--
6	Estimating Impact of Increase in Tax on Prices of Tobacco Products in India: An Empirical Analysis -- World Health Organisation	--	--	347250.00	6,67,704.00	3,20,454.00	--
7	Port as Infrastructure: Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System from Colonialism to Globalisation -- ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	--	1,62,400.00	2,39,400.00	3,78,272.00	--	23,528.00
	Grand Total	2,22,066.00	4,65,400.00	24,26,716.00	30,73,040.00	4,52,454.00	49,464.00

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
New Delhi
Schedule -H
Fixed Assets Forming Part of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2014

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN Particulars</i>	<i>Cost as at 01-04-2013</i>	<i>Acquisitions/ additions during the year</i>	<i>Assets disposed off/transferred during the year</i>	<i>Cost of Assets as on 31-03-2013 Col. [(2+3)-(4)]</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>
1) Computer Systems	83,41,008.00	7,90,075.00	--	91,31,083.00
2) Office Equipment	57,00,871.15	6,78,337.00	--	63,79,208.15
3) Multi-Media Equipment	7,62,621.50	--	--	7,62,621.50
4) Furniture & Fixtures	87,53,651.05	83,997.00	1,406.00	88,36,242.05
5) Vehicles	23,15,122.00	--	--	23,15,122.00
6) Books	14,88,729.91	1,28,989.00	--	16,17,718.91
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	35,82,20,341.00	1,40,33,211.00	--	37,22,53,552.00
c) Campus Development Expenditure	38,77,397.05	--	--	38,77,397.05
10) Lifts	1,15,01,000.00	--	--	1,15,01,000.00
11) DG Sets	40,42,995.00	--	--	40,42,995.00
12) Air-Conditioning System	3,18,55,768.00	6,77,003.00	--	3,25,32,771.00
Total	44,16,78,437.73	1,63,91,612.00	1,406.00	45,80,68,643.73

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>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>
A:	Corpus Fund		
1)	FDR with PNB Housing Finance Ltd	1,00,00,000.00	1,00,00,000.00
B:	Others		
1)	FDRs with UCO Bank	2,00,40,787.00	1,80,88,322.00
C:	Others		
1)	Leave Encashment Fund Invested with LIC of India - <i>Opening Balance</i>	19,46,333.00	19,46,333.00
	<i>Add: (a) Amount Contributed during the year</i>	50,00,000.00	--
	(b) Interest credited by LIC	1,72,454.00	--
	Sub-total	71,18,787.00	--
	<i>Less: (a) Amount Settled during the year</i>	1,77,320.00	--
	(b) Group Insurance Premium	37,567.00	--
	Balance	69,03,900.00	--
	Total	3,69,44,687.00	3,00,34,655.00

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

**Schedule -J
Current Assets**

(Figures in Rupees)

SN.	Particulars	31-03-2014	31-03-2013
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	12,000.00
3)	Security Deposit - Rent	74,800.00	74,800.00
4)	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.: Mobile Phone	5,000.00	5,000.00
5)	Delhi Jal Board	2,800.00	2,800.00
6)	Indane Gas	3,400.00	3,400.00
B:	Other Current Assets		
1)	M/s Bee Kay Décor	10,000.00	10,000.00
2)	ICSSR Fellowship - Dr Amba Pande	--	37,016.00
3)	ICSSR National Fellowship -Prof. T.S. Papola	18,982.00	18,882.00
4)	ICSSR National Fellowship -Prof. H. Ramachandran	4,983.00	--
5)	Advance to Shri Munna	--	1,48,500.00
6)	Advance to Dr. Atiya Habeeb Kidwai	--	10,000.00
7)	Public Health Foundation of India	16,096.00	20,545.00
8)	INFLIBNET	5,218.00	5,218.00
9)	M P C S T	--	5,744.00
10)	CRRID	12,423.00	12,423.00
11)	M/s Bliss Refrigeration Pvt. Ltd.	--	3,32,998.00
12)	M/s Cine Chair Works	--	9,40,190.00
13)	M/s Sanjay Fire Contractor	--	30,000.00
14)	Global Development Network	4,000.00	--
15)	M/s R.K. Agencies - Mobilisation Advance	--	4,81,711.00
16)	M/s J.N. Gopal & Co. Pvt Ltd	--	4,58,642.00
17)	M/s Interior Concepts	1,91,788.00	--
18)	Interest Receivable /Accrued Interest from PNB HFL	4,75,000.00	2,67,041.00
19)	Interest Receivable /Accrued Interest from UCO Bank	22,44,136.00	22,68,784.00
20)	Interest Receivable from BRPL	11,178.00	11,178.00
21)	Madras Diabetes Research Foundation	16,854.00	--
22)	TERI University	8,98,031.00	--
23)	IBM (India) Pvt Ltd	98,729.00	--
24)	Indian Council of Social Science Research	43,948.00	--
25)	TDS Receivable	60,62,424.89	53,16,818.66
26)	Service Tax recoverable from IBM	30,63,147.10	42,36,347.59
27)	Service Tax Recoverable from PHFI	82,823.00	82,823.00
Total		1,57,42,760.99	1,71,77,861.25

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

**Schedule -K
Cash and Bank Balances**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>
1)	Cash in hand	18,192.72	18,158.72
2)	Bank Balances:		
3)	HDFC Bank Ltd, Current Account	24,45,653.65	15,81,165.65
4)	UCO Bank , Current Account	81,04,875.47	1,72,10,830.21
5)	UCO Bank (Corpus Fund) Saving Bank Account	7,630.43	1,47,095.43
6)	UCO Bank, Saving Bank Account	6,402.00	6,153.00
7)	UCO Bank, Saving Bank Account	89,480.00	85,965.00
Total		1,06,72,234.27	1,90,49,368.01

**Schedule -L
Stock and Value of Publications as on March 31, 2014**

(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>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>
1)	Pay & Allowances	3,21,11,107.00	2,67,56,740.00
2)	Medical Expenses	11,55,674.00	16,37,920.00
3)	LTC / HTC	93,451.00	2,29,250.00
4)	Children Education Allowance	3,61,262.00	3,62,129.00
5)	Contribution to Provident Fund	58,69,422.00	22,92,373.00
6)	Contribution to Gratuity Fund	8,25,000.00	2,18,446.00
7)	Contribution to Leave Salary Fund	50,00,000.00	--
Total		4,54,15,916.00	3,14,96,858.00

**Schedule -N
Administrative Expenses**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>	<i>31-03-2013</i>
1)	Computer Media & Maintenance	71,190.00	55,242.00
2)	Printing & Stationery	2,26,959.00	2,10,623.00
3)	Office Expenses	3,64,584.00	2,62,609.00
4)	Telephones & Postage Charges	2,80,931.00	2,49,145.00
5)	Rent and Maintenance Charges	6,00,000.00	6,00,000.00
6)	Vehicles: Fuel and Maintenance	3,54,615.00	3,81,567.00
7)	Travel & Local Conveyance	95,425.00	1,10,197.00
8)	Professional Fee	2,84,292.00	1,75,626.00
9)	Liveries	54,442.00	38,716.00
10)	Advertisement	8,861.00	30,000.00
11)	Maintenance & Repairs	64,42,159.00	30,95,354.00
12)	Electricity and Water Charges	8,57,661.00	11,29,595.00
13)	Security & Housekeeping Services	39,92,191.00	23,93,939.00
14)	Buildings and Equipment Insurance	1,73,497.00	2,40,036.00
15)	Ground Rent to DDA	2,03,855.00	2,03,855.00
16)	Property Tax to MCD	77,20,312.00	7,39,101.00
17)	Licence Fee to DDA	65,19,018.00	59,47,987.00
18)	Interest on Term Loan	2,49,18,865.00	2,84,68,138.00
19)	Interest and Bank Charges	2,17,293.00	2,33,333.00
Total		5,33,86,150.00	4,45,65,063.00

**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, 2014**

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. 18,933/- 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. 1,82,653/- (Rupees one lakhs eighty two thousand six hundred and fifty three only) during the year 2013-14, which has been transferred to the Reserve Fund.
10. A loan of Rs. 18,78,36,335.30/- 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.
12. A Provision for Rs. 75,00,000/-, Rs. 50,00,000/-, Rs. 50,00,000/- and Rs. 3,50,00,000/- towards Building Fund, Leave Salary, 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: 18-07-2014

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

**Receipts and Payments Account of the ISID Corpus Fund
for the year ending March 31, 2014**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>SN.</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1.	<i>Opening Balance</i>		1.	Amount transferred to the ISID for Maintenance & Development Expenses	8,90,000.00
	a) Fixed Deposits	1,00,00,000.00			
	b) Balance in UCO Bank	1,47,095.43			
	c) Interest Receivable	2,67,041.00	2.	<i>Closing Balance</i>	
2.	Interest received during the year	9,58,494.00		a) Fixed Deposits	1,00,00,000.00
				b) Interest Receivable	4,75,000.00
				c) Balance in UCO Bank	7,630.43
Total		1,13,72,630.43	Total		1,13,72,630.43

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: 18-07-2014

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

<i>SN. Receipts</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1 Opening Balance	
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
2 Recurring Grant from ICSSR - Salary Component	1,60,80,000.00
3 Recurring Grant from ICSSR - Development Component	48,00,000.00
4 Interest from Corpus Fund	9,58,494.00
5 Interest on FDRs	23,21,960.00
6 Interest from Savings Bank and other	1,63,892.00
7 Research Programme Grants:	
a) India's Inward FDI Experience in the Post-Liberalisation Period with Emphasis on the Manufacturing Sector -- <i>ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India</i>	17,50,000.00
b) Estimating Impact of Increase in Tax on Prices of Tobacco Products in India: An Empirical Analysis -- <i>World Health Organisation</i>	3,47,250.00
c) Sustainable Development in Mineral Sector -- <i>Planning Commission, Government of India</i>	90,066.00
d) Port as Infrastructure, Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System from Colonialism to Globalisation -- <i>ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India</i>	2,39,400.00
8 Training Programme Grants from ICSSR:	
a) India's Industrialisation: How to Overcome the Stagnation	2,70,000.00
b) Research Methodology and Project Formulation	22,000.00
9 Collaborative Research Programme	4,86,64,672.00
10 Lease Rentals	6,51,90,172.00
11 User Charges	33,63,158.00
12 Maintenance Charges	1,36,51,890.00
13 On-line Database Index	38,17,000.00
14 Overheads from Research Projects	2,58,249.00
Carried Over ...	18,10,37,571.01

**Industrial Development
Delhi
for the Year 2013–14**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Payments</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1 Establishment Expenses:	
a) Pay and Allowances	3,21,11,107.00
b) Institute's Contribution to PF	58,69,422.00
c) Contribution to Gratuity Fund	8,25,000.00
d) Contribution to Leave Salary Fund	50,00,000.00
e) Medical Expenses	11,55,674.00
f) LTC/HTC	93,451.00
g) Children Education Allowance	3,61,262.00
2 Journals & Periodicals	2,24,759.00
3 ICSSR Fellowships	8,49,906.00
4 Publications Expenses	2,13,833.00
5 Research Programme	66,01,279.00
6 Seminars/Conferences,Workshops & Training Programmes	18,03,629.00
7 Maintenance & Repairs	37,44,055.00
8 Electricity & Water Charges	8,57,661.00
9 Security & Housekeeping Services	39,92,191.00
10 Buildings and Equipment Insurance	1,73,497.00
11 DG Sets Maintenance	2,56,261.00
12 Lifts Maintenance	2,94,160.00
13 Air-Conditioning System - Maintenance	11,05,672.00
14 Maintenance of Office Equipment	10,42,011.00
15 Computer Media & Maintenance	71,190.00
16 Printing & Stationery	2,26,959.00
17 General Office Expenses	50,292.00
18 Telephones & Postage	2,80,931.00
19 Rent and Maintenance Charges	6,00,000.00
20 Vehicles: Fuel & Maintenance	3,54,615.00
21 Travel and Local Conveyance	95,425.00
22 Meeting Expenses	3,14,292.00
23 Professional Fee	2,84,292.00
24 Liveries	54,442.00
25 Advertisement	8,861.00
Carried Over ...	6,78,04,202.00

<i>brought over...</i>	<i>18,10,37,571.01</i>
15 ICSSR - National Fellowships	2,88,000.00
16 ICSSR - General Fellowships	2,97,596.00
17 Advances received/adjusted	61,08,432.49
18 Refund of Income Tax	13,34,442.00
19 Other Receipts	61,108.00

Total	18,91,27,149.50
--------------	------------------------

(S.S. Kalra)
Partner

(P. Kameswara Rao)
Finance Officer

(M.R. Murthy)
Director

Dated: 18-07-2014

<i>brought over...</i>	6,78,04,202.00
27 Ground Rent to DDA	2,03,855.00
28 Property Tax to MCD	77,20,312.00
29 License Fee to DDA	65,19,018.00
30 Audit Fee	67,416.00
31 Interest on Term Loan	2,49,18,865.00
32 Interest on OD and Bank Charges	2,17,293.00
33 Equipment :	
a) Computer Equipment	7,90,075.00
b) Office Equipment	6,78,337.00
c) Furniture & Fixtures	82,591.00
d) Library Books	1,28,989.00
f) Additions to Buildings	1,40,33,211.00
g) Air-conditioning System	6,77,003.00
34 Advances Adjusted/Paid	1,86,69,077.00
35 Repayment of Principal amount of Term Loan	3,08,00,231.00
36 TDS Recoverable	20,80,048.23
37 Investment in FDRs	19,52,465.00
38 Closing Balances:	0.00
a) Cash in Hand	18,192.72
b) UCO Bank SB A/c	89,480.00
c) UCO Bank SB A/c	6,402.00
d) UCO Bank (Corpus Fund A/c)	7,630.43
e) HDFC Bank Ltd - Current Account	24,45,653.65
f) UCO Bank - Current Account	81,04,875.47
Total	18,91,27,149.50

(S.K. Goyal)
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)
Chairman

ISID

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development
4, Institutional Area Phase II, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110 070, INDIA
Telephone: +91 11 2676 4600; Fax: +91 11 2612 2448
Email: info@isid.org.in; Website: <http://isid.org.in>

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