

ISID

# Twenty Eighth Annual Report अठ्ठाईसवीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

2014-15



Institute for Studies in Industrial Development  
New Delhi  
औद्योगिक विकास अध्ययन संस्थान  
नई दिल्ली

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development**

**Twenty Eighth Annual Report  
2014-15**



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](mailto:info@isid.org.in)  
*Telephone:* +91 11 2676 4600; *Fax:* +91 11 2612 2448

# CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Research Programme	1
3. Faculty	4
4. Research Projects/Studies	4
<i>Completed</i>	4
<i>Ongoing</i>	7
5. ISID Foundation Day	16
<i>Book Release 1</i>	16
<i>Book Release 2</i>	18
<i>Foundation Day Lecture</i>	19
6. Conferences/Seminars	21
<i>ISID Discussion Forum on Smart Cities Smarting People</i>	21
<i>Brainstorming Session on India's Defence FDI Policy</i>	22
7. Training Programmes/Workshops	25
<i>Workshop on Intellectual Property and Public Health</i>	25
<i>One-Week Orientation Programme Social Science Research</i>	26
<i>Six-Day Workshop Audio-Visual Media as a Tool in Research</i>	27
<i>Open Source Seed System</i>	29
8. Internal Seminars/Presentations	30
9. Publications	31
<i>Books</i>	31
<i>Articles/Editorials/Papers in Journals</i>	31
<i>Book Reviews</i>	32
<i>Chapter in Books/Papers in Conference Volumes</i>	33
<i>Working Papers</i>	34
<i>Discussion Notes/Web Articles</i>	42
<i>Lectures Delivered in Academic Bodies</i>	47
<i>Presentations in National/International Seminars and Conferences</i>	50
<i>Participation in Seminars, Conferences, Workshops: Organised/Attended</i>	54
10. Research Internship Programme	57

11. Staff Matters	58
12. Research Infrastructure	58
<i>Databases</i>	58
<i>Library &amp; Documentation</i>	59
<i>Documentation Services</i>	61
<i>ISID Website</i>	62
<i>IT Facilities/Computer Centre</i>	63
13. ISID On-line Database in UGC-InfoNet	63
14. Media Centre	64
15. The Campus	65
<i>Diwali Celebrations</i>	66
16. Finances	67
17. Management	67
18. Acknowledgements	68
<b>Annexures</b>	
1 Faculty and Staff Members	69
2 List of Journals Covered in On-Line Index	73
3 State-wise Distribution of Registered Users	81
4 Regional Distribution of Foreign Registered Users	82
5 Board of Governors	83
6 Sub-committees	85
<b>Statement of Accounts</b>	87
वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन का हिन्दी अनुवाद	109
लेखा विवरण का हिन्दी अनुवाद	187

11. Staff Matters	58
12. Research Infrastructure	58
<i>Databases</i>	58
<i>Library &amp; Documentation</i>	59
<i>Documentation Services</i>	61
<i>ISID Website</i>	62
<i>IT Facilities/Computer Centre</i>	63
13. ISID On-line Database in UGC-InfoNet	63
14. Media Centre	64
15. The Campus	65
<i>Diwali Celebrations</i>	66
16. Finances	67
17. Management	67
18. Acknowledgements	68
<b>Annexures</b>	
1 Faculty and Staff Members	69
2 List of Journals Covered in On-Line Index	73
3 State-wise Distribution of Registered Users	81
4 Regional Distribution of Foreign Registered Users	82
5 Board of Governors	83
6 Sub-committees	85
<b>Statement of Accounts</b>	87
वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन का हिन्दी अनुवाद	109
लेखा विवरण का हिन्दी अनुवाद	187

# Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

## Annual Report 2014–15

### INTRODUCTION

---

The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), established in October 1986, is a multifaceted institution pioneering in different aspects of India's industrial sector such as corporate sector, trade, investment, technology, labour, employment, and social sectors. Additionally, it pays special attention to certain social sector issues like public health, media studies and research infrastructure with a unique databases as its main components to complement the research programme. The ISID was brought under grants-in-aid scheme of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in the year 1988. The Institute is also recognised as a non-commercial and public funded research and development organisation in social sciences by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, under the Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations (SIRO) scheme. The Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, notified the ISID under section 35(1)(iii) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

### RESEARCH PROGRAMME

---

The research programme of the Institute was born out of the philosophy of planned development which sought to achieve high growth, self-reliance, balanced national development and social justice. However, the major transformation of India's economic policy environment which started within a few years of setting up of the Institute affected a number of institutions and instruments. The Institute quickly made adjustments to its research programme to suitably accommodate the issues that came into sharp focus in the new regime. The Research Advisory Committee opined that the Institute should further widen the ambit of the research programme to encompass select contemporary issues. Based on extensive internal discussions, it has emerged that the academic activities of the Institute could be organised under the following broad themes with the main focus on industrial development:

- i) Industrialisation;
- ii) Corporate sector, external trade, investment & technology;
- iii) Public health, pharma and healthcare related industries and services;

- iv) Labour, employment and social sectors; and
- v) Media and communication studies.

#### **A) 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.

1. Macro questions (growth-manufacturing-services debate; other developing country experiences; nature and causes of demand for services; issue of classification);
2. Global production/Innovation network (status of India, decomposition of value addition; participation and distributional issues; industry studies);
3. Space and size structure (agglomeration, clusters; regional distribution of industries; effectiveness of state level policies and institutions; size structure of firms; post-reservation scenario);
4. Urbanisation (drivers of urban growth; construction sector; land acquisition and SEZs; industrial corridors, infrastructure, sustainability and energy issues); and
5. Technology (technology acquisition and extent of diffusion; possibility of indigenous innovation; choice of technology; reducing the technology gap).

#### **B. Corporate Sector, External Trade, Investment & Technology**

The process of liberalisation of the Indian economy began by limiting reliance on public sector, both through dereservation of the reserved activities and initiating privatisation and by giving primacy to the private sector, especially the foreign private sector. While the manufacturing sector was opened to foreign participation in an accelerated manner, the service sector's opening was more gradual. Apart from completely or partially removing certain entry restrictions, India also opened the external trade regime substantially by lowering the tariffs and dismantling of non-trade barriers. Joining multilateral, plurilateral, bilateral and regional groupings complemented this process. 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 failed to materialise to the expected levels. The current policy environment, particularly in the context of globalisation, throws up many issues, some of which can be monitored regularly and purposefully using company level data.

Taking the above broad factors into consideration, the following topics have been incorporated into the Institute's research programme.



- i) Corporate Sector: corporate finance and governance, ownership and control, company law, securities legislation, financial institutions, individual firms/business groups, entrepreneurship, M&As, business-state interaction/crony capitalism, corruption & business ethics, corporate social responsibility, public sector and regulatory bodies, privatisation, private sector, public-private partnership, cooperatives, conduct-performance analysis, sectoral studies, etc.
- ii) Internationalisation: cross-border flows of capital, foreign direct investment, transnational corporations, joint ventures, technology transfer, spillovers, IPRs, R&D, balance of payments, trade and investment agreements, tariff structure, transfer pricing, antidumping, non-tariff barriers, etc.

#### **C. Public Health, Pharma and Healthcare related Industries and Services**

Public health has often been defined as a science dealing with the determinants and defense of health at the population level, while clinical medicine deals with multiple maladies and their remedies at individual patient level. Public health aims to understand and influence the social, cultural and economic determinants of health as well as to study and structure health systems as efficient channels for delivering health services. India is experiencing a rapid health transition. It is confronted both by an unfinished agenda of infectious diseases and nutritional deficiencies as well as the challenge of escalating epidemics of non-communicable diseases. The programme's objective is to undertake research and build capacity in the areas of pharmaceuticals, medical devices and healthcare sectors, health innovation, public health, R&D and other areas that support industry-health interface.

#### **D. Labour, Employment and Social Sectors**

Under the broad theme of Labour employment and social sectors, the following sub-themes were identified: i) Employment growth and structural transformation; ii) Economic growth and employment; iii) Labour flexibility and employment; iv) The Employment challenge; v) Quality of employment, differentiations and disparities; vi) Informality, informal sector and informal employment; vii) Social protection to unorganised workers; and, viii) Quality of labour force, demographic dividend and skill development.

#### **E. Media & Communication Studies**

Communication and use of modern multimedia techniques for effective, wider and focused dissemination of social science research to stimulate public debates.

The Institute's research output is being disseminated by way of books, articles in journals, working papers, monographs, presentations in national and international conferences and through its Quarterly Newsletter. A special feature of the ISID has been its efforts at developing databases and other research aids to facilitate research not only in the



area of industrial policy, but also in other spheres of economic and social development. Databases, On-Line Index (OLI) of Indian Social Science Journals, Press Clippings Archive and Communication Networking constitute the core research infrastructure of the Institute. ISID provides access to these databases to universities/colleges/academic institutions through the UGC sponsored research network – INFLIBNET.

## FACULTY

---

ISID has been functioning with a small number of faculty members whose academic interests and research focus are in line with the Institute's research agenda. In order to bring the activities of the Institute to the desired level and for carrying out research on a scale that can make visible impact, efforts have been made to expand the faculty with scholars having diverse but related research interests. Following due process, nine young scholars were selected in February 2015. They are expected to join the Institute between May and July 2015. The list of faculty and staff members, as on March 31, 2015, is given in *Annexure 1*. The research programme for 2015–16 and 2016–17 envisages further expansion of faculty and research support staff and strengthening of infrastructure facilities, taking up more research studies, initiating training courses/workshops and organising discussion meetings and seminars for promotion of debates and dissemination of research output and information.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS/STUDIES

---

### Completed

#### 1) **Estimating Tax Incidence 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. 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, on the affordability of various tobacco products both at the national and the state levels, and on the influence 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 sizes, (ii) excise duty on tobacco products to be levied based on per gram of tobacco content in 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 should tax on beedies 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. Draft report was submitted on July 30, 2014 and Final report on October 28, 2014.

The study was jointly undertaken by ISID and PHFI with financial support from WHO. Dr Shailander Kumar Hooda of ISID and Dr Sarit Kumar Rout, Mr Pritam Dutta and Dr Swati Srivastava of PHFI are the Principal Researchers.

## **2) Study of Elasticity of Demand for Exports of Top Ten Commodity Groups of India: An Analysis of India's Merchandise Export Performance during 1999–2013**

Against the backdrop of the dismal performance of India's merchandise exports in the recent past, the study carried out a detailed analysis of India's merchandise export performance for the last 15 years covering the period 1999–2000 to 2013–2014, for making sectoral policy suggestions towards the expansion of exports. Earlier, the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, had sanctioned a project to study the 'Elasticity of Demand for Exports of Top Ten Commodity Groups of India'. The recasting of the objectives and methodology was necessary as the elasticity approach adopted in the terms of references of the previous study did not yield effective sectoral policy suggestions. Following the analysis of aggregate trends and changes in sectoral composition and geographical destinations of merchandise exports, the study focused on top fourteen export sectors at the HS 2-digit level for undertaking detailed analysis. Subsequently, in order to understand India's competitive position, a systematic analysis of the changes in market shares of the selected fourteen major export sectors globally as well as in their top ten export destinations was carried out for the last fifteen years. The analysis also included the change in product composition for each of these fourteen major export sectors. In the context of the poor performance of India's major non-oil manufactured export sectors in the post-crisis period and

existing evidence on growing import dependence of India's manufacturing sector, generic and sector-level policy suggestions were made based on an analytical framework that emphasises the critical imperative to develop forward and backward linkages domestically and to ensure technological and skill upgradation across a broad spectrum of industries to achieve sustainable export competitiveness. It was also recommended that the ongoing review of India's existing trade agreements needs to keep in view India's strategic need to keep open policy options to support industries/selected products that have important forward and backward linkages.

The main findings of the study were based on market share analysis of India's gross exports at the 2-digit level. The particular product categories that dominate the exports and imports in the major sectors need to be studied in depth at the disaggregated level to understand all the relevant issues in terms of net benefits to the economy. In a context of increased two-way trade and liberalised FDI inflows and outflows, such a study will also need to take into account production structure and ownership pattern in these sectors to unravel the production dynamics and net value addition to the economy with an expansion in exports. Dr Smitha Francis, Principal Researcher, made a presentation on the major findings of the study before the Commerce Secretary Mr Rajeev Kher on March 30, 2015. The disconnect between trade policy and manufacturing sector development priorities highlighted in the study was well appreciated by the Ministry.

### **3) Ports as Infrastructure, Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System from Colonialism to Globalisation**

The study provides an understanding of the complexity and variety of port structures and functions in India, both of seaports and of dry ports. The main objectives of the project are: i) to enhance our generic and conceptual understanding about the processes that give ports their existence and growth impulses, the port-cities they create and the hinterlands they carve out; ii) to trace the evolution of the Indian seaport system through phases of path dependency and contingency and to decipher its changing role and importance in the country's history and economy through different politico-economic regimes defined by colonialism, the semi-closed economy of the post-independence period and the post-reform forces of liberalisation-privatisation-globalisation; iii) to analyse the hinterlands of port cities in terms of new developmental initiatives being taken by the country for port regions in the post-reform period; iv) to understand the ramifications brought about in the port system by container transshipment, new shipping technologies and by inter-modality; and v) to contextualise the Indian 'port-cities' within the national systems of ports and cities since many ports are also cities.

The study is based on secondary sources of data available for the major as well as important non-major functional ports of India. Field data was also collected for case

study of two ports. The complexities of the evolution and functioning of port systems has been articulated in this project at two levels: i) evolution and configuration of ports in the context of the attributes of maritime trade; and ii) spatial linkages of ports to the regional and national economies. The report was submitted to the ICSSR in December 2014 and Prof. Atya Habeeb Kidwai is the Project Director.

## **Research Projects/Studies: Ongoing**

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

The foremost objective of the project is to go beyond the easily available and officially provided data which fail to convey many important aspects of the inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI). Instead of relying on the publicly available information it seeks to address the issue from the stand point of theoretical notion of FDI and how far India's reported FDI inflows conform to it. It aims to bring out salient policy relevant features of India's FDI inflows which international agencies also have been emphasizing upon. It is visualized that the work initiated under the project would contribute to the shaping of Institute's long term research programme on FDI.

The reclassification of officially reported data is in respect of the nature of foreign investors, their ultimate home countries, sectors of participation and mode of entry. While it is realised that it is not possible to achieve complete accuracy, the aim is to make the reclassification as close to reality as possible. This exercise is based on the analysis of nearly 9,000 individual tranches of inflows over the period September 2004 to March 2014 which together account for nearly 90 per cent of the inflows reported during the period.

Analysis of global cross-border Greenfield projects is another major component of the project. The number of global cross-border Greenfield projects in the manufacturing sector reported for the period 2003-2013 and taken up by us for analysis are about 33,000. Reclassification of industries and investors, regrouping of countries took quite some time as to some extent it was an iterative process. This exercise is specifically trying to bring out the comparative experiences of other leading developing countries like China and Brazil as also the preferences shown by large global investors.

Analysis of the operations of major manufacturing companies having FDI is the third major component. The first important task was therefore to identify the companies for detailed examination. Second is to download the relevant documents from the website of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The changing formats prescribed by the Ministry and missing data in the downloaded files presented a major difficulty. Even so, basic data from the annual reports of a large number of unlisted companies for

the two periods 2008-09-2009-10 and 2010-11-2011-12 respectively were collected to the extent reported by the companies. This data, together with that of listed FDI companies available from Prowess database, are being analysed. Work on two sectoral studies – healthcare and real estate development – has also been initiated.

Both from the national security point of view and India's desire to increase the share of manufacturing, permitting FDI has acquired significance. While most of the manufacturing sector is now open to FDI, caps on foreign shares are applicable in defence industries. Opening up to FDI in defence industries has been both a sensitive and a contentious one. Another sector which was the subject of extensive nation-wide debate and street shows was the retail trade. In fact, permitting FDI in India's multi-brand retail trade (MBRT) was probably the most contentious one among all the controversies surrounding India's FDI policy during the post-liberalisation period. Giving a boost to domestic manufacturing MSMEs was a major stated objective of the official policy. Thus FDI in both defence and retail trade could be related to the development of India's manufacturing sector. Case studies of these two sectors were taken up under the project to complement the analysis of India's overall FDI policy.

Over all, the results so far provide fresh insights into India's inward FDI experience and help project its impact on the Indian economy in ways other than those which are usually deployed. As a consequence, requests came from different academic fora to present the perspectives emanating from the ongoing work. On its part, the Institute organised a Discussion Meeting on India's Defence FDI Policy on November 01, 2014 to which the study prepared under the project served as the backgrounder. The ICSSR, the sponsor of the project, has granted extension for submission of the report till October 31, 2015. Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao is coordinating this project.

## **2) Constructing an Urban India**

For too long Indian policymakers have argued that India lives in its 600,000 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 since the independence of the country, urban problems tended to be ignored by both the policy makers and the academic researchers. There was a valid reason for this. India was after all a rural-agricultural country and neither the proportion of urban population nor the level of industrialisation was high enough to demand attention'. The question is whether one wants the country's demography to be eternally rural-agricultural?

It is argued in the ongoing work that whatever the nature of urbanisation—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 600,000 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 the 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 appropriate land policies. The study is being undertaken by Prof. H. Ramachandran under the ICSSR National Fellowship Programme.

### **3) To Identify the Linkages between Growth of Manufacturing Sector as Reflected by the Annual Survey of Industries and Export Growth Rates**

The objective of the study is to identify the linkage between manufacturing sector output growth and growth in exports and trace the impact of economic reform and trade liberalisation on organised manufacturing sector and export sector, taking into account variations across industries at all-India level. The study will be limited to registered manufacturing sector due to availability of data from 2005–06 to 2011–12. The rationale for choosing this period is to capture the impact of the global crisis of 2008–09. The study examines whether rise in manufacturing output enhances exports or not in particular industries. How far do external factors influence output as well as exports?

A survey of the literature available on the subject indicates that export growth in the post-liberalisation period is by and large import induced and the role of rise in output is the result of that factor. Research studies on impact of exports on industrial characteristics are very limited in India as industry-wise trade data is not available. Export data is available only at product level in terms of HS-ITC codes, which is different from the industrial classification. In order to overcome

these limitations, a concordance matrix has been prepared matching 2-digit HS-ITC product codes to 2-digit level National Industrial Classification (NIC), ASICC and NPC (MS). This permits the export data to be matched with different industries.

For establishing the concordance between product level classification used in Annual Survey of Industry (ASI), a database for domestic production of industries including manufacturing and trade classification system of Ministry of Commerce was used. The study uses a set of econometric exercises to check export behaviour of manufactured output items in relation to some standard factors affecting export growth. For the purpose of estimating the impact of exports on manufacturing output, panel data regression technique appears appropriate. To build simulation options, techniques such as conditional forecasting and impulse response functions in a vector autoregression framework are being used. The study has been sponsored by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. Prof. T.P. Bhat and Dr Mahua Paul are the Principal Researchers.

**4) 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 Asian 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.

**5) Effectiveness of Selected Scholarship Schemes for the Improvement in Access and Retention of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in Odisha**

There exists a wide disparity in the access to education (particularly, higher education) by different social groups in India. In 2009–10, the gross Enrolment



Ratio (GER) in higher education, that is, the ratio of students enrolled in post higher secondary classes to total population in 18–23 age group, is about 15 per cent at the overall level while it is 9 per cent among Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 10.3 per cent among Scheduled Tribes (STs). It is widely observed that the increasing cost of higher education in India restricts access for students belonging to the lower socioeconomic setu. To nurture social equity in higher education, the Government of India (through University Grants Commission) has taken some important initiatives in this direction and providing scholarships to the students is one initiative that is widely visible. Further, studies (largely in developed countries) on examining the effects of financial assistance provided to students on their access to and retention in education in different contexts have found that the probability to enrol and continue in higher education increases with the availability of scholarships to the students. However, there is hardly any attempt in this direction in India. Therefore, this study examines the effectiveness of selected scholarship schemes in improving access and retention of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students in India. The data for the proposed study will be collected from both primary and secondary sources. Information from the secondary sources will be used to examine the pattern and distribution of different scholarship/fellowship schemes to SC and ST students in India while the primary survey data will be used to examine the effectiveness of different scholarship schemes with regard to access and retention of these students. Odisha, where a majority of the SC and ST population live (according to 2011 census SC and ST together constitute nearly 40 per cent of the state's total population) is taken as the field for primary survey for this study. The specific objectives of the study are:

- o To access the impact of scholarship/fellowship schemes on access to and retention of SC and ST students in higher education;
- o To systematically document the process involved in implementing the scholarship schemes and to examine the nature of issues that emerge;
- o To understand and analyse the opinion of beneficiaries/implementing institutions regarding scholarships. To what extent do these schemes support higher education among SCs and STs?

The project was sponsored by the ICSSR in March 2015 and is slated to be completed by February 2016. Dr Pradeep Kumar Choudhury is the Project Director.

## 6) Study of Urbanisation of Uttarakhand

Inter-state variations in the distribution of urban population growth have been sharp during the recent years. Uttarakhand's urban population (30.23) is slightly lower than all-India percentage of 31.16. The growth rate of urban population in Uttarakhand during 2001–2011 (37.33 per cent) was significantly higher than the all India value of 31.88 per cent. The state is characterised by highly uneven

distribution of population, with over 55 per cent urban population in Dehradun district to less than 4 per cent in Bageshwar. In this background and in the context of the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the State Finance Commission, the proposed study will focus on the following themes:

1. Distribution of urban centres in the state (statutory and Census Towns) based on 1991, 2001 and 2011 census;
2. Growth pattern of the urban centres by size-class categories between 1991 and 2011;
3. Urban population growth pattern by broad occupational/functional type of urban centres;
4. Availability of basic infrastructure with reference to housing, drinking-water, sewage, solid waste disposal, based on available published reports and records at the city level;
5. Assessment of the gap between requirement and availability of infrastructure; and,
6. Suggestions for improving urban infrastructure and urbanisation policy framework.

The study is commissioned by the IV Finance Commission set up by the Uttarakhand Government. Prof. H. Ramachandran, ICSSR National Fellow at the Institute, is the Project Coordinator.

#### **7) Emerging Patterns of Outsourcing and Contracting in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing in India**

The industrial structure is changing due to impact of pathways chosen by the firms for global integration of pharmaceutical industry in India. The study proposes to understand the nature of emerging constellations of interactions between large and small firms in the area of manufacturing of bulk drugs and formulations. The broad objectives of the study are:

- i) To determine the nature and extent of participation of foreign and domestic firms and their relationship and nature of interaction with small firms through the channels of outsourcing, contracting, takeovers and integration into a global pharmaceutical production and innovation networks and the implications for learning innovation and competence building.
- ii) Contribution of outsourcing and contracting in manufacturing of pharmaceuticals in ensuring technology transfer and upgrading of capabilities;
- iii) Role played by the policies for regulation of FDI, price control, competition, cluster upgrading, public procurement, R&D support, intellectual property protection, standards of drug approval and quality control, clinical trials, etc.

Field investigations are required to be undertaken to study the implications for the processes of capability building for production operations and manufacturing

innovation of the emerging practices by the large foreign and domestic firms and their interaction with small firms to assess the impact of global integration of the Indian pharmaceutical industry. Sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the project duration is two years. Prof. Dinesh Abrol is the Project Coordinator.

**8) Developing a Bio-medical R&D and Innovation Landscape for India: A Coping Study**

The objectives of the study include: developing a comprehensive database listing research capacity and capabilities for researchers working in the area of biomedical field and expertise spanning various universities, institutes, national research laboratories, industry, etc.; developing a Report of the R&D Landscape (2010–15); conducting a Gap Analysis of research capability and of funding of specific sectors of biomedical research to support policy decisions in building capacity and innovation in the identified areas; and, dissemination of output of the study through a searchable online information mapping service.

The broad Terms of Reference (TOR) are: i) Identification of challenges with regard to the development of an observatory for planning and monitoring of biomedical R&D and innovation landscape; ii) Assessment of past efforts and global initiatives with regard to the development of health R&D observatory; iii) Implementation of a short pilot to demonstrate the challenges and the feasibility of the study and the methodologies to be explored; iv) Analysis of the resources needed and cost to be incurred for the development of the IT based platforms and design of the grids and identification of the team; v) Human resource required and identification of the team for the biomedical organisation of R&D and innovation observatory in India; and any other related-matter requests. The Study will cover a period of four months and is sponsored by the WHO (SEARO), New Delhi. Prof. Dinesh Abrol is the Project Coordinator.

**9) Participation of Indian Firms in Global Production Networks: Nature and Implications**

The current phase of globalisation is distinct from the earlier phases of internationalisation precisely because the latter is referred to as an expansion of capabilities and dominance of a nation or region beyond its boundaries, while 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 which 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 does the framework of global production network helps us analyse 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.

#### **10) FDI in India's Drugs and Pharmaceutical Sector and Implications for Technology Behaviour**

Research on the development of Indian Pharmaceutical industry was undertaken during 2014–15 with focus on the themes of brownfield FDI, mergers and acquisitions, patents, and price control. Studies underway were utilised to influence the process of policy making at the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on price control, pharmaceutical patents, FDI in pharmaceuticals and quality control. Research on the emerging pattern of investment in R&D and innovation in Indian pharmaceutical industry progressed further. Suggestions were submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the committee meetings organised on the issue of policy framework for the regulation of FDI in the pharmaceutical sector. Similarly, suggestions have been submitted on the issue of price control of patented and non-patented medicines. Research team: Prof. Dinesh Abrol, Prof. K.V.K. Raganathan, Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao and Ms Nidhi Singh.

#### **11) Status of Post TRIPs Pharmaceutical Innovation**

During 2014–15 we studied the patterns of Private Sector Investment in Pharmaceutical R&D and Innovation by investigating the patents filed with USPTO, Drug Master Filings (DMFs) and Abbreviated New Drug Applications (ANDAs) by the large Indian firms with USFDA. Their focus of investigation was diseases. Research is also underway on the theme of Patents and Market Control in Post-TRIPS Era: Implications for Access and Innovation. Results obtained so far were presented at the International Conference organised by World Health Organisation (WHO) in Chennai during August 06–09, 2014. Research team: Prof. Dinesh Abrol and Ms Nidhi Singh.

#### **12) Patents & Market Power in Pharmaceuticals**

Research work is underway on the sources of market power obtaining on the basis of patents and brand names. Its implications are being investigated into for

access and innovation in the case of drugs and pharmaceuticals in India. Research is being carried out to determine the 'Patent Status' information for post-1995 molecules from the USFDA Orange book with the expected year of expiry of patents for the compounds approved for all of the different therapeutic groups by DCGI in India. Classification of information on patents available for listed molecules (process, product, formulations, derivatives, etc.) has been completed for different therapeutic groups.

Work is in progress with a view to define compound-wise patent status for post-1995 molecules in the Indian Patent Office (IPO) with the year of grant for different therapeutic groups. Information is being collected on the status of shares and portfolio composition of patents granted to the Indian and Foreign Firms along with the years of grant in IPO and USPTO (Status in USPTO is being checked) for different therapeutic groups. Studies are underway on the extent of time lags in the grant of patents for the post 1995 molecules (Indian and foreign companies in the IPO) for different therapeutic groups. Information is being collected for therapeutic group wise in terms of turnover size, market shares, competition and price information status in the case of post 1995 molecules.

Information on the molecules on which patents have been filed/granted in different years would be correlated with the market shares, turnover and competition. Information with regard to the turnover of single ingredients, irrational combinations, monopolies, market shares, and competition for post 2005 molecules is also in the process of being collected for the period 2013–14. Based on the research work undertaken, the research team contributed a conference paper titled 'Innovation, Intellectual Property Rights and Pharmaceutical Industry: Lessons from India' at the conference organised by World Health Organisation (WHO), Chennai. Research team: Prof. Dinesh Abrol, Ms Nidhi Singh and Ms Malini Aisola.

### **13) Indian In-Vitro Diagnostics Industry**

Study is underway on the emergence and development of 'In-Vitro- diagnostics' industry in India. Attempt is to understand the historical dynamics and emergent patterns of learning, competence building, innovation and diffusion of in-vitro diagnostics systems. Investigations focused on the problem of how the firms' R&D and innovation strategies and their health sector-wide and economy-wide impacts are developing. While the policymakers have tried getting the R&D institutions and industry to collaborate and develop technologies, but these efforts have not been successful in creating a domestic industry in this sector. The study provides an answer to the important question: How robust is the emerging Indian innovation ecosystem in respect of the development of innovations for resource-constrained settings in the case of in-vitro diagnostics? Research team: Ms Nidhi Singh and Prof. Dinesh Abrol.

## ISID FOUNDATION DAY

---

### 27<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day

May 01, 2014

May First of every year is celebrated as the Foundation Day of ISID. This year the celebration marked the opening of the ISID Cafeteria (Right and Left Wings) with the lighting of the lamp. The Cafeteria was inaugurated by Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman, and Prof. S.K. Goyal, Vice-Chairman, ISID.



Inauguration of Cafeteria Right and Left Wings by  
Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman and Prof.  
S.K. Goyal, Vice-Chairman

Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director, welcomed the gathering and felicitated the Former Directors, Prof. S.K. Goyal, Prof. T.S. Papola and Prof. S.R. Hashim, of the Institute.



Felicitating maintenance team members for their  
dedication in completing cafeteria work on time

The maintenance staff was felicitated for its excellent work in completing the cafeteria construction within the stipulated time. The team includes Shri Nitesh Rathod, Shri Neeraj Bansal, Shri Bharat Chander, Shri R.P. Pokhriyal, Shri Shiv Kumar, Shri Vinod Kumar, Shri Sumit Sharma, Shri Brijesh Kumar, Shri Amar Singh, Shri Durga Singh, Shri Achheye Lal, and Shri Madan Lal Khatteek.

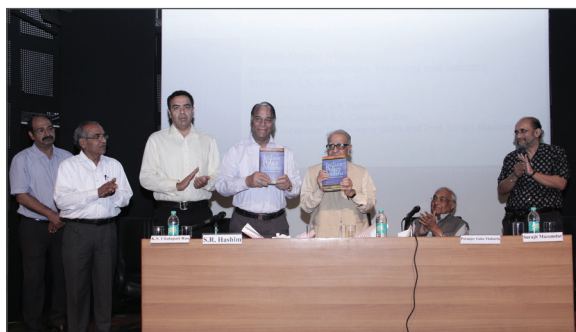
### Book Release 1

#### ***India's Policy Milieu: Economic Development, Planning and Industry***

*Professor S.K. Goyal*

Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman, ISID, while releasing the book titled India's Policy Milieu: Economic Development, Planning and Industry authored by Professor S.K. Goyal mentioned that the book will make an important reading, particularly from two angles. First, it unravels significant issues that stood at specific points in history so far as the evolution of industrial policy of the country is concerned. Second, it is useful





Prof. S.R. Hashim, former Chairman, UPSC, is seen releasing the Book

and valuable because many of those problems have arisen once again but in a different form; however, the context and background remain the same.

Prof. Chalapati Rao said that the volume incorporates some of the best contributions of Prof. S.K. Goyal. Reflecting on the issues covered in the book—including moving from LPR to LPG, i.e. from

Licence-Permit-Raj to Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation; crony capitalism, favouritism and corruption of LPR regime; trade imbalances; industrial policies; and, failure of the open door FDI policy—Prof. Rao said that Prof. Goyal's association with the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee gave him deeper insights into the functioning of the industrial licensing system and related issues like foreign investments, technology, industrial financing, role of big business, small scale industries, etc. He hoped that the volume, giving glimpses of various aspects of economic policymaking and implementation in the planning era, will help in modulating the relevant policies to get the best out of LPG. He also underlined that many of these issues form the core of the Institute's research programme.

Shri Paranjay Guha Thakurta, quoting the 'bad old days' of the license control Raj before 1991, the new world of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation after 1991, the economic crises the country is now facing, mentioned that Prof. Goyal had raised these issues in the 60s, 70s, and 80s through his writings with empirical evidence. What is public about the public sector? What does privatisation of assets owned by the people of the country mean? These are issues that will come up time and again when dealing with the big picture, i.e., privatisation of public enterprises. He highlighted the important role that Prof. Goyal played in the nationalisation of banks as well as in shaping policies of the time in light of the demands of the planning process. Shri Thakurta mentioned that Prof. Goyal was the first one to draw attention to the issue of nexus between politics and business during the days of so-called license Raj. In this context, the volume is very valuable addition as it not only deals with the private sector, but also with the public sector in great detail.

Prof. Surajit Mazumdar opined that the current generation of researchers thinks that an understanding of the Indian economy comes from what has been produced in the last 20 years and the very rich analysis of those who were engaged in studying the problems of Indian economic development after Independence find little acknowledgement. To that extent Prof. Goyal's contribution will help the current generation of researchers



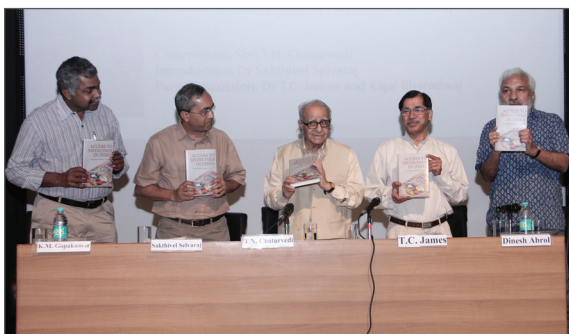
to actually appreciate the richness of the analyses. There is an underlying framework in Prof. Goyal's work which is essential in today's context because the phenomenon of 'concentration of economic power' that he constantly refers to has been the key that underlies all his works. Though today the phenomenon is little talked about, it is not its absence, but its prominence which is responsible for the silence. And, we have only recently forced to acknowledge this phenomenon. Prof. Mazumdar opined that reading Prof. Goyal's powerful writings and assessments with an open mind can offer insights into understanding many of the issues that India confronts today.

## Book Release 2

### *Access to Medicines in India*

*Shakthivel Selvaraj, Dinesh Abrol and K.M. Gopakumar*

The book titled Access to Medicines in India, edited by Sakthivel Selvaraj, Dinesh Abrol and K.M. Gopakumar, was released by Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman, ISID, during the Foundation Day function on 01 May 2014. Referring to his own past involvement with the issue of access to medicines, Shri Chaturvedi pointed out how the theme of intellectual property rights



Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman, ISID, is releasing the Book which the book covers was looked into by him in collaboration with the members of Indian parliament and other stakeholders. He also mentioned that the present book was compiled under the collaborative ISID-PHFI research programme in the area of public health, innovation and industrial development.

While issues relating to the access to essential medicines have been generating a lot of interest in India, there are very few books published by academics on the subject. Shakthivel Selvaraj of Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) pointed out that the last major book addressing these issues in a comprehensive manner was published thirty years ago by the Delhi Science Forum. Several changes have taken place since. The present book covers many of these changes and discusses the same. He enumerated some of the challenges facing the Indian people in respect of access to medicines such as problems relating to financing of access to medicines, public procurement, quality regulation, rationality and safety of medicines in the market and product R&D and innovation.

T.C. James of Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries (RIS) pointed out that the book is significant for two very important reasons. One, that a major book is being published after a gap of thirty years on the issue of access to medicines,

and two, many of the issues referred to in the previous book still persist. He referred to the issues emanating from the dimensions of growing 'out of pocket' expenditure on medicines, low public investment in public health and weak regulatory oversight. In addition, he discussed how policymakers have not been able to use compulsory licensing provisions and Section 3 (d) of the amended Indian Patent Act.

K.M. Gopakumar of Third World Network (TWN) referred to the threat that the government faces from the out of cycle review being undertaken in the United States (US) on the issues connected with India's intellectual property rights (IPRs) regime. He pointed out that the book has treated the developments in a fair degree of detail. He also highlighted the relevant developments in connection with the policy review being undertaken by the US to push for the promotion of a stronger regime of intellectual property rights than what the TRIPS Agreement to which India is now a party demands.

Dinesh Abrol referred to how he was associated with the publication of the earlier book and the contribution that this new book has been able to make in connection with the challenges emanating from price control, intellectual property rights, public sector and product innovation. He pointed out that the book reviews the extent to which domestic firms have been able to deal with the challenge of IPRs and undertake product innovation to meet local public health challenges.

## **Foundation Day Lecture**

***Fostering Manufacturing Sector for Inclusive Growth, Sustainable Balance of Payments and Jobs Creation: Lessons from Experiences of East Asian Countries***  
***Dr Nagesh Kumar, Director, UN-ESCAP, South and South-West Asia Office, New Delhi***

Dr Nagesh Kumar began the lecture by thanking Prof. S.K. Goyal for his kind and generous words of welcome and also thanked Prof. M.R. Murthy. Addressing the gathering, he expressed confidence that there will come a time when ISID will be the premier Institute for industrial development studies and governments, not only the Indian government, but also governments from developing countries will come to the Institute seeking advice. Keeping in mind the mandate of the Institute on industrial sector, Dr Kumar focused on the manufacturing sector, which, he believes, in today's circumstances is the key to solving the issues facing our country.

Reflecting on the three core challenges bothering the policymakers—slow-down of the growth rate, return of balance of payments problem and, job creation—Dr Kumar was of the opinion that manufacturing could be the answer to each of these challenges. The first challenge is to step up the pace of economic growth. From 2003 onward, the Indian economy grew at a high rate of 8.5 per cent; however, this trend reversed and the growth rate decreased to 4.7 per cent in 2013–14. Looking at the sectoral composition of the growth, this slow-down may be attributed to the shrinking growth of manufacturing,



Dr Nagesh Kumar, Director, UN0ESCAP, delivering the Foundation Day Lecture

which, in the past few quarters, stood at -0.2 per cent or -0.1 per cent. Other factors that underpin this slow-down are deceleration of industrial growth beginning from 2007, erosion of competitiveness and premature hollowing out of India's manufacturing sector, tightening of the monetary policy by RBI through increase in bank rates, and flattening of the growth rate of services. But, the bulk of the blame of the slow-down is to be put on the industrial sector, which is facing a lot of problems.

The second challenge is to address the issue of balance of payments. In 1991, the current account deficit crossed 3.1 per cent of GDP, which posed a serious problem—India had to mortgage gold with the Bank of London and borrow some half a billion dollar. Though from 2002 onward India did experience a turnaround in balance of payments situation, there was a sharp deterioration in 2012–13 due to the unprecedented widening of the current account deficit of nearly five per cent. This happened despite the fact that India has been running surpluses in 'services' to help with the crisis. While India was running current account deficits, the Indian rupee began to appreciate from 2004–05 because of growing inflows of short-term capital known as FII investments, which put pressure on the competitiveness of the Indian products. Consequently, established Indian producers began outsourcing production to China and other countries. Investments from FIIs were coming in hoards because market conditions appeared to be conducive in India—the Indian economy was growing at a rate of nine per cent. But, the FII investments put pressure on the Indian rupee to move up. As a result, not only was the hollowing out or the outsourcing of manufacturing production happening, but also the competitiveness of Indian exports was eroding because of the appreciating rupee.

The third challenge pertains to job creation. Unemployed youth is a source of huge social concern. While a very substantial structural transformation did happen in the

Indian economy, it was largely a service-oriented structural change; the manufacturing sector was nearly stagnant. But, the service sector alone cannot provide employment to the teeming masses. For the scale and nature of employment that is required to employ people with limited skills and education, it can only be provided by mid- and low-end manufacturing. In fact, manufacturing-oriented structural transformation can help tackle all three challenges.

Consequently, a moot question is: How to revive the manufacturing sector? Traditionally, there are two types of industrialisation possibilities: one is export-oriented and the other is import-substitution industrialisation. For India to achieve its goal of reviving the manufacturing sector, apart from devising import substitution policies with selective and focused intervention strategies, it will have to upgrade physical infrastructure to encourage domestic and foreign direct investment in the manufacturing sector. Also, it is important to identify viable measures to help transform the industrial sector. There are many lessons to be learnt from East Asian stories of using public interventions to good effect and adopting a strategic approach for import substitution. Dr Kumar emphasised that the time has come to focus on our strengths—including a large domestic market, cheap labour, and creativity of Indian entrepreneurs—to help revive our manufacturing sector.

## CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

---

### ISID Discussion Forum

#### *Smart Cities Smarting People*

*Prof. H. Ramachandran, ICSSR National Fellow ISID*

*December 10, 2014*

The concept of smart city is at present a fuzzy concept with different connotations. At the core of the concept is the role Information Communication Technology (ICT). In the Indian context the term 'new smart cities,' new green field cities has added emphasis. Clearly, much thinking has not gone into this as evidenced by ad hoc policy pronouncements and obtaining field situations. Smart cities have been proposed as twins of the existing cities, as well as part of the cities – Delhi's proposal for example deals with the development of about 26,000 ha in Delhi as a smart city. The features of the proposal are (a) dedicated bicycle lanes, (b) high frequency mass transport, (c) 24x7 water and power supply to all households, (d) elimination of water logging, (e) 100 per cent internet coverage, (f) thirty minutes emergency medical response time, and (g) facilities like parks, retail outlets, schools and recreation areas located within 400 meters of 95 per cent of the households. Very few would object to such development. The concept has been applied to as small a tract as 100 ha (near Kochi) to about a few hundred 200 square kilometers (GIFT city near Ahmadabad).

Much of the literature on smart cities at present is in the realm of private companies associated with technology and real estate, the contribution from academia being marginal. Smart city has been viewed as a marketing strategy by large IT companies and realtors. To the ICT component some have also added attributes of efficiency in management and delivery of service as well as participative governance. The facilities that are supposed to be developed/available in a smart city are: (a) computerised and centralised traffic management information on traffic conditions on roads, availability parking slots in different locations in the city; (b) public transport and rapid transit systems; (c) round the clock supply of electricity; and (d) computerised water resource management. Citizens can monitor the pollution concentration in each street of the city. They can get automatic alarms when the radiation level rises to a certain level. It is also possible for the authorities to optimise the irrigation of parks or the lighting of the city. Water leaks can be easily detected or noise maps can be obtained. Rubbish bins can send an alarm when they are close to being full.

Smart city concept is anchored by the faith that technology will provide solutions to all urban problems. Smart technologies on which the concept of smart city rests obviously is in the private sector driven by large profits. The issue is not the natural profit motive of the private enterprises. The issue is creation of smart enclaves that would accommodate a small segment of urban population that can afford them. Smart cities will have to be based on smart technologies. Once such technologies have been sold to the cities, to keep the smart city smart, we would need huge public and private expenditure, if the expenditure is not sustained, the smart cities would not remain so smart.

Even if one were to argue that much of such development would be through private investment and the government at best would play non-financial, facilitating role, the question of sustainability is very real. It has been argued that smart cities would reinforce urban inequality at a time when there is a need for bridging the existing inequalities. Since we have embarked on a path of competition with the world, we perhaps are heavily nudged into experimenting with creation of expensive smart cities. The concept is heavily based on the belief that our urban problems are technological and smart technology is the answer. This approach to say the least completely ignores the complex socio-economic structure of Indian cities as much as cities in many other parts of the world.

## **Brainstorming Session on**

### ***India's Defence FDI Policy***

*November 01, 2014*

A brainstorming session on India's Defence FDI Policy, chaired by Air Marshal (Retd) M. Matheswaran, former Deputy Chief of Integrated Defence Staff, was held on November 01, 2014 at ISID. The background paper titled 'India's Defence FDI Policy: Issues and Prospects,' prepared under the ongoing ICSSR-sponsored research project 'India's



Commodore Uday Bhaskar (Retd.), Air Marshall (Retd) M. Matheswaran and Dr N. Bhaskara Rao at the Brainstorming Session

Inward FDI Experience in the Post-liberalisation Period' provided the backdrop for the discussions. The session was well-attended by scholars, defence analysts, strategic consultants, and the Institute's faculty.

The session commenced with a welcome address from Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director, ISID. The opening remarks were given by Prof. S.K. Goyal, Vice-Chairman, ISID followed by inaugural observations made by Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman, ISID. Later, Prof. Biswajit Dhar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, who has also been associated with the project, explained the context in which the study was undertaken. Following the presentation of the paper by Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao, ISID, Commodore Uday Bhaskar (Retd.), former Deputy Director, Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), Delhi, and Dr N. Bhaskara Rao, Chairman, Centre for Media Studies, Delhi, gave their expert views. The subject was then thrown open to questions and general discussion, which was followed by closing remarks from the Chair. The session ended with the vote of thanks by Director ISID.

The discussion was organised in the context of the foreign investment cap being raised in August 2014 from 26 per cent to 49 per cent for companies engaged in defence manufacturing. What are the implications of this unfolding policy environment and the global experience not only for India's defence industrial base, but also for its position in the comity of nations? What would be the future of the capabilities existing within the public sector? Why did the demands to raise the cap not cease in spite of the fact that higher foreign shares, without a ceiling, are already permitted for investments involving 'state-of-the-art' technologies?

In the backdrop of the foregoing questions, the paper explained that India took the first step towards opening of the defence sector to foreign investment in 2001 when



foreign investors were allowed to hold up to 26 per cent share in the equity holding of a joint venture (JV). Defence manufacturing being the bedrock of national security, a set of conditions was introduced with a view to ensure that resident Indians have control over the JVs. But, it had little impact as the inflows were meagre (\$0.15 mn. till 2009). Thereafter, there was sustained lobbying by various interests to raise the cap. A 2010 discussion paper circulated by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) also favoured raising of the limit to 74 per cent, if not 100 per cent. In 2013, even while retaining the basic cap at 26 per cent, an important exemption was made which virtually removed the limit on foreign share in case investments were associated with the transfer of 'state-of-the-art' technology. But in the backdrop of the aggregate inflows remaining low (\$4.94 mn. till the end of December 2013), the demands to raise the base cap did not cease and the new government raised the base cap to 49 per cent in August 2014. The revised policy allowed foreign portfolio investments also, which were expressly disallowed earlier. Additionally, the condition with regard to local control was relaxed for proposals involving 'state-of-the-art' technology. The government also pruned the list of items of defence manufacture for which an industrial license was required.

There have been arguments both in favour of and against raising the cap on FDI. The arguments in favour of raising the FDI cap simply assume that higher caps are necessary to give the foreign investors control (and comfort) as otherwise they will not risk bringing in advanced technologies. But, the arguments tend to ignore the role of home governments—a crucial factor in defence industry—which is nowhere better demonstrated than with the development of India-US defence cooperation. On the other side, the critics argue either from the national security point of view or because the defense sector, with the possibility of home governments playing a decisive role, cannot be equated with other manufacturing activities, or both. A characteristic of the debates has been that they often lack sufficient understanding of the role of FDI in global defence manufacturing, which can provide valuable indications about the prospects of India's quest to develop her defence industrial base through FDI. Not much is known about the magnitude of global FDI flows in these industries, the geographic spread of large manufacturers, the role of FDI in the newly emerged manufacturers in countries other than those in traditional leaders and the role of leading home countries. Also, except for the gross inflows into the sector reported by India and occasional reference to some of the JVs, not much is known about the terms governing the JVs which would have implications for technology transfer, on which India's FDI policy lays emphasis. The discussion paper tried to provide empirical content to many of the issues.

The presentation was followed by a lively discussion. There were reservations about the available global data being robust enough for drawing firm conclusions or not. On the other side, one strong view was that raising the cap would not result in a flood of defence manufacturing related FDI. The efforts to dilute the offset policy and the one-sided JV agreements which give total control to the foreign investor as far as the technology was



concerned were cited as just one of the grounds for this pessimism. China's experience also shows that there was no substitute to indigenous efforts. However, it was generally acknowledged that the defence FDI policy could only be an enabling measure and its success should not be measured in terms of the quantum of FDI. Though the opening of the defence sector to foreign investment was crucial to lowering the barriers, it would be a folly to expect FDI in defence to behave in the same manner as it does in case of other manufacturing sectors. Specifically, the policymakers should refrain from progressively diluting the policy in order to attract more FDI and make the policy a 'success' as in the process its very justification could be compromised.

## TRAINING PROGRAMMES/WORKSHOPS

---

### Workshop on

### *Intellectual Property and Public Health*

*for Research Scholars, Professionals/Researchers and Civil Society Organisation*

*organised jointly by ISID-PHFI-TWN-ISIL, New Delhi*

*March 23–27, 2015*

A five-day capacity building workshop was organised during March 23–27, 2015 on the theme of 'Intellectual Property and Public Health' at the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) in collaboration with the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), Third World Network (TWN) and Indian Society of International Law (ISIL), New Delhi as its partners. Capacity building was focused on the upgrading of capabilities of the research scholars working on the theme of intellectual property at the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the national law schools and of the professionals/researchers associated with the civil society organisations working on the issues of public health and access to essential medicines. Thirty-five participants attended the programme.

Participants were selected based on the qualifications, experience and interest in the area of law, public health, innovation and industrial development studies. Research scholars pursuing 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> year law, Ph.D. in relevant area in Indian universities/research institutions and mid-level professionals/researchers in civil society organisation were encouraged to apply. Applicants for the five-day capacity building workshop had to write an essay of one thousand words to be considered by the organisers for their selection. During the



Dr Satyajit Rath, National Institute of Immunology,  
delivering lecture during the session

workshops participants had to undertake the hands-on exercises besides participating in the teach-in sessions undertaken by the faculty selected for the workshop.

A panel discussion was organised on draft national IPR policy on the last day of the workshop on March 27, 2015. Moderated by Prof. Dinesh Abrol of ISID, the panel included Mr D.G. Shah of Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance, Prof. Biswajit Dhar, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning (CESP), JNU, Dr T.C. James, IP Consultant, RIS and Ms Latha Jishnu, Special Correspondent of Down to Earth as speakers.



The Panel discussion session on Draft National IPR Policy is in progress

The broad themes of the workshop-cum-conference included: i) Intellectual property rights, access to medicines and linkages with industrial structure; ii) International law – approaches, theory, policy and practice of patents; iii) TRIPS – evolution, consequences and legal aspects; iv) Indian patent law; and, v) Biomedical innovation and innovation pathways. Specific issues underlying these themes focusing on the implications for both industrial development and access to essential medicines were covered by the specialists mobilised as faculty from diverse disciplines and specialisations.

## One-Week Orientation Programme

### *Social Science Research*

*for Research Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*

*Sponsored by ICSSR*

*March 09–14, 2015*

As part of its capacity building and development initiative, the Institute with support of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi organised a one-week Orientation Programme in Social Science Research for Research Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Marginalised Groups, during March 09–14, 2015. The objectives of the programme were to build research capacities among the participants in the specific areas: i) to refresh their theoretical knowledge of contemporary issues of research on social exclusion and discrimination; ii) to equip them with advanced research methods and appropriate data to undertake research in social science; and, iii) to impart knowledge of modern technology (ICT) in social science research and to disseminate their work effectively. The Institute invited

applications from young social science research scholars and teachers from colleges/ universities belonging to any of the above social groups on all-India basis.

This programme was multi-disciplinary in nature and the participants numbering 34 were drawn from 21 Indian states from different disciplines such as Economics, Commerce, Management, Sociology, Social Work, Political Science, Geography, Philosophy, Psychology, Anthropology, Education, and History. The broad components of the programme consisted of lectures, policy debates, group discussions, exposure to databases, software and research methods, along with hands-on exercises. Reputed academicians working on the problems related to developmental issues, education, health, employment, poverty, gender issues, etc., with a specific focus on social exclusion were invited to deliver lectures. The programme offered lectures on introducing statistical packages, understanding social media and audio-visual aids in social science research and library work. Besides ISID faculty members, lectures were delivered by eminent academicians drawn from different universities and research organisations based in Delhi.

The inaugural talk was given by Prof. S.K. Goyal, Vice-Chairman and Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director of the Institute and valedictory lecture by Dr G.S. Saun, Director, ICSSR, New Delhi. The feedbacks received from the participants, resource persons and programme sponsor were positive and encouraging and overall it was a rewarding experience for the Institute. The Director, Faculty and Staff members of the Institute wish to place on record their deep appreciation to all who contributed to making this programme a great success. The programme was co-ordinated by Dr Shailender Kumar Hooda. Shri Umesh Kumar provided the secretarial support.



Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director, ISID and Dr G.S. Saun, Director, ICSSR, distributing participants certificates

## **Six-Day Workshop**

### ***Audio-Visual Media as a Tool in Research***

#### ***for Young Social Science Researchers***

#### ***November 24–29, 2014***

In the inaugural session, Prof. M.R. Murthy welcomed eminent journalist and media personality Mr Anikendra Nath Sen, Chairman, APCA & APCA Power, famously revered as Badshah Sen, as the inaugural speaker. Prof. S.K. Goyal gave a few opening remarks which was followed by an introduction of the workshop by Prof. Seema Goyal Papola. In his inaugural address, Mr Sen emphasised the need for such a workshop by citing from various research articles as well as screening of short films on social concerns

and issues. Citing from a study by Alan Marsden, Adrian Mackenzie, Adam Lindsay, Harriet Nock, John S. Coleman, Greg Kochanski of Lancaster University, UK, Mr Sen said, 'AV Material falls in two categories—self recorded and found material. Self-recorded material not only becomes a research resource but can have a life as a work record or take the form of research output for dissemination. Found material



Prof. Seema Goyal Papola, introducing participants to the workshop objectives during the inaugural session

only takes the form of a primary research source to be studied in and out of context. Both self-recorded and found materials have classroom use'. He also spoke about the increasing relevance of Audio Visual medium as a data collection tool due to increasing access and easy availability of this medium coupled with decreasing costs of production. Impact of social media and the importance of AV medium, particularly participatory approach, to study social behaviours and cultural aspects and fieldwork were also brought out by Mr Sen. Prof. Murthy proposed the vote of thanks.

The workshop was designed as a mix of lectures, lecture demonstrations, practical sessions, hands-on exercises and film screenings. Besides understanding the media—its strengths and weaknesses, emphasis was on learning this new tool and the production methods as well as incorporating it in research work as a data collection tool and integrating it in power point presentations. The participants worked in groups. In the concluding session, each group made a presentation incorporating research material, audio visual material in the form of a short film made by them during the workshop, as well as linking to a blog directly through their presentation using both self-recorded as well as found material.

The workshop was greatly appreciated by the participants in their feedback. A letter



Participants learn to know various pre-production tasks during the course

by one of the participants following the workshop said '...it was one of the most beautiful learning and living experience I have ever had. The workshop for me as I have emphasised sufficiently, is just the beginning and I shall spread the message around directly and indirectly to my students, peers and friends ... May your vision and dream for use of AVM tools in social

science research become dream of all universities. May you get credit for being pioneer of such work and may you succeed in popularizing the same.'

Prof. Seema Goyal Papola was the Program Director and the workshop was coordinated by Mr B. Dhanunjai Kumar and Ms Jyoti Sharma.

## **Open Source Seed System**

*Organised Jointly by ISID, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), Society for Agro-Ecology (ISAE), Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture (ASHA)  
August 30–31, 2014*

Seed is the soul of Agriculture. Locally adaptable agro-diversity-based cropping patterns and timely availability of good quality seeds in required quantities are essential for sustainable agriculture. Evolved over thousands of years ago, seed was initially considered a 'community resource' that was carefully bred and conserved. But today, owing to the technological advances, market manipulations and the changing policies and legal systems, it has turned into a 'commercial proprietary resource'. The process of modernisation of agriculture has deskilled the farmers, making them passive consumers of industrial products, including seeds. This has not only resulted in increased economic and ecological costs, but also made farmers lose control over their productive resources. Also, it has led to monoculture cropping, which has both advantages and disadvantages. That is, while it allows for specialisation in equipment and crop production, it is also a threat to the environment/ecological sustainability. Further, though it helps achieve food self-sufficiency, it affects both the production practices and the health of those who consume food produced thus.

Keeping this emerging context in view, a workshop on Open Source Seeds System was held at ISID on August 30–31, 2014. The principal objectives of this workshop were: a) to provide research inputs on policy challenges facing the Indian farmers in respect of seed production and innovation; and b) to develop proposals on the issue of alternatives in respect of policy and practice. The workshop included participants from leading civil society organisations that mobilise people and encourage their involvement in seed production and innovation activities.



Workshop on Open Source Seed System in progress

The key issues raised and discussed at the workshop were:



- o Assessment of the changing structure of seed industry and its implications for agriculture in India.
- o Establishment of an Open Source Seed System: What institutional systems and legal instruments can do to help to make it possible, i.e. allow for physical and legal access to seeds but simultaneously prevent grant of exclusive rights.
- o Exploring practical issues: Registration of farmers' varieties under IPR legislation, apart from ideological dilemmas.
- o Design a system of Participatory Plant Breeding to evolve newer lines for adapting to the changing situations and needs.
- o Design a mechanism of collating data on Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) of various lines by Participatory Varietal Selection.

Discussions took place on the question of formulation of an alternate framework for institution building with a view to protect the interests of farmers in respect of ensuring free access to germplasm for seed production and innovation. At the workshop, participants drew attention to the challenges arising out of international treaties on biodiversity management and seeds, TRIPS compliances and impacts on national legislations. Discussion on policy alternatives included a detailed consideration of the Open Source Seed System (OSSS). Participants agreed to develop proposals for the establishment of institutional systems for Open Source Seed Systems in six states where they thought work could be taken up immediately for the conservation and revival of seed production using open source seed methods and generate data for Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU). Decision was taken to form a group to discuss legal options and finalize plans for the establishment of a durable framework for OSSS in the six Indian states.

## INTERNAL SEMINARS/PRESENTATIONS

---

- o Shailender Kumar Hooda made a presentation on 'Firm Strategy and Tax Burden of Tobacco Products in India', April 16, 2014.
- o Shailender Kr Hooda, ISID and Pritam Datta, PHFI made a presentation on the findings of the study on 'Estimating Impact of Increase in Tax on Prices of Tobacco Products in India: An Empirical Analysis', July 07, 2014.
- o Pradeep Kumar Choudhury made a presentation on the paper 'Role of Private Sector in Medical Education and Human Resource Development for Health in India', October 16, 2014.
- o Sandip Sarkar, Professor, Institute of Human Development (IHD) gave a talk on 'Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) Sample Frame, Methodology, Concepts & Definitions', October 20, 2014.
- o T.P. Bhat made a presentation on the paper 'India: Trade in Health Care Services', November 03, 2014.
- o Swadhin Mondal made a presentation on the paper 'Clinical Trial Industry in India: A Systematic Review', November 28, 2014.

- o Pradeep Kumar Choudhury presented the ICSSR approved research proposal entitled 'Effectiveness of Selected Scholarship Schemes for the Improvement in Access and Retention of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in Odisha', December 22, 2014.
- o Smitha Francis made a presentation on 'An Analysis of India's Merchandise Export Performance during 1999-2013: Existing Competencies and Emerging Policy Challenges' a study sponsored by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, January 21, 2015.
- o Swati Verma, Research Scholar made two presentations on the research topics, 'BOP Impact of FDI under Reforms' Phase: An Evaluation of Foreign Exchange Utilisation Pattern of Manufacturing Foreign Affiliates of India' and 'Identifying Transfer Prices Extent and Transfer Mispricing Cases in Foreign Exchange Transactions of manufacturing Foreign Affiliates in India: 2005-2014', January 23, 2015.
- o Shailender Kr Hooda made an internal presentation on 'Foreign Direct Investment in Hospital Sector in India: Trends, Pattern and Issues', February 10, 2015.
- o Satyaki Roy gave an Internal presentation on 'Rent and Surplus in Global Production Network: Explaining Fragmentation and Volatility in Capital-Labour Relations in Developing Countries', March 04, 2015.

## PUBLICATIONS

---

### Books

- o S.K. Goyal (2014), *India's Policy Milieu: Economic Development, Planning and Industry*, Academic Foundation.
- o Dinesh Abrol, Sakthivel Selvaraj and K.M. Gopakumar (Eds.) (2014), *Access to Medicines in India*, Academic Foundation.

### Articles/Editorials/Papers in Journals

- o Dinesh Abrol (2014), 'When Grassroots Innovation Movements Encounter Mainstream Institutions: Implications for Models of Inclusive Innovation,' *Innovation and Development*, Vol. 4, Iss. 2, March, Routledge, New Delhi (co-authored with Mariano Fressoli, Elisa Arond, Adrian Smith, Adrian Ely and Rafael Dias).
- o Dinesh Abrol (2014), 'Understanding the Diffusion Modes of Grassroots Innovations in India: A study of Honey Bee Network Supported Innovators,' in the Special Issue of the *African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development* titled 'Innovations in Informal Economy: Cases from Africa and India,' Vol. 6, Iss. 6, Pp. 541–552 (co-authored with Ankush Gupta).
- o Swadhin Mondal (2014), 'Catastrophic Out-of-pocket Payment for Healthcare and Implications for Household Coping Strategies: Evidence from West Bengal, India,' *Economics Bulletin*, Vol. 34, No. 2, Pp. 1303–1316 (co-authored with H. Lucas, D. Peters and B. Kanjilal).



- o Swadhin Mondal with I. Gupta (2014), 'Health Spending, Macroeconomics and Fiscal Space: A Study of SEAR Countries,' *WHO South-East Asia Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 3 No. 3, October–December, Pp. 171–182.
- o Satyaki Roy (2014), 'Rise of the Right and the New Religion of Development,' *Vikalp*, May 31.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury (2014), 'What Explains the Gender Discrimination in Employment and Earnings of Engineering Graduates in India?' *Working Paper No. 2014/003*, Development Studies Association of Ireland, November 24.
- o Shailender K. Hooda (2014), 'Government Spending on Health in India: Some Hopes and Fears of Policy Changes,' *Vikalp*, December 27.
- o Mahua Paul (2014), 'Impact of Import Intensity on Exports, Output and Employment: An Empirical Analysis of Post Liberalisation Period,' *Artha Vijnana*, Vol. 56, No. 1, Pp. 79–113, March.
- o Jesim Pais (2014), Op-ed article titled 'The Limits of Self-certification,' *The Hindu*, November 6.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao (2014), 'Fuelling Narendra Modi's 'Make in India', *The Indian Express*, October 07 (co-authored with Biswajit Dhar).
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao (2014), 'India's Current Account Deficit: Causes and Cures,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIX, No. 21, Pp. 41–45, May 24 (co-authored with Biswajit Dhar).
- o Shailender K. Hooda (2014). 'Health Expenditure, Health Outcomes and the Role of Decentralised Governance: Evidences from Rural India,' *Journal of Indian School of Political Economy*, Vol. XXVI, January/December.
- o H. Ramachandran (2014), 'Urbanisation – A Solution to Poverty?' *Social Change*, December, Vol. 44, No. 4, Pp. 593–603.
- o Satyaki Roy (2014), 'Interview of Prabhat Patnaik on Marxist Theory,' interviewed by Satyaki Roy, *Vikalp*, August 09.
- o Satyaki Roy (2014), 'Dimensions of 'Class',' *Vikalp*, September 01.
- o Dinesh Abrol (2014), 'Mobilizing for Democratization of Science in India: Learning from the PSM Experience,' *Journal of Scientific Temper*, NISCAIR, Delhi, Vol. 2, No. 1 & 2.
- o Jesim Pais (2015), 'What Hinders and What Enhances Small Enterprises' Access to Formal Credit in India?' *Musashi University Discussion Paper Series No. 77*, December/January (co-authored with Yuko Nikaido and Mandira Sarma).
- o Satyaki Roy (2015), 'Labour Reforms: A Marxian Relook,' *Vikalp*, February 14.
- o Swadhin Mondal (2015), 'Urban Health in India: Who is Responsible?' *The International Journal of Health Planning and Management*, Vol. 30, Iss. 3, Pp. 192–203 (co-authored with I. Gupta).

## Book Reviews

- o Satyaki Roy (2014), Review of Williem Thorbecke and Wen-jen Hsieh's (Eds.) 'Industrial Restructuring in Asia: Implications of the Global Economic Crisis,' *South Asia Economic Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 1, March, Pp. 115–118.

- o Swadhin Mondal (2014), 'Review' of Burcay Erus and Ayca Bilir's Obligatory Service Requirement and Physician Specialist Distribution in Turkey, *Journal of Economics Bulletin*, August 11.

## Chapters in Books/Papers in Conference Volume

- o Dinesh Abrol (2014), 'Foreign Direct Investment and National Innovation System: Evidence from India,' in José E. Cassiolato, Graziela Zucoloto, Dinesh Abrol and Liu Xielin (Eds.) *Transnational Corporations and Local Innovation*, IDRC Canada and Routledge, Pp. 189–280.
- o Dinesh Abrol (2014), 'Pro-poor Innovation-making, Knowledge Production and Technology Implementation for Rural Areas: Lessons from the Indian Experience,' in Shyama V. Ramani (Ed.) *Innovation in India: Combining Economic Growth with Inclusive Development*, Cambridge University Press.
- o Dinesh Abrol (2015), 'Intellectual Property Protection, Innovation and Medicines: Lessons from the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry,' in Lakhwinder Singh, K.J. Joseph and Daniel K.N. Johnson (Eds.) *Technology, Innovations and Economic Development: Essays in Honour of Robert E. Evenson*, Sage Publications, Pp. 272–310.
- o Dinesh Abrol (2015), 'Building of Health Innovation Systems: Lessons from India,' in José Cassiolato and Maria Clara C. Soares (Eds.) *Health Innovation Systems: Equity and Development*, E-papers, Rio de Janeiro, Pp. 145–172 (co-authored with T. Sundararaman, Harilal Madhavan and K.J. Joseph).
- o 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.
- o Jesim Pais (2014), 'Migrant Workers in Ludhiana,' in Shuji Uchikawa (Ed.) *Industrial Clusters, Migrant Workers, and Labour Markets in India*, IDE-JETRO Series, Palgrave Macmillan, Pp. 22–61 (co-authored with Yoshifumi Usami).
- o Jinusha Panigrahi (2014), 'Inclusive Higher Education and its Access by the Underprivileged,' in Dinesha P.T. and Ramesh (Eds.) *Higher Education: Between Quality and Reservations*, Kalpaz Publications.
- o Jinusha Panigrahi (2014), 'Policy Discourses in Higher Education: Impact on Access and Equity,' *Higher Education for the Future*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Pp. 63–78, January.
- o K.J. Joseph, Dinesh Abrol and Harilal Madhavan (2015), 'Local Innovation and Production Systems in Indigenous Medicine,' in José Cassiolato and Maria Clara C. Soares (Eds.) *Health Innovation Systems: Equity and Development*, E-papers, Rio de Janeiro, Pp. 237–266.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury (2014), 'Education Vouchers Scheme in India: Paper to Practice' in Rajive Kumar and Narendra Kumar (Eds.) *Elementary Education in India*, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, Delhi.

- o Shailender K. Hooda (2014), 'Decentralisation, Community Participation and Health Sector Performance: Evidences from Rural Haryana of India,' in Suresh Sharma and William Joe (Eds.) *National Rural Health Mission: An Unfinished Agenda*, Bookwell Publishing, Delhi, Pp. 159–182.
- o Shailender K. Hooda (2014), 'Regional Variation in Health Infrastructure and Health Outcomes' in a report titled *Study on Inter-Regional Disparities in Haryana*, prepared by Institute for Development and Communication (IDC), Chandigarh, for the Planning Department, Government of Haryana, August 31, Chapter V.
- o Shailender K. Hooda (2014), 'Performance of Public Health Care System: The Role of Decentralized Institutions,' in Surinder Kumar and Kulwant Singh (Eds.), *Fiscal Reforms and Sub-National Governments: Reflections from State Studies*, CRRID, Chandigarh, Pp. 231–234.
- o T.S. Papola (2014), 'Interstate Variations in Levels and Growth of Industry: Trends during the Last Three 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, Pp. 273–293.
- o 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*, monograph for Institute for Human Development and Wada Na Tod Abhiyan, New Delhi.
- o 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.

## Working Papers

### **India: Trade in Healthcare Services, T.P. Bhat, ISID Working Paper No. 180, March 2015**

During the last two decades international trade in healthcare services has expanded under the GATS. Increasingly it has acquired new dimensions with application of advanced information and communication technology, flow of foreign investment, cross-border mobility, rising income levels and demographics dynamics. India is one of the main participants in this process. Currently, India's healthcare sector is growing at 20 per cent per annum. The government's expenditure on healthcare is highly inadequate. It is also a low priority area. India is a participant in the GATS agreement. It has made binding commitments to minimize trade barriers. Trade liberalization is facilitated through four modes. Mode 1 represents cross border supply, mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (presence of natural persons). In mode 3, the commitments to attract capital and skill are liberal. But it is more restrictive in mode 4. Modes 1 and 2 are subject to limitations. The developing countries have made more market access commitments in medical and dental services. Economic Needs Test (ENT) is also applied under mode 3 and mode 4. The GATS do not stipulate any constraints on terms and conditions, for example, on treatments of foreign patients. The parties are free to make any policy decisions.

The Indian market segment is dominated by hospital business. Other activities include pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, insurance and diagnosis. India has emerged as a hub for clinical research and attracts patients from the US, the Middle East and South Asia. The low cost medical services have boosted medical tourism. However, all modes are not totally free. In modes 1 and 2 there are no national treatment and market access restrictions. In mode 3 foreign equity ceiling of 74 per cent remains. In mode 4 restrictions are on foreign personnel on entry visa basis. India has established superiority in IT-enabled and back-end services. India has built up reputation in offering specialist medical and surgical interventions at competitive prices under mode 2. The foreign investment under mode 3 is modest due to a variety of factors. Though India has an advantage in mode 4 but heavy restrictions prevent migration of health personnel. It also causes internal brain drain which results in denial of quality services to the poor domestic patients. Some efforts are made to rectify this problem but it is not successful. The earning of foreign exchange has taken priority. On the whole, India enjoys distinct advantages in mode 2 and 4. The global healthcare market is highly competitive. There is a need for export strategy. Such a strategy should be based on 'niches and market prospects.' The bilateral and regional trade agreements should be made use of to derive market access in health services abroad.

**Clinical trials industry in India: A Systematic Review, Swadhin Mondal & Dinesh Abrol, ISID Working Paper No. 179, March 2015**

This study shows that many global clinical trials organisations have relocated their clinical trial (CT) research units to India. The Indian CT industry has become one of the most cost-efficient destinations in the world. It is growing fast and has emerged as a popular destination for global clinical trials. However, the process followed by the pharmaceutical companies for conducting CTs has raised some critical issues. First of all, the Indian CT industry has not been able to ensure rapid technological transformation and the building of capabilities required for development of new drugs despite receiving help from the internationally acclaimed CROs in India. Although the CT industry has been able to take advantage of financial gain from the global clinical trial activities conducted in India, capability-building for development of new drug is not occurring in a manner that can help the country tackle public health challenges. Second, over the past few years, the CT industry has come to face regulatory challenges. It is confronted with some serious ethical issues on account of its conduct with regard to containing deaths. Between 2010 and 2012, around 2500 people died because of adverse effects of drugs under trial. But, only a few participants received compensation in case of injury sustained or death. The authors of this paper argue that the Government of India needs to establish a policy framework for the Indian CT industry to provide for easy access to affordable drugs developed through adaptive clinical trials and create a regulatory environment capable of ensuring the conduct of clinical trials without violation of humanitarian ethics and other social norms.

**Seaports, Dry Ports, Development Corridors: Implications for Regional Development in Globalizing India, Atiya Habeeb Kidwai & Gloria Kuzur, ISID Working Paper No. 178, February 2015**

The seaport and dry port systems in India are being restructured in response to the structural adjustment reforms adopted in 1991 which aimed at liberalization/globalization/privatisation of the country's economy. The catalysts have been three national level infrastructure and regional development programmes linked to post-reform growth strategies. These programmes are, i) construction of national highways to connect the four corners of the country; ii) make a garland of new seaports on the triangular peninsular coasts; and, iii) create corridors for industrial development and efficient freight movement.

These programmes have created a non-path dependent trajectory in India's port sector wherein old ports are losing their significance and a new locational matrix of sea and dry ports is being created linked to seaport oriented transport/freight corridors. We highlight in this paper the emerging significance of newer and non-major ports and the consequent changes in the port system, both hierarchical and regional. The relevance of port focused development corridor projects which are part of the privileged regional development strategy in India is evaluated and the growing significance of dry ports in the logistic chain of freight movement and their linkages with local economies is assessed.

**Determinants of Public Expenditure on Health in India: The Panel Data Estimates, Shailender Kumar Hooda, ISID Working Paper No. 177, January 2015**

There is high inter-state variation in public expenditure on health across states of India. This paper examines the degree to which this discrepancy in health expenditure is explained by income and other socio-economic-demographic factors. Findings show that the responsiveness of health spending is sensitive (with elasticity less than one) to change in per capita income of the state. The fiscal capacity and participation of people in politics of a particular state and health policy reforms initiated in 2005 play a significant role in positively influencing the government health expenditure. The demographic factors however are less likely to influence the spending on health.

**Manufacturing Strategy in a Changing Context, Nilmadhab Mohanty, ISID Working Paper No. 176, December 2014**

India's development strategy, from the beginning of the planning period, has given primacy to industrial development as the driver of economic growth. Although the initial approach of public-sector led, regulation-oriented industrial growth was abandoned, since the early 1990's, in favour of industrial and trade liberalisation and private enterprise-oriented industrialization, the mind-set of the 'command-and-control' regime, requirement for multiple 'bureaucratic approvals' and various forms of rent-seeking behaviour of the pre-1991 era linger on. These have posed various challenges for manufacturing that include its low contribution to gross

domestic product (GDP) and to employment, the phenomenon of the 'missing middle', the difficulties of 'doing business' due to a multiplicity of labour laws and other government regulations, poor quality of investment climate and inability to face international competitiveness due to low productivity and technological deficiencies. As a result manufacturing has played a secondary role to the services sector in the growth-process. Service-led development, however, has its limitations, especially in the area of employment-creation. It is, therefore, necessary to promote the development of the manufacturing sector through the implementation of an appropriate manufacturing strategy for the country. The National Manufacturing Policy 2011 of the Government of India follows a business-as-usual approach and as a result, it fails to address effectively the challenges faced by the manufacturing sector. An effective manufacturing strategy that takes into account the changed national and international conditions should comprise elements that address both the economy-wide policy and implementation issues and the requirements of the major manufacturing sub-sectors and small enterprises. Improving technologies, productivity and international competitiveness should be the main focus of the strategy. The manufacturing strategy will, however, succeed if it is backed by a strong national will along with enthusiastic participation by the state and local governments and receives high-level political support.

**Freight Logistics & Intermodal Transport: Implications for Competitiveness, Arvind Kumar, ISID Working Paper No. 175, December 2014**

India's placement behind many of its logistics comparators raises concerns on the state of preparedness of the country to provide the desirable logistics enabling environment to serve an economy which is expected to grow in the range of 8 per cent to 9 per cent over the medium term. Inadequate logistics infrastructure and supply chain procedures may become a serious bottleneck in preventing timely delivery of goods and general cargo to the main ports. The focus of this paper is to (a) look at the status of India's transport sector and logistics system and how it functions, and (b) offer recommendations on how to improve India's logistics system. The regional distribution of gains from reform is an important issue. Transport distances within India are considerable and without cost-effective transportation and logistics, the gains from trade could be distributed unevenly across different regions of India. For instance, goods produced in the Western or Southern regions of India destined for use/consumption in the Eastern or North East regions to be cost-effective could use transport combination of rail, road, inland waterways or coastal shipping. This would help reduce dependence on road transport. Lack of an integrated transport policy and skewed freight modal structure can penalize industrial products. The appropriation of FDI by a few States in the Western and Southern regions reflects to some extent high transport costs in other regions of the country. The different levels of infrastructure amongst the various regions are well recognized as a source of variation in regional performance. Transport efficiency is low. The cost of rail and coastal shipping in the country is higher than many economies. Even the road

costs and transit time across different modes are high and unpredictable. Partly, it is because of the differing average speeds of movement across the various modes—Rail, Road, and Coastal Ships—are lower than those in more efficient economies. The other type of efficiencies arise due to high turnaround time of railway wagons/trucks, pre berthing detention time, container/bulk handling rates of equipment at the ports, inadequate rail infrastructure.

Logistic deficiencies must be tackled by policy makers in order to successfully move its industries up the value chain. Otherwise, with the dispersal of manufacturing activities into the interiors and further away from its seaports, India's already high logistics cost will escalate further, putting the country at a competitive disadvantage. Logistics cost in India is comparatively high, and is estimated to be around 11 per cent of the national GDP and inventory holdings for organized manufacturing comprise around 18 per cent of the value added of the organized manufacturing. A reduction in logistics costs by even one percentage point will result in noteworthy savings annually. Besides, significant benefits can also be reaped through the multiplier effect of having a better logistics infrastructure, thus accelerating India's economic growth. Transport and logistics scene in the country reveals that despite substantial improvement of national highway network and addition to port capacity, the gap between India and East Asian countries in the domain of logistics efficiency persists which provides immense scope for improvement.

India's transport modal mix is heavily skewed towards road freight with all its attendant negative externalities. This provides ample scope for rebalancing the modal mix to cut logistics costs. Defining and enforcing rules for multimodal transport operations which foster competition, promoting the standardization of equipment and electronic data inter-change formats, and establishing an effective conflict resolution mechanism would help promote multimodal transport. Important constraints impeding cost-effective transport options and reduced logistics costs include missing infrastructure and outdated inter-state check posts.

There are two main reasons why multimodal transport (MMT) needs to be a key element of any strategy in India. One, MMT impacts international competitiveness of goods exported and regional development within the country. In the backdrop of lower levels of import tariffs on manufactured goods in developed country markets, high transport costs have emerged as a sort of significant non-tariff barrier. Second, lower transport costs for many bulk cargoes can only be achieved by reducing the role of road transport through better use and combination of rail, inland waterways and/or coastal shipping.

This paper is a modest attempt at addressing a very complex problem. It does not aim at being exhaustive, which would be quite challenging in the backdrop of infinite regulations and the federal structure of the Indian economy. The main focus



is to identify areas that have contributed towards many of the present problems and constraints which have distorted the modal mix in the transport sector, and to recommend options for addressing these constraints.

**Industrial Policy: Its Relevance and Currency, Biswajit Dhar, ISID Working Paper No. 174, December 2014**

This paper makes an attempt to reflect on the debate on industrial policy, which has seen a revival of sorts in recent years, by analysing the developments in the two most important faces of market-oriented development paradigm viz., the United States and the European Union. Industrial policy, in all its manifestations, is exerting considerable influence on the plans of economic recovery that the Obama Administration has put in place. On its part, the European Union is trying to frame an industrial policy since 2012, after the adoption of the Europe 2020 framework. These developments have seen the emergence of a new narrative on development pathways in the post-crisis world, in which industrial policy initiatives clearly hold the centre-stage. In these two largest economies the state and its agencies have adopted aggressive agendas for defining the development paths, and have, in while so doing, they have influenced the market forces quite considerably. This process could help forge a new relationship between the state and the market, which could provide basis for the emergence of development paradigm of the future.

**INDIA: Structural Changes in the Manufacturing Sector and Growth Prospect, T.P. Bhat, ISID Working Paper No. 173, December 2014**

Structural Changes have occurred in the Indian manufacturing sector in recent years. However, it is not fast enough to change the trajectory of development. Manufacturing is an export driver and creates productive employment and business opportunities, but has not taken place adequately in Indian economy. The contribution of the manufacturing sector is low, around 14 to 16 per cent of GDP and witnessing near stagnation. Technology in manufacturing is stuck at the basic or intermediate level. R&D expenditure is too low to galvanize industries. Growth in manufacturing sector has been declining since the early 2007 due to lack of investment both from the private and public sectors. Lack of demand and slow growth of GDP adversely affected fresh investment in consumer and capital goods industries. High interest rates, too, have contributed to the depressed investment climate. The shrinkage in manufacturing employment is on account of increased capital intensity in all manufacturing firms. The path to revive manufacturing growth requires development of infrastructure, better access to land, and application of new technology, education, skill development and fostering innovation in frontier technologies.

**Post-Fordism, Global Production Networks and Implications for Labour: Some Case Studies from National Capital Region, India, Praveen Jha and Amit Chakraborty, ISID Working Paper No. 172, November 2014**

There has been a significant global restructuring of organization of production under capitalism over the last three decades, which is reflected, inter alia, in increased pace of technical progress, global competition and interpenetration of productive activity on a transnational scale. This has created opportunities/pressures for emerging economies to shift from a simple export-oriented industrialization to gaining access to higher value activities in global production networks (GPN). In this respect, India's automobile sector has been successful in integrating itself in the global production networks, with cheap labour and strong supply base, as a preferred site of production for global leading firms and indigenous component industry. To remain globally competitive, Indian automobile industry has progressively been adopting AMT (Advanced Manufacturing Technology) and lean or JIT (Just-In-Time) production process. These changes are, of course, not neutral in terms of implications for labour. This paper seeks to study the nature of changes in organization of production and work, both intra-firm and inter-firm, and particularly its impact on the changing labour process and issues of managerial control, skill or working conditions under GPN in automobile industry using case studies (including particularly that of India's leading car-maker Maruti Suzuki) from National Capital Region, India. The 'field-site' for this study happens to be the automobile cluster in Gurgaon-Manesar-Dharuhera-Bawal region, with its important global lead firms, sophisticated technology, deep backward integration with strong supply base of different tiers extending up to slum production, and huge and segmented labour force. The paper also seeks to understand the anatomy of the recent waves of labour unrest; in particular it tries to investigate the linkages between turbulence in industrial relations and changing labour process. In sum, it is a modest attempt to understand the new regime of accumulation from a political economy perspective in terms of dynamic interaction of capital's strategy, technology and agency of labour—which shapes the labour process in GPN.

**From the Phased Manufacturing Programme to Frugal Engineering: Some Initial Propositions, Nasir Tyabji, ISID Working Paper No. 171, November 2014**

As the 1991 Industrial Policy Resolution was explicitly to state, the purpose of the structural reforms initiated that year was to make Indian industry more competitive. This was vis a vis transnational corporations whose more easy entry and operations within the country the reforms would enable; they were more assertively proclaimed to be designed to increase industry's export earning capability. The experience over the past 20 years, however, shows that neither has the efficiency of Indian industry as a whole increased in any significant way, nor have manufactured exports (as opposed to commodity exports through manufacturing firms) shown great improvement.

Unexpectedly, there has been a visible improvement in manufacturing design capabilities, at least in certain segments of the economy. These are most apparent in the motor vehicle sector. The paper suggests that the development of 'frugal engineering' is a real advance. It should not be associated with lower than established standards of engineering excellence, but rather with an approach of 'frugality' in the approach to

resolving complex design problems. It suggests, further, that this approach developed from the experiences of the procedures laid down in the phased manufacturing programme of the 1950s, and first found expression in the successful forays into some specific export markets by Indian vehicle manufacturers in the late 1970s and 1980s. As an engineering phenomenon, it came to public attention about 10 years ago.

Although this design expertise cannot solve the problems of manufacturing efficiency, particularly across the wider industrial sphere, it indicates that Indian firms have the expertise to resolve problems related to the manufacturing sphere if strategic goals are appropriately set by managers.

**Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation: MNCs in Pharmaceutical Industry in India after TRIPS, Sudip Chaudhuri, ISID Working Paper No. 170, November 2014**

The principal economic rationale for granting patents is that it will stimulate investment for research for innovation. This is the expected positive effect. But, patent rights which exclude others from producing and marketing the product, lead to inhibition of competition and hence high prices and hence less access. This is the negative effect. After India re-introduced product patents in pharmaceuticals in line with TRIPS, MNCs have started marketing new patented drugs at exorbitant prices particularly for life-threatening diseases such as cancer. In this paper we focus on innovation where the impact is supposed to be positive. The paper analyses whether the MNCs are contributing to technological progress in the country to justify product patent protection. Among the ways the MNCs can contribute are by enhancing their R&D efforts; by properly using the patent system for genuine inventions and not for preventing generic entry and by locally working the patents obtained. The study shows that MNCs have not enhanced their R&D activities in India after TRIPS. In fact, one observes deterioration in recent years. The paper discusses several patent cases to argue that MNCs are aggressively asserting their patent rights not for getting genuine patents which they are entitled to but for preventing generic competition. The paper also finds that the MNCs are more keen to import patented drugs and market these in the country rather than to manufacture these and contribute to technological progress.

**Role of Private Sector in Medical Education and Human Resource Development for Health in India, ISID-PHFI Collaborative Research Programme, Pradeep Kumar Choudhury, ISID Working Paper No. 169, October 2014**

This paper examines the growth, geographic distribution, and quality concerns of medical education in India, particularly in the private sector. It is observed that an important feature of the considerable growth of medical education experienced in India, especially after the 1990s, is the significant growth of private medical education. During the last two and a half decades (1990 to 2014), private medical colleges have increased by 405 per cent compared to 72 per cent for government medical colleges and currently, private sector owns more than half of the total medical schools and student enrolments. Interestingly, this growth has occurred primarily in economically

better-off and healthier states of India (having three-fourth of the total private medical colleges), while the low-income states are lagging behind though they have poor health indicators. The unequal distribution of medical colleges has resulted regional differences in the access to doctors in the country. Also, there are concerns about the quality of medical graduates produced from the private institutions. The paper suggests policy actions for correcting geographical imbalances in the production and distribution of medical graduates and increasing the density of quality doctors in India.]

**Towards Employment Augmenting Manufacturing Growth, Satyaki Roy, ISID Working Paper No. 168, September 2014**

Declining growth and stagnating employment share of manufacturing in a high growth regime in India is a disconcerting fact given the pride of place assumed by manufacturing as the 'engine of growth'. Sustainability of high growth is intrinsically linked to a trajectory that creates gainful employment. This paper argues that manufacturing sector that recorded declining employment elasticity in the organized segment would not be able to mend the gap between growth and employment. Rather the goal of rejuvenating manufacturing sector has to be contextualized in a larger strategy of full employment with multi-layered interventions involving issues related to demand structures, technology, size structure of firms as well as calibrating engagement with the global market. In other words India needs a comprehensive industrial strategy put in place instead of abandoning it.

## **Discussion Notes/Web Articles**

**Vision of Digital India: Challenges Ahead for Political Establishments, M.M.K. Sardana, ISID Discussion Note DN2015/02, March 2015**

There is evidence to suggest that societies and individuals who acquire skills in digital technologies and are enabled to analyse the data generated in digital environment get into higher and higher economic echelons. On the other side, those who remain digitally illiterate are being pushed down the ladder. To walk hand-in-hand with a vibrant and aspirational society, the political system has to adjust itself and proceed in tandem with the dynamic mode. Succeeding governments in India have encouraged technological advancements and its adaptation including in the field of computer systems and related technologies—even through an era of very tight technology denials by the developed countries. With the liberalisation of economy since 1991, the public sector and the private sector together have placed India in an enviable position of extracting useful products of value with the application of computers. Resultantly, this has provided employment to 2.5 million and fetched export earnings to the tune of US\$87 billion. Riding on this firm base, the UPA-led government foresaw e-governance and a digitally connected India. Furthering this vision, the Modi government has widened the scope and launched the Digital India Programme in 2014, which is scheduled to be completed by 2019. The Project will be monitored by the Prime Minister. The vision and scope of this programme is

all-inclusive and moves away from the silo-approach of e-governance towards a synchronised approach—that all government services be delivered to the citizens through a 'one stop shop'. In its scope and vision it seeks to take the country from the present state of digitally constrained economy to that of an advanced digital economy. This would result in quantum leap in GDP, thereby expanding employment opportunities. The resultant 'digital India' would throw up many challenges for the political establishments as they will have to engage themselves with renewed vigour and innovation with a well-informed citizenry and businesses that would adjudge their performance in comparison with other similarly placed nations. Even during the process of implementation there would be hiccups not related to technology and its application, but for completely different factors such as cultural and societal, sharpened by the swing back action of those who see their role and influence diminishing as the process of digitisation gets underway.

**Evolution of e-Commerce in India: Taxation of e-Commerce Transactions (Part 3), M.M.K. Sardana, ISID Discussion Note DN2015/01, January 2015**

In this concluding part of the series of the Discussion Note on Evolution of E-commerce in India, impact of e-commerce on the prevailing concepts of tax regimes in cross-border trade and trade within the country are highlighted. It also discusses how the existing laws and understandings are coping with such an impact in a dynamic situation created by continuous technological development and innovation.

**Evolution of e-Commerce in India: Challenges Ahead (Part 2), M.M.K. Sardana, ISID Discussion Note DN2014/08, December 2014**

Continuing with the subject of evolution of e-commerce in India as initiated in DN2014/07, this discussion note highlights the technological issues that surround e-commerce and the enabling service providers drawn from diverse domains. Long-term e-commerce players would do well to forearm themselves under the watchful eyes of their legal advisors having expertise in relevant domains. Diligence in this regard is required at every stage of e-business, right from the initial set-up stage to its phase of operation which will intensify with doses of feedback. Such diligence is particularly required—as apart from the applicability of stringent provisions of IT Act 2000, the existing laws of the land applicable to conventional module of businesses are applicable in an environment of fast-paced technological changes that are impacting the e-commerce landscape. Such a situation would require innovation in interpretation and applicability of such laws until a consensus is achieved for enacting a dedicated legislation to overcome certain deficiencies in the existing legal framework. Legal community itself has to develop necessary skills and insight to guide entrepreneurs on the one hand, and assist the courts in arriving at harmonious interpretations accommodative of technological impact on the mode of business on the other hand.

**Evolution of e-Commerce in India: Challenges Ahead (Part 1), M.M.K. Sardana, ISID Discussion Note DN2014/07, October 2014**

Starting slowly in 1995–96, e-commerce in India is poised for rapid growth in the years ahead with increasing internet penetration and availability of budget smartphones. Early e-commerce entrepreneurs in India used the internet as an effective medium for facilitating matrimonial alliances, travel-related transactions and recruitment process. In recent years, owing to robust growth in e-commerce business, customers are experiencing 'empowerment' in marketing. That is, the market players not only offer high-end products at competitive prices, but also compete among themselves to satisfy customer needs through assured and timely home delivery of products (with guarantee) as well as return of goods (after delivery) at no cost to customers. Building client trust through a secured online payment system using high-speed internet has also helped drive up sale of goods and supply of services, both tangible and intangible. Access to technology, foolproof system of logistics, and big investments are required to put such arrangements in place. However, on account of increasing customer demand for discounts laced with best services, profit margins would be minimal. Therefore, only the high-ticketed players who have access to capital, technology and the means to develop or hire adequate infrastructure would sustain. Further, growth in e-commerce industry attracts mergers and acquisitions, which is already in sight and may accentuate. Merger and acquisition as a strategic choice for maintaining competitive advantage will help expand the horizons of e-commerce and bring structural changes in the economy. The existing laws, through constant evolution, are trying to cope with legal, tax, competition and other regulatory issues; all the same, these issues will keep coming to the fore until acceptable new understandings within national and international jurisdictions emerge. Challenges arising out of these would be brought out in the Discussion Notes that will follow as Part 2 and Part 3 of this Note.

**Future Technology and Economics, M.M.K. Sardana, ISID Discussion Note DN2014/06, August 2014**

Even before the onset of industrial revolution in the eighteenth century everything we value was available. Technology interventions became sustained during the age of the industrial revolution on the back of capital accumulation and vision developed that it was possible to increase the wealth of nation as a whole which would strengthen the monarchy and sustain its rule. Adam Smith in 1777 presented a blueprint for the monarchs to follow advising that prime mover of the economic activity would be the supply side and market would determine the prices and wages. The Unprecedented Depression of 1929 affected the nations at large to such an extent that market and people and their rulers were in a state of despair. John Maynard Keynes, a British Economist, pointed out that such a state had come about when the accumulated capital was unprecedented and the then prevailing despair had come about because of the efficient technologies of the time had resulted in technology induced unemployment which needs to be absorbed expeditiously without waiting indefinitely for market to set the correction, which the adherents of the market economy were waiting for. Governments slowly and surely, adhering to the advice of Keynes, took



on to the interventionist approach with success in mitigating the hardships in the pre war period and in the post war period set to reconstruction and recovery of their countries. Market economy took a back seat and its practitioners continued to be skeptical of the Keynesian economics in the long term. Meanwhile, following WW II, many new countries emerged who embarked on development processes totally different ranging from a centralized control economy and planned economy to mixed economy suiting their genre with positive results. U.S. had emerged as the most powerful nation economically and militarily in post WW II and on its strength was able to influence the economies of the world. Following, its involvement in Vietnam War and other military interventions and the reluctance of its democratic government to finance such interventions through taxation measures and further because of oil shock in mid-seventies, there arose a situation of inflation and stagnation which the monetarist economists dubbed as the failure of Keynesian economics. Government in U.S. and governments of other developed countries sought to bale themselves out by lending their support to the Monetarist School of Thought and once again Market Economy came to be favoured by the world economic institutions. Technology, with its success, was intertwining with the economic development and was impacting the economies of the world globally. Resultantly it was becoming the carrier of globalization of production and services necessitating the growth of international arrangements to protect IP Rights and Dispute Settlement Mechanisms traversing the different sets of economies. Rapidly advancing technologies of the 21<sup>st</sup> century which enabled transfer of funds with the speed of light from one scenario to another, caused crisis worldwide affecting the developed world most. In the original crisis, which has lingered since 2007, the impact of technology is relentless and so are the growths of inequalities. Fears are being expressed that technology induced unemployment would be so intense that average citizenry and even brighter one would lose their jobs disrupting demand supply chains and the economic cycle, essential for growth, would be shattered. There is need to reorient the theoretical framework in appreciating that the technology and internet of power is now leading to democratization of manufacturing while information is freely available setting mechanism to bring 40 per cent of world population living below poverty line as equal partner of world economic development providing a huge market to provide the much needed supply side for developed economies provided these economies contribute towards the creation of facilitating infrastructure and look at the prism of world economy as whole rather than being obsessed with their side of economy.

**FDI Companies and the Indian Company Law: Regulations vs. Disclosures, Foreign Investments Study Team, ISID Discussion Note DN2014/05, July 2014**

In the post-liberalisation period, companies with FDI have come to occupy leadership positions in many branches of industry and services. Thus, the operation of FDI affiliates in the country is not of exclusive preserve of the foreign shareholders. It is a major public policy concern. However, most of these are organised in the form of private limited companies. The uniform exemption/protection provided to private

limited companies in case of Profit & Loss account seriously hampers sectoral studies and meaningful comparisons of FDI companies with domestic ones. Categorisation of FDI companies as private companies for purposes of disclosure, therefore, needs to be reviewed urgently.

There is a need to make a clear distinction between disclosures and procedures. There can be exemptions from procedures given the special attributes of private companies but a similar treatment should not be extended to them uniformly in respect of disclosures. The disclosures should be uniformly applicable to all companies above a certain threshold defined in terms of PUC, assets or turnover irrespective of their incorporation under the Companies Act. Further, to facilitate analysis of the Indian corporate sector, the government should provide access to the filings to recognized/ accredited public organisations on special terms and conditions. This Discussion Note is a part of the ICSSR-sponsored research project on 'India's Inward FDI Experience in the Post-liberalisation Period'.

**Advocacy for Technology based Planning for Democratizing the Process of Growth, M.M.K. Sardana, ISID Discussion Note DN2014/04, June 2014**

Advancing technology has been perceived as a permissive source of economic growth which would benefit those economies which have social, economic and political assets to take advantage of this source. Nation States, accordingly, have to ensure investments for creating diverse economic assets capable of extracting the advantages from the emerging technologies and such investments have to be renewed and reoriented over the technology cycle in the competitive global market. Ideally in a technology dependent economy the process of investment in strategic assets should be automotive among governments and firms to ensure the integration of the latest conducting technologies. A distortion creeps in when economy is planned basing on financial and profit parameters and such an indulgence results in nation falling behind in competitive economy. Even a country like US felt its competitive edge being challenged by countries like Japan, China and India who took to technology based planning in strategic sectors and it proposed a correction in its strategy to maintain its edge. India has pursued technology based planning in certain strategic sectors with spectacular results. In other sectors, India has largely gone ahead with finance based planning. In the age of rapidly advancing technologies impacting the growth, it is proposed in this paper that India should resort to technology based planning particularly when technology has ready game plan to result in include growth in decentralized set ups and democratizes the process.

**Case for Revisiting National Manufacturing Policy to provide for Technology Watch and Integration and Coexistence of Manufacturing and Service Sector, M.M.K. Sardana, ISID Discussion Note DN2014/03, April 2014**

National Policy on Manufacturing 2011, has the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent within a decade and creating 100 million jobs.

Its share continues to decline even after the adoption of the policy and the blame is brought on inadequate physical infrastructure, complex regulatory environment and inadequate availability of skilled manpower etc. Reality of the situation as it obtains in India is that these constraints are unlikely to ease within foreseeable future. Policy framework should be recognizing this reality and should look for technological solutions to overcome the infrastructural constraints. Concentration on enhancing the targets of manufacturing have taken our focus away from enhancing the advanced service sector by availing of technologies which are available and adaptable to minimize the adverse impact of lack of infrastructure. This note proposes that the manufacturing policy be revisited providing for integration and co-existence of manufacturing and service sector by providing for institutional arrangements for an effective technology watch and creating conditions for adaptation of feasible technologies on the horizon in real time and doing away with the mindset of a predetermined share of manufacturing sector in the economy.

## Lectures Delivered in Academic Bodies

- o T.S. Papola delivered *Professor Dayanatha Jha Memorial Lecture* on 'India's Economic Growth during the Last Two Decades: Issues of Inclusiveness and Sustainability,' National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), New Delhi, May 02, 2014.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a couple of lectures on 'The Role of ITIs in Skill Building,' IIPA, New Delhi, on May 19 and June 26, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola delivered the Inaugural Address on 'Employment Challenge in India,' in the course on *Qualitative Methods in Labour Research*, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, June 16, 2014.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao delivered three lectures on 'Foreign Direct Investment' in various Training Programmes held at the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, on June 13, July 14 and August 22, 2014.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Population, Environment and Development,' Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, June 30, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais delivered a lecture on 'Labour Regulations: Coverage in North East India,' V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNI), Noida, July 01, 2014.
- o 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, August–December 2014.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered two lectures 'Prof. R.S. Gosal Memorial Lecture' and 'Analysing Population Density' at Department of Geography, Panjab University, Chandigarh, August 20 and 22, 2014 respectively.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Teaching of Geography in Higher Secondary School,' at Delhi Public School, Dwarka, Delhi, August 26, 2014.

- o T.S. Papola delivered a Special Lecture on 'Economic Growth and Structural Changes: Emerging Trends in Indian Economy,' for the *49<sup>th</sup> Refresher Course in Economics*, Academic Staff College, JNU, September 05, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola delivered the *20<sup>th</sup> Pt. G.B. Pant Memorial Lecture* on 'Development of the Indian Himalayan States: Economy and Environment in the Era of Globalisation,' G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, September 10, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola delivered the Inaugural Address on 'Women Participation in Trade Unions,' at the *Workshop on Women in Trade Unions*, Centre for Informal Sector and Labour Studies, JNU, New Delhi, September 22, 2014.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on 'Working with Migration Statistics in India,' in a Training Programme on *Migration and Development: Issues and Perspectives*, organised by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, September 22–25, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola delivered the Keynote Address on 'Employment Challenges and Strategies' in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA) Conference, Lucknow, October 06, 2014.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'SEZ, Industrial Corridors and Smart Cities,' Department of Geography, NEHU, Shillong, October 06, 2014.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on 'Exploring Indian Datasets to Understand Gender Issues in Labour and Employment,' in a Training Programme on *Research Methods in Gender Issues in Labour*, organised by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, November 10–21, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais delivered four lectures on 'Data and Sampling Techniques,' 'Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion,' 'Measures of Association,' and 'Measures of Poverty and Inequality' for the Refresher Course on *Application of Mathematics in Economics*, organised by and held at NCERT, New Delhi, on November 11, 12, 13 and 29, 2014 respectively.
- o T.S. Papola delivered the Inaugural Address at the *18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Indian Political Economy Association*, held at the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, November 15–16, 2014.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao delivered the Keynote Address at the National Seminar on *Foreign Direct Investment in India: Boon or Bane?* jointly organised by Satavahana University and ICSSR, Hyderabad, held at Satavahana University, Karim Nagar, November 19–20, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola delivered the *Annual Day lecture* on 'Economic Development of Uttarakhand,' Uttarakhand Sewa Nidhi, Almora, November 23, 2014.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Smart Cities,' at Centre for Science Policy, JNU, New Delhi, November 25, 2014.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on 'Statistical Tools for Research on Labour and Employment,' in a Training Programme on *Research Methods in Labour Research*, organised by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, December 01–12, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola delivered three lectures on 'Informal Sector: Concept, Evolution and Strategies,' at the International Conference on *Informal Sector, Enterprises and*

*Regional Development*, Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI), Ahmedabad, December 03–04, 2014.

- o T.S. Papola delivered *Professor G. Parthasarathy Memorial Lecture* on 'Economic Diversification and Labour Market Dynamics in Rural India,' at the 28th National Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing, held at Sardar Patel University, Anand, Gujarat, December 05, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola delivered the *Radha Kamal Mukherjee Memorial Lecture* on 'The Indian Working Class: Seventy Years in Retrospect,' at the 56<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of *The Indian Society of Labour Economics*, organised by S.R. Sankaran Chair (NIRD), Hyderabad and Institute for Human Development, New Delhi, held at BIT Mesra, Ranchi, December 18–20, 2014.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Constructing Composite Indices,' Department of Geography, DSE, University of Delhi, December 31, 2014.
- o Satyaki Roy delivered a lecture on 'Worrying Spots in Making India's Growth Inclusive and Sustainable' in the ICSSR sponsored National Seminar on *Sustainable Regional Development in India – Challenges and Opportunities*, R.A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Mumbai, January 10, 2015.
- o T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on 'India's Economic Growth during the last Two Decade: How inclusive it has been?' at the 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of *Rajasthan Economic Association*, Central University of Rajasthan, Kishangarh, Ajmer, January 22, 2015.
- o T.S. Papola delivered the Keynote Address in the National Seminar on *Youth Employment*, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur (TN), January 30, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on 'Exploring Indian Datasets on Labour and Employment,' in a Training Programme on *Methods and Approaches in Labour Research*, organised by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, February 02–13, 2015.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Constructing Composite Indices,' Parvatibai Chowgule College, Goa, February 03, 2014.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury delivered a lecture on 'Quantitative Research Methods,' in the UGC sponsored Training Programme on *The Idea Tree: Journey from Inception to Publication*, organised by Delhi Technological University, Delhi, February 09–13, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on 'Working with NSSO Data Sets' in a Training Programme on *Analysis of Official Statistics using SPSS*, organised by and held at the Department of Statistics, Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand, February 18–20, 2015.
- o T.S. Papola delivered a Special Lecture on 'The Structure of India's Economic Growth,' in the *Third ICSSR Northern Regional Social Science Congress*, Doon University, Dehradun, February 26, 2015.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury delivered a lecture on 'Autonomy, Accountability and Accreditation in Higher Education' in the Master's Degree course on *Human Resource Planning and Development*, National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (formerly Institute of Applied Manpower Research), Delhi, February 26, 2015.

- o K.S. Chalapati Rao delivered a lecture on 'India's FDI Inflows: Some Insights,' at the Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, Central University, Gujarat, February 27, 2015.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Indian Mosaic,' Department of Geography, Miranda House, March 03, 2015.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury acted as Speaker for the Panel Discussion on 'Gender Issues in Engineering Education' in the National Conference on *Challenges and Issues Faced By Working Women Engineers of India*, organised by Effective Quality Upgradation Assistance for Technical Education (EQUATE), Noida, held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, March 08, 2015.
- o T.S. Papola delivered a lecture on 'Social Exclusion and Discrimination in Labour Market,' in the Orientation Programme on *Social Science Research for Research Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, organised by and held at ISID, March 09–14, 2015.
- o Satyaki Roy delivered a lecture on 'Growth, Exclusion and Manufacturing Linkages,' in the ICSSR sponsored Orientation Programme on *Social Science Research for Research Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, organised by and held at ISID, March 09–14, 2015.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury delivered a lecture on 'Access and Equity Issues in Education,' in the ICSSR sponsored Orientation Programme on *Social Science Research for Research Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, organised by and held at ISID, March 09–14, 2015.
- o Shailender K. Hooda delivered a lecture on 'Understanding and Dealing with Panel and Households Level Data for Social Science Research,' ' in the ICSSR sponsored Orientation Programme on *Social Science Research for Research Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups*, organised by and held at ISID, March 09–14, 2015.
- o Satyaki Roy delivered two lectures on 'Theories of hypothesis building' and 'Growth and Trends in Indian Manufacturing,' at the ICSSR sponsored *Research Methodology Workshop*, organised by and held at Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, March 12, 2015.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury delivered two lectures on 'Quantitative Research Methods' and 'Hands on Exercise on SPSS,' in the ICSSR sponsored Workshop on *Research Methodology in Social Sciences*, organised by Ma. Kanshi Ram Shodh Peeth, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, March 09–18, 2015.

## **Presentations in National/International Seminars and Conferences**

- o T.S. Papola chaired a session and made a presentation in the Panel Discussion on *Reflecting on India's Employment Challenge: Where are the Jobs*, ILO, New Delhi, April 02, 2014.



- o T.S. Papola made a presentation on 'Employment Trends,' at IAMR-ILO Workshop on *India at Work: Addressing the Constraints to Inclusive Growth*, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, April 09, 2014.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury made a presentation on 'Explaining Gender Differentials in the Employment of Engineering Graduates in India,' at the International Conference and Workshop on *Education and Gender*, organised by European Union Research Group on Education and Gender, hosted by Izmir University of Economics, Izmir, Turkey, May 16–17, 2014.
- o Shailender K. Hooda presented a paper titled 'Estimating Impact of Increase in Tax on Prices of Tobacco Products in India: An Empirical Analysis,' findings presented before the Advisory Group Members and Funding Agency Officials, World Health Organisation at WHO-Country Office for India, New Delhi, June 30, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola made a presentation on 'Employment Situation of Dalits and other Disadvantaged Groups,' at the National Symposium on *Strategies Towards Combating Dalit Marginalization*, held at National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) Hyderabad, July 11–12, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola chaired a session and made presentation on 'Transforming Agriculture,' in IGIDR/IFPRI Conference on *Harnessing Opportunities to Improve Agri-Food Systems*, ICAR, New Delhi, July 24–25, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola made a presentation on 'Employment Challenge, Employment Growth and Employment Guarantee: An Economic Perspective on Right to Work,' organised by the Centre for Legal Philosophy and Justice Education, NALSAR University, Hyderabad, August 16, 2014.
- o Swadhin Mondal presented a paper titled 'Health Policy Changes and their Impact on Equity of Financing among Households in India,' at the Conference on *Making Impact Evaluation Matter*, organised by 3ie, held at the Asian Development Bank HQ, Manila, September 01–05, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais made a presentation on 'Directed Credit Policies and Determinants of Credit Constraints: The Case of Small Enterprises in India,' at the Chuo University Kakenhi International Workshop on *Growth of Firms, Ownership, and Value: East meets West*, organised by Chuo University Japan in collaboration with University of Hawaii at Manoa and Shidler College of Business, September 08–11, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola made a presentation on 'Changing Employment Patterns and Labour Contracts in Rural India,' at the National Workshop on *Structural Transformation of Rural Employment and Labour Markets in Indian Agriculture*, organised by ICRISAT, NCAP, IFPRI and IHD, held at ICAR Complex, New Delhi, September 15, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola presented a paper titled 'Employment Growth and Pattern among Marginalised Social Groups,' at the *Decennial Celebration Conference* of the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) on *Inequality Revisited: Theory, Evidence and Policy*, JNU, New Delhi, September 27–28, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola presented a paper titled 'Employment Challenge in India,' in a panel discussion on Development of Uttar Pradesh, at the *10<sup>th</sup> Annual National Conference of the UP-Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA)*, National P.G. College, Lucknow University, Lucknow, October 06–07, 2014.

- o K.S. Chalapati Rao, (co-authored with K.V.K. Ranganathan) presented a paper titled, 'India's Defence FDI Policy: Issues and Prospects,' for the Discussion Meeting on *India's Defence FDI Policy*, ISID, November 01, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola made a presentation on 'Climate Change and Livelihoods in Mountain Areas,' at the International Conference on *Mountain People: Adapting to Change*, ICIMOD, Kathmandu November 9–12, 2014.
- o Shailender K. Hooda made a presentation on 'Health Care Access and Financing in India: How far Health Insurance Matters?' at the International Conference on *Health System Strengthening: Experiences of Some Countries*, organised by and held at the Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad, November 12–14, 2014.
- o Swadhin Mondal presented a paper titled 'Review of Equity of Health and Health Financing in South East Asia,' at the *IPE Conference on Health System Strengthening: Experiences of Some Countries*, organised by and held at the Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad, November 12–14, 2014.
- o Shailender K. Hooda gave a presentation on 'Decentralization, Community Participation and Health Services Delivery in Rural Haryana, India,' at the *18<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Political Economy Association*, jointly organised by Indian Political Economy Association (IPEA) and Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), held at GIDS Lucknow, November 15–16, 2014.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury presented a paper titled 'What Explains the Gender Discrimination in Employment and Earnings of Engineering Graduates? Evidences from Delhi, India,' at the *5<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Comparative Education Society of India*, University of Delhi, November 16–18, 2014.
- o K.V.K. Ranganathan made a presentation on 'Introduction to ISID Databases,' to the participants of the Workshop on *Audio-Visual Media as a Tool in Research for Young Social Science Researchers*, organised by and held at ISID, November 24–29, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola made a presentation on 'Employment in Manufacturing,' in a Panel Discussion on *Making India? Towards a Strategy for Manufacturing-led Growth and Job Creation*, organised by IHD and ILO, Hotel Claridges, New Delhi, November 29, 2014.
- o Mahua Paul presented a paper titled 'Linkage between Growth of Manufacturing Sector and Growth in Exports,' at the *51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES)*, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, December 12–14, 2014.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury presented a paper titled 'Demand for Engineering Education in India: A Logit Analysis of Opting for Pre-admission Coaching,' at the *51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES)*, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, December 12–14, 2014.
- o Shailender K. Hooda gave a presentation on 'Determinants of Public Expenditure on Health in India: A Panel Data Analysis at Sub-National Level,' at the *51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES)*, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, December 12–14, 2014.
- o Swadhin Mondal presented a paper titled 'Macroeconomic-Plus and the Health Sector: A Perspective from South-East Asia,' at the *51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES)*, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, December 12–14, 2014.

- o Partha Pratim Sahu made a presentation on 'Growth and Structure of Rural Employment in Odisha: Long Term Trends and the Emerging Challenges,' at the Special Session on 'Changing Pattern of Labour Markets and Employment Relations in Rural India: Regional Perspectives,' 56<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi, held at BIT Ranchi, Jharkhand, December 19, 2014.
- o H. Ramachandran made a presentation on 'Curriculum in School Geography,' Department of Geography, Pune University, December 27, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola chaired a session and made a presentation in the Panel Discussion on 'Informal Economy,' at the Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association, M.L.S. University, Udaipur, December 28, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais made a seminar presentation on 'Links between Town and Village, Industry and Agriculture: A study from Ludhiana,' at the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Guwahati, January 01, 2015.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao presented some aspects of India's FDI inflows in the 'Conference on Manufacturing,' while discussing the paper 'FDI and the Indian Economy' by two scholars from British Universities, organised by the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) and the British Northern Universities India Forum (BNUIF), Chennai, January 03, 2015.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao presented some results from the ongoing studies at the 'National Convention on Budget,' organised by the Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, New Delhi, January 09, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol presented a paper titled 'Approaches to Pro-poor Grassroots Innovation Making in India in a Historical and Comparative Way: A Critical Assessment,' at the Third International Conference on Creativity and Innovations at (for/from/with) Grassroots (ICCIG3), organised by Centre for Management in Agriculture, IIM-Ahmedabad, January 19–22, 2015 (co-authored with Amshika George, Amit Akoijam, John Rollins, Praveen Ranjan, Sunny Dhiman, T.P. Raghunath and Vikram Singh).
- o Mahua Paul made a presentation on 'How Inflation Affects the Poor,' at the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Rajasthan Economic Association, at the Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, January 23–25, 2015.
- o Swadhin Mondal presented a paper titled 'Economics of Clinical Trials in India,' at the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Rajasthan Economic Association, at the Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, January 23–25, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol presented a paper titled 'Inclusive Innovation and Grassroots Pathways: An Indian Survey,' at the 8<sup>th</sup> Conference on Micro Evidence on Innovation and Development (MEIDE), jointly organised by OECD, CII, WBG, UNU-MERIT, held at Taj Palace Hotel, New Delhi, February 10–12, 2015 (co-authored with Amshika George, Amit Akoijam, John Rollins, Praveen Ranjan, Sunny Dhiman, T.P. Raghunath and Vikram Singh).
- o Shailender K. Hooda presented a paper titled 'Government Spending on Health in India: Some Hopes and Fears of Policy Changes,' at the 4<sup>th</sup> Conference of Indian Health Economics and Policy Association (IHEPA), Department of Economics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, February 13–14, 2015.

- o T.S. Papola chaired a session and made a presentation on 'Women Workers,' in the *India-Brazil Seminar on Understanding Inequality in Brazil and India*, JNU, February 17, 2015.
- o Jesim Pais made a seminar presentation on 'Agriculture-Industry Linkages and Incomplete Urbanisation: A study of Industrial Workers in Ludhiana,' at the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Delhi, February 24, 2015.
- o T.S. Papola made a presentation on 'Economic Growth of Uttarakhand: Achievements and Emerging Incongruities,' in the Panel Discussion at the *3<sup>rd</sup> Northern Regional Social Science Congress*, organised by ICSSR Northern Regional Centre in collaboration with Doon University, held at Doon University, Dehradun, February 26–28, 2015.
- o H. Ramachandran made a presentation on 'Environment, Population and Development,' at the Department of Geography, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, February 27, 2015.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury made a presentation on 'Determinants of Demand for Pre-admission Coaching in India: Evidences from Engineering Graduates,' at the *4<sup>th</sup> CESP-CAS Young Scholars' Seminar*, JNU, New Delhi, March 09–11, 2015.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao made a presentation on 'India's FDI Data' at the *Final Workshop for NCAER Project: Enhancing the Scope and Quality of Indian FDI Statistics*, New Delhi, March 10, 2015.
- o T.S. Papola made a presentation on 'Rural–Urban Migration' in the Panel Discussion in International Conference on *Labour and Employment Issues in the Context of Emerging Rural-Urban Continuum: Dimensions, Processes and Policies*, organised by and held at National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, March 12–14, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu acted as a Discussant and also made a presentation on 'Expanding Livelihood Strategies for Marginalized Communities in India: Opportunities and Challenges,' in the International Conference on *Labour and Employment Issues in the Context of Emerging Rural-Urban Continuum: Dimensions, Processes and Policies*, organised by and held at National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, March 12–14, 2015.
- o T.S. Papola chaired a session and made a presentation on 'Wage Policy,' in the *Policy Conference on Promoting Inclusion and Reducing Disparities in the Labour Market in Brazil and India*, organised as a part of the project on 'Labour Market Inequality in Brazil and India,' jointly organised by IHD, New Delhi and CEBRAP, São Paulo, with support from IDRC, Canada, held at India International Centre, New Delhi, March 14, 2015.

## Participation in Seminars, Conferences, Workshops: Organised/Attended

- o M.M.K. Sardana participated in Panel Discussions on Rajya Sabha TV and Lok Sabha TV.
- o Jesim Pais acted as a Discussant at the *CESP Young Scholars' Seminar* organised by the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, JNU, March 09, 2015.

- o T.S. Papola chaired the panel discussion on Reflecting on *India's Employment Challenges: Where are the Jobs*, organised by International Labour Office (ILO), New Delhi, April 02, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola participated in and made a presentation on the *IAMR-ILO Workshop on India at Work: Addressing the Constraints to Inclusive Growth*, organised by IAMR and ILO, held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, April 09, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais acted as a Discussant for a progress presentation for a project on *Migration and Industrial Work*, Ambedkar University, Delhi, April 25, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais was a Panellist in the session on Social Inclusion at the IHD-WNTA High-level International Symposium on *Human Development in Global South: Emerging Perspectives in the Era of Post-Millennium Development Goals*, New Delhi, April 28–29, 2014.
- o M.R. Murthy participated in *GDN's Fifteenth Annual Global Development Conference on Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond*, ACCRA, Ghana, June 18–20, 2014.
- o Seema Goyal Papola participated in *GDN's Fifteenth Annual Global Development Conference on Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond*, ACCRA, Ghana, June 18–20, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais, was a Panellist on the programme 'The Big Picture: Labour Reforms: Will it lead to better Labour-Industry relations?' on Rajya Sabha TV, aired on July 31, 2014.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu attended the International Workshop on *The Garment and Construction Industries in India and China: Aspects of Labour, Employment, and Structural Changes*, jointly organised by JNU and SOAS, UK, held at ICSSR, New Delhi, September 12–13, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola participated in the National Symposium and Policy Dialogue on *Dynamics of Rural Labour Markets: Implications for Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation*, jointly organised by ICRISAT, NCAP, IFPRI and IHD, held at the National Agriculture Science Centre (NASC), New Delhi, September 15–16, 2014.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu attended a Panel Discussion on *Regional Cooperation on Employment and Labour Issues in South Asia*, jointly organised by ILO and JNU, held at Lecture Hall, Convention Centre, JNU, September 20, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais participated in the NIPFP Policy Engagement Workshop on Tax Policy and Enterprise Development in South Asia, October 15, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais was interviewed on 'Breakfast News,' on issues of the proposed labour reforms by the New Central Government on the Rajya Sabha TV, October 17, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais participated in a Data Workshop titled Workshop of the *Group to Work on NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> Round Papers*, at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning (CESP), JNU, October 18, 2014.
- o Shailender K. Hooda participated in the Workshop on *NSSO Data: It's Scope, Coverage & Limitations, Unit Level Data and Multipliers*, organised by the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning (CESP), JNU, New Delhi, October 27, 2014.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury participated in the Workshop on *NSSO Data: It's Scope, Coverage & Limitations, Unit Level Data and Multipliers*, organised by the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning (CESP), JNU, New Delhi, October 27, 2014.

- o Smitha Francis attended a lecture by Prof. Radhika Balakrishnan (Rutgers University, US) on *Rethinking Economic Policy: The Radical Potential of Human Rights*, IIC Annexe, October 27, 2014.
- o Shailender K. Hooda attended a Special Lecture delivered by Dr Chris Millett from Imperial College, London, on 'Pay for Performance: Experience from U.K and U.S.,' organised by PHFI, held at ISID, November 04, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola participated in and chaired a session on 'Climate Change and Livelihoods,' at the International Conference on *Climate Change: Coping and Adaption by Mountain People*, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Kathmandu, Nepal, November 09–12, 2014.
- o T.S. Papola attended a Symposium on *Make in India: Towards a Strategy of Manufacturing-led Growth and Job Creation*, jointly organised by ILO and IHD, New Delhi, held at Hotel Claridges, New Delhi, November 29, 2014.
- o M.R. Murthy attended a Symposium on *Make in India: Towards a Strategy of Manufacturing-led Growth and Job Creation*, jointly organised by ILO and IHD, New Delhi, held at Hotel Claridges, New Delhi, November 29, 2014.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu attended a Symposium on *Make in India: Towards a Strategy of Manufacturing-led Growth and Job Creation*, jointly organised by ILO and IHD, New Delhi, held at Hotel Claridges, New Delhi, November 29, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais participated in a Brainstorming Workshop on *Approaching Data Sources: A Gender Lens*, organised by the Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS), New Delhi, December 09, 2014.
- o Swadhin Mondal participated in the National Seminar on *Sanitation*, organised by the Health and Environment Times (HE Times) Magazine, India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi, December 09, 2014.
- o M.R. Murthy participated in *Delhi Economics Conclave: 2014*, organised by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, held at Hotel Grand, New Delhi, December 10–11, 2014.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in *Delhi Economics Conclave: 2014*, organised by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, held at Hotel Grand, December 10–11, 2014.
- o K.V.K. Ranganathan participated in at *Delhi Economics Conclave: 2014*, organised by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, held at Hotel Grand, New Delhi, December 10–11, 2014.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu participated in *Delhi Economics Conclave: 2014*, organised by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, held at Hotel Grand, New Delhi, December 10–11, 2014.
- o Mahua Paul attended the session on 'Structural Reforms and Growth,' at *Delhi Economics Conclave: 2014*, organised by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, held at Hotel Grand, New Delhi, December 10–11, 2014.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury participated in the *Delhi Economics Conclave: 2014*, organised by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, held at Hotel Grand, New Delhi, December 10–11, 2014.



- o Partha Pratim Sahu participated in SARNET Conference on *Meeting the Challenge of Employment and Protection in South Asia*, organised by IHD, ILO and UN-ESCAP, December 14–16, 2014.
- o K.S.Chalapathi Rao participated in a Workshop on *Investment Agreements and Development Policy: The Way Forward*, organised by SSI (South Solidarity Initiative) along with Focus on the Global South, Third World Network and Madhyam, December 17, 2014.
- o Smitha Francis attended a lecture in a Workshop on *Investment Agreements and Development Policy: The Way Forward*, organised by SSI (South Solidarity Initiative) along with Focus on the Global South, Third World Network and Madhyam, December 17, 2014.
- o Jesim Pais participated in a Conference on *7<sup>th</sup> Indo-Japanese Dialogue*, organised by the Research Institute for Economic and Business Administration (RIEB), Kobe University, held at Japan Foundation, New Delhi, December 23, 2014.
- o Shailender K. Hooda attended a Special Lecture delivered by Professor Dean Jamison, University of California, San Francisco on The Lancet Commission on Investing in Health's report 'Global Health 2035: A World Converging within a Generation,' at Lakshmiapati Singhanian Auditorium, PHD House, New Delhi, February 02, 2015.
- o Satyaki Roy acted as Discussant in two sessions of *CESP Young Scholars' Seminar*, JNU, March 09–11, 2015.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury participated in the Workshop on *Higher Education and Employability*, organised by National University of Educational Planning and Administration, March 12–14, 2015.
- o Pradeep K. Choudhury attended the *5<sup>th</sup> Raja Chelliah Memorial Lecture* on 'Issues in India's External Sector,' organised by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, held at India International Centre, New Delhi, March 13, 2015.

## 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. The Institute has regular Internship Programme with the Department of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh the 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 Interns made presentations on April 28, 2014 at the institute on the following topics:

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

## STAFF MATTERS

---

- o Dr Partha Pratim Sahu who was on one year lien to Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR) Ahmadabad, joined back the institute on September 01, 2014.

## 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, ISID Website, Auditorium & Conference Rooms 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 of the Institute's databases are continuously updated in line with its research programme and the analytical requirements of faculty and scholars working in public policy formulation and monitoring. The databases place special emphasis on foreign investment, technology, international trade, corporate sector & governance, labour & employment and social sector issues. A special feature of the Institute's database on corporate sector is that the basic unit of information is the company. The active databases encompass the following aspects:

- o Corporate Sector: Company Finances, First Source, Mergers and Acquisitions, Private Corporate Business Sector in India (RBI), Prowess database of CMIE, Digital Library of Company Annual Reports and Prospectuses.
- o Foreign Investments: Approvals/inflows of Inward FDI and Outward Investments.
- o Employment: NSSO (Unit level data) (Employment and Un-Employment, Consumer Expenditure, Participation in Education, Unorganised Manufacturing, Trade, Non-directory Trade Establishments & Own Account Trading, Informal Non-Agricultural Enterprises, Unorganised Services excl. Trade & Finance, etc.)
- o Industry: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) – State & Industry (three-digit level), Database on Industrial Sector in India (Vol. II), Pharmaceuticals.
- o Others Databases: National Accounts Statistics, Domestic Products of States of India (EPWRF), IMF Trade Statistics, World Development Indicators.

The following databases were updated during 2014-15:

- o Prowess Release 4.15 database of CMIE
- o Annual Reports Database of BSE and NSE listed Companies and some of the important private limited companies: 2014-15

- o FDI Markets – Financial Times, London
- o PharmaTrac – AIOCD AWACS
- o Corporate Affiliations and M&As – Thomson Reuters
- o Institute's MoU with IMF to access their databases from the IMF E-library service is continuing
- o EPW Research Foundation's India Time Series Database containing 13 Module set of macroeconomic indicators
- o IndiaStat – Socio-economic statistical data
- o Database on Towns and Cities in India

## 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. Its collection includes both print and electronic resources including books, journals, technical reports, standards, thesis and other material. 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, policy makers and journalists.



A view of 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/reports, etc., obtained with the help of networking exercises with the national and international organisations/institutions. The library is subscribing 139 academic journals, periodicals & magazines and 15 English daily newspapers. During the year 2014–15, 399 books and other documents were added to the library. The total holdings in the library stood at 12,639 as on March 31, 2015.

Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) scheme is adopted for the processing of documents in the library. The housekeeping operations and catalogue is computerized using 'SOUL' integrated library software. Online Public Access Catalogue search is provided to readers. Searches can be made by author, title, subject, class number, publisher or by words in title and Boolean search.

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.

**o 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.

- a) e-Databases:
  - i) CMIE – Prowess;
  - ii) EPWRF India – Time Series online database (13 modules) and
  - iii) IndiaStat (Datenet India)
- b) Full text e-journals:
  - i) EconLit;
  - ii) JSTOR and
  - iii) Political Science Collection.

Additionally, the library subscribed to 26 full text E-journals from Sage India and 1 from EPWRF, and, has access to full text articles of these through login & password facility. Besides these, the Library continued subscribing to IMF E-Library statistics which includes (i) International Financial Statistics; (ii) Balance of Payments Statistics; (iii) Direction of Trade Statistics; (iv) Government Finance Statistics; and (v) Trade and Investment.

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 600 documents is accessible to the researchers through Greenstone software.

**o 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.

**o Library Services:** The library provides a variety of services to its users. These include:

*Reference and Bibliographic Services:* Staff available in the library to suggest sources of information and to assist in locating the required books/documents/back volume etc.

*Inter-library Loan:* Books/Journals which are not available with ISID may be obtained from other libraries on request through Inter Library Loan (ILL). It has also 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.

*Current Awareness Services:* A current awareness service is provided by the library on a regular basis in the form of new books/reports and new issues of journals on specific subjects that are added to library. Thus the researchers regularly come to know about additions library.

*CD-ROM Database Service:* Researchers can search the CD-ROM databases themselves or request the library staff for a comprehensive search.

*Reprographic/Photocopying Service:* The library arranges to provide photocopies of limited number of pages of books, journals and press clippings. Similar facility is extended to visitors also.

## Documentation Services

**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 2014-15, 14 social science journals have been identified and added to the database:

1. Asian Journal of Legal Education
2. Business Perspectives and Research
3. Contemporary Review of the Middle East
4. Higher Education for the Future
5. IIM Kozhikode Society and Management Review
6. Jadavpur Journal of International Relations (JNR)
7. Jindal Journal of Business Research
8. Journal of Asian Security and International Affairs (JASIA)
9. Journal of Land and Rural Studies
10. Journal of Social Inclusion Studies
11. South Asian Journal of Human Resources Management (SAJHRM)
12. Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Emerging Economies
13. Studies in People's History
14. South Asian Journal of Business and Management Cases

Presently, the On-Line Database Index covers 224 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:** A substantial amount of information on the corporate sector as well as on other economic trends, social and political events, analysis and comments, regularly reported in Newspapers, which help to understand and analyse public policy formulation and implementation. 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 by the Institute helps users to search, identify and view the clippings at the click of a button. During the year 2014–15, nearly 1,05,000 clipping images were added to the database. At present, the database contains more than 1.61 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 224 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 8,669 by the end of March 2015. Apart from the growing number of students, teachers, researchers and academicians accessing the ISID On-line Indexes, other categories

### Category-Wise Registered Users (as on March 31, 2015)

<i>User Category</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Universities: Indian	1842
Foreign	282
Institutions: Indian	1835
Foreign	149
Indian Colleges	954
Government Departments:	
Indian	303
Foreign	5
Private Bodies/Journalists	439
Others: Indian	2453
Foreign	199
INFLIBNET	208
<b>Sub-Total: Indian</b>	<b>8034</b>
<b>Foreign</b>	<b>635</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8669</b>



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 *Annexure 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. 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.

### 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
2012-13	8315
2014-15	8669

### 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, 2015 stood at 246. 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	27	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	Goa	2
Madhya Pradesh	12	Arunachal Pradesh	1
Delhi	12	Manipur	1
Rajasthan	11	Meghalaya	1
Orissa	11	Mizoram	1
Haryana	9	Nagaland	1
Bihar	8	Puducherry	1
Kerala	8	Sikkim	1
Uttarakhand	7	Tripura	1
Jammu and Kashmir	7		
<b>Total</b>			<b>246</b>

## MEDIA CENTRE

### o Media Studies/Films Completed

ISID, apart from all its work in the field of social science research, also dedicates itself to spreading awareness about the highs and lows 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 centre currently working on two-short films:

### o 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.

- o **Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh**  
Prof. Sucha Singh Gill, Director-General, CRRID requested ISID to remake the documentary film earlier made by the institute for them. The short film is about highlighting the core research activities, organisational structure and research infrastructure of the institute.

## THE CAMPUS

---

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



A view of the ISID Campus

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

*Other Features:*

- o Large conferencing facilities with central air-conditioning and 100 per cent power backup;
- o Fully-furnished Guest House facilities equipped with high-speed internet connectivity, dish television system, refrigerator, small kitchenette, etc.;
- o Recreational area with table tennis, badminton, caroms and chess;
- o State-of-the-art CCTV based infra-red night vision cameras are installed in the Institute for monitoring, surveillance and security issues; and
- o The office and campus are maintained in reasonably good standards to provide the most pleasant and safe environment for its staff and guests.

## **Diwali Celebrations**

This year Diwali function was celebrated on October 30, 2014 at the ISID Campus. The event was inaugurated by Lighting the lamp by senior faculty members. A spirited celebration featured various activities including singing and dancing performances. Staff members and their families enthusiastically took part in cultural events, performances, tambola, musical chairs for children & adults and dandiya. The event was well-attended and was a huge success.



Diwali celebrations in full swing

## FINANCES

---

The income and expenditure of the Institute was ₹1,334.41 lakhs and ₹929.46 lakhs respectively during the year 2014-15 as compared to ₹1,626.95 lakhs and ₹1,073.12 lakhs last year. There was an excess of income over expenditure of ₹95,800 during the year 2014-15, which was carried over to the balance sheet.

Institute received a grant of ₹213.00 lakhs from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) during the year towards salary (₹173.00 lakhs) and maintenance and development (₹40.00 lakhs). In addition, the Institute raised an amount of ₹313.13 lakhs on account of research programme & projects, interest from corpus fund and other receipts and ₹808.28 lakhs from its own sources.

The major items of expenditure are: establishment (₹426.31 lakhs), journals & periodicals and publications (₹6.25 lakhs), research programme (₹29.97 lakhs), interest payments on term loan and bank charges (₹228.84 lakhs), campus maintenance (₹112.76 lakhs), maintenance of equipment (₹22.75 lakhs) rates and taxes (₹77.91 lakhs), administrative expenses (₹23.55 lakhs), audit fee (₹1.12 lakhs), capital fund (₹300.00 lakhs), reserve fund (₹27.00 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 ₹362.47 lakhs on repayment of principal amount of term loan, purchase of computer & office equipment, civil works, books, etc. during the year. The expenditure was met mainly from the Institute's own resources. Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31 March 2015 is *Annexed*.

## MANAGEMENT

---

ISID functioned 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 the Director as the Board's Member-Secretary. The present Board was re-constituted in December 2011 for tenure of five years and it comprises 13 Members: academicians (7); public men (5); and official representative (1). The Board of Governors met three times during the year 2014-15.

The Board is assisted by four Sub-committees constituted by it under Rule 13(a) & (b) of the Memorandum of Association & Rules of the Institute for advising on finance, research, campus development & maintenance and administration & personnel matters. The Finance Committee had Four meetings; Campus Development & Maintenance Committee Two meetings; Research Advisory Committee One meeting;



The Board of Governors meeting in progress

and the Administration and Personnel Committee Three meetings during the year 2014-15. List of members of the Board of Governors and the Sub-committees of the Institute as on March 2015 is given in the *Annexure 5 & 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, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 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, WHO (SEARO), New Delhi, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), Global Development Network (GDN), Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), Third World Network (TWN), UN-ESCAP, South and South-West Asia Office, New Delhi, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), Society for Agro-Ecology (ISAE), Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture (ASHA), IBM India Research Laboratory (IBM-IRL) and UCO Bank. The support being extended by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) through hosting of the Institute's Website; Aircel Business Solutions and Tata-ILL (Internet Lease Line) for providing internet connectivity through high speed wireless link has immensely helped the Institute in serving the social science community. The ISID has continued to maintain close ties with other institutions in areas of mutual interest.



**Faculty and Staff Members**  
(as on March 31, 2015)

**Faculty**

<b>Prof. S.K. Goyal</b> <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.
<b>Prof. M.R. Murthy</b> <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.
<b>Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao</b>	M.Phil., Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.Sc. (Statistics), Andhra University, Waltair. <i>Research Interests:</i> Corporate sector, stock markets and foreign investments.
<b>Prof. K.V.K. Ranganathan</b>	Ph.D. (Commerce), Kurukshetra University; M.Com., Andhra University, Waltair. <i>Research Interests:</i> Foreign investments, corporate sector.
<b>Prof. Dinesh Kumar Abrol</b>	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.
<b>Prof. Seema Goyal Papola</b>	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.
<b>Dr Satyaki Roy</b> <i>Associate Professor</i>	Ph.D., University of Calcutta; M.A. (Economics), Jadhavpur University. <i>Research Interests:</i> Small enterprises, unorganised sector, labour and employment.
<b>Dr Jesim Pais</b> <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.

<b>Dr Mahua Paul</b> <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D. (Economics) and M.A. (Economics), Banaras Hindu University. <i>Research Interests:</i> International trade, econometrics.
<b>Dr Partha Pratim Sahu</b> <i>Assistant Professor</i> (On Lien till August 2014)	Ph.D. and M.Phil. (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi; M.A. (Economics), Sambalpur University, Sambalpur <i>Research Interests:</i> Industry, labour and employment.
<b>Dr Pradeep Kumar Choudhury</b> <i>Assistant 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.
<b>Dr Shailender Kumar</b> <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.
<b>Dr Swadhin Mondal</b> <i>Assistant Professor</i>	M.Sc., Ph.D. (Economics), Vidyasagar University <i>Research Interests:</i> Health-economics, pharmacoconomics, health financing and equity, health policy research and related fields.
<b>Dr Jinusha Panigrahi</b> <i>Assistant Professor</i> (Up to June 2014)	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

<b>Prof. T.S. Papola</b> <i>Honorary Professor</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.
<b>Shri M.M.K. Sardana</b> (IAS Retd) <i>Visiting Fellow</i>	M.Sc. (Hons) Physics, University of Punjab, Chandigarh. <i>Research Interests:</i> Policy issues.
<b>Shri Nilmadabh Mohanty</b> (IAS Retd) <i>Honorary Visiting Fellow</i>	M.A. (Economics), University of Wisconsin, USA; M.A. (Political Science), Allahabad University <i>Research Interests:</i> Sustainable development in India's mineral sector.

<b>Prof. H. Ramachandran</b> <i>ICSSR National Fellow</i>	Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.Tech./M.Phil Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi <i>Research Interests:</i> Quantitative Techniques, Urban and Regional Studies and Programme Evaluation
<b>Prof. T.P. Bhat</b> <i>Consultant</i>	Ph.D. (International Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.A. (Economics), Karnataka University, Dharwar <i>Research Interests:</i> WTO related issues such as trade, intellectual property and agriculture; global issues in finance; distributive trade; and small scale sector.
<b>Dr Smitha Francis</b> <i>Consultant</i>	Ph.D. (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, M.A. (Economics), University of Madras <i>Research Interests:</i> International trade and finance, industrial restructuring and industrial policy, Southeast Asian economies, and macroeconomic policy interactions under globalisation.

## Project Staff

<b>Mr Rahul Choudhury</b> <i>Research Associate</i>	M.A. (Economics), Assam University <i>Research Interests:</i> Trade, investment and regional integration.
<b>Ms Nidhi Singh</b> <i>Research Associate</i>	M.Sc. (Bio-technology), A.P.S. University, Rewa <i>Research Interests:</i> Bio-medical innovation and health technology assessment.
<b>Mr Pawan Preet Singh</b> <i>Research Associate</i>	M.A. Economics, Ambedkar University, Delhi <i>Research Interests:</i> Innovation and commercialization of medical device industry.

**Shri Sandip Pokhriyal**  
*Typist-cum-Programme Assistant*

**Ms Archana Choudhary**  
*Project Assistant*

## Staff Members

### Research Support & Library

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

Shri Amitava Dey  
*Assistant Librarian*  
Shri Sunil Kumar  
*Sr D.P. & Documentation Assistant*  
Shri Rakesh Gupta  
*Sr D.P. & Documentation Assistant*  
Ms Jyoti Sharma  
*Associate Media Production*

Ms Puja Mehta  
*Editorial & Publication Professional*  
Smt. Renu Verma  
*Documentation Assistant*  
Smt. Sultan Jahan  
*Documentation Assistant*  
Smt. Lakshmi Sawarkar  
*Documentation Assistant*  
Shri Bahadur Singh Papola  
*Library-cum-Documentation Assistant*  
Shri Manohar Lal Sharma  
*Maintenance Assistant*

#### **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 Saxena  
*D.P. Assistant*  
Shri Mohan Singh  
*Driver*  
Shri Amit Kumar  
*Driver*  
Shri Munna  
*Maintenance Assistant*  
Shri Krishan Mohan Singh  
*Maintenance Assistant*  
Shri Lalit Kumar Tata  
*Driver*

Shri Ashok Kumar  
*Maintenance Assistant*  
Shri Satyanarayan Yadav  
*Maintenance Assistant-cum-Gardener*  
Shri Munnu Lal  
*Maintenance Assistant-cum-Gardener*  
Shri Lalai  
*Maintenance Assistant-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)*

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

**A**

Abhigyan — Foundation for Organisational Research and Education (FORE), New Delhi  
Agricultural Economics Research Review — (Formerly 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 Journal of Legal Education — Sage Publications, New Delhi\*  
Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics — Serials Publications, New Delhi  
Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation — (Formerly 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  
Business Perspectives and Research — K.J. Somaiya Institute of Management Studies and  
Research, Mumbai\*

**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  
Commerce Spectrum — St. Peter's College, Kolenchery, Kerala  
Commodity Vision — Takshashila Academic of Economic Research Limited, Mumbai  
Communicator — Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi  
Company News & Notes (*Discontinued*) — Department of Company Affairs, New Delhi

Contemporary Education Dialogue — Sage Publications, New Delhi  
Contemporary Review of the Middle East — Sage Publication\*  
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)

## 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

## H

Higher Education for the Future — The Kerala State Higher Education Council/Sage Publication, New Delhi\*  
History and Sociology of South Asia — (Formerly Contemporary Perspectives: History and Sociology of South Asia) Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, 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

IIM Kozhikode Society and Management Review — Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode/Sage Publication, New Delhi\*

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

Jadavpur Journal of International Relations (JNR) — Jadavpur University / Sage Publication,  
 New Delhi\*  
 Jharkhand Journal of Social Development — Department of Economics, Vinoba Bhava  
 University, Ranchi  
 Jindal Journal of Business Research — O.P. Jindal Global University / Sage Publication, New  
 Delhi\*  
 Journal of Advances in Management Research — Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT-D),  
 New Delhi  
 Journal of Asian Security and International Affairs (JASIA) — Sage Publication, New Delhi\*  
 Journal of Business Thought — Sri Guru Gobind Singh College of Commerce, University of  
 Delhi, Delhi  
 Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies — Institute of Constitutional &  
 Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi  
 Journal of Creative Communications — Sage Publications, New Delhi  
 Journal of Economic and Social Development — Department of Economics, Vinoba Bhava  
 University, Hazaribag  
 Journal of Economic Policy and Research — Institute of Public Enterprises (IPE), Hyderabad  
 Journal of Economics and Commerce — DAV PG College, Varanasi  
 Journal of Educational Planning & Administration — National Institute of Educational Planning  
 and Administration (NIEPA), New Delhi  
 Journal of Emerging Market Finance — Indian Development Foundation (IDF), India, New  
 Delhi  
 Journal of Environmental Studies and Policy — Tata Energy Resources Institute (TERI), New  
 Delhi  
 Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Emerging Economies — University of Essex/  
 Institute of Management Technology, Ghaziabad\*  
 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 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 Land and Rural Studies — Centre for Rural Studies, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie / Sage Publication, New Delhi\*

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 Vistas — (formerly Journal of Marketing Trends) 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 Inclusion Studies — Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi\*

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: 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: Journal of Social and Management Sciences — National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM), Pune  
 Prashasnika — H.C.M. Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur  
 Pratibimba (The Journal of IMIS) — Institute of Management and Information Science (IMIS), Bhubaneswar  
 Productivity — National Productivity Council, New Delhi

## R

Rajagiri Journal of Social Development — Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery, Kochi  
 Reserve Bank of India Bulletin — Department of Economic Analysis & Policy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Mumbai  
 Reserve Bank of India Occasional Papers — Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Mumbai  
 Review of Agrarian Studies — Foundation of Agrarian Studies and Tulika Books, Kolkata  
 Review of Development and Change — Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai  
 Review of Market Integration — India Development Foundation, Gurgaon, New Delhi  
 Review of Professional Management — New Delhi Institute of Management, New Delhi  
 RIS Digest (Discontinued) — Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi

## S

Sarvekshana — National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Delhi  
 Science, Technology and Society — Society for Promotion of S&T Studies, (JNU), New Delhi  
 Seminar — Romeshraj Trust, New Delhi  
 Small Enterprises Development, Management & Extension Journal — National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad  
 Social Action — Social Action Trust, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi  
 Social Change — Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi  
 Social Change and Development — Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati  
 Social Science Gazetteer — The Indian Social Science Association, Mangalore  
 Social Science Probings (Discontinued) — People's Publishing House Ltd, New Delhi  
 Social Scientist — Social Scientist, New Delhi  
 Social Work Chronicle — Department of Social Work, Assam University and Publishing India Group, New Delhi  
 Sociological Bulletin — Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi  
 South Asia Economic Journal — Institute of Policy Studies, Colombo; Research and Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi  
 South Asian Business Review — Birla Institute of Management Technology, Greater Noida

South Asian Journal of Business and Management Cases — Birla Institute of Management Technology, Greater Noida\*

South Asian Journal of Human Resources Management (SAJHRM) — Sage Publication, New Delhi\*

South Asian Journal of Macroeconomics & Public Finance — Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

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

Studies in People's History — Sage Publication, 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, Jammu & Kashmir

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

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 2014-15



**Annexure-3****State-wise Distribution of Registered Users**  
(as on March 31, 2015)

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Delhi	1679	Jammu & Kashmir	71
Maharashtra	914	Bihar	60
Tamil Nadu	690	Puducherry	57
Andhra Pradesh	640	Jharkhand	47
Karnataka	556	Himachal Pradesh	40
Uttar Pradesh	544	Chhattisgarh	39
Gujarat	474	Meghalaya	21
Kerala	450	Tripura	19
West Bengal	394	Goa	19
Haryana	326	Arunachal Pradesh	11
Punjab	254	Mizoram	9
Madhya Pradesh	173	Nagaland	9
Rajasthan	148	Sikkim	5
Orissa	115	Manipur	5
Assam	86	Telangana*	5
Chandigarh	77	Daman & Diu	3
Uttarakhand	73	Unclassified	32
Total			8,669

**Annexure-4****Regional Distribution of Foreign Registered Users**  
*(as on March 31, 2015)*

<i>Region</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Northern America	193
Northern Europe	111
Western Europe	72
Eastern Asia	56
Southern Asia	45
South-Eastern Asia	31
Oceania	25
Western Asia	20
Western Africa	15
South America	12
Southern Europe	10
Eastern Europe	9
Eastern Africa	8
Central America	5
Southern Africa	5
Northern Africa	4
Central Asia	1
South Western Europe	1
Others	12
Total	635

**Board of Governors**  
*(as on March 31, 2015)*

**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*

**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 NOMINEE**

**The Member-Secretary**

*Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi*

#### **MEMBER-SECRETARY**

**Prof. M.R. Murthy**

*Director, ISID*

## Sub-committees (as on March 31, 2015)

### Research Advisory Committee

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

### Finance Committee

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

- |    |   |               |
|----|---|---------------|
| 5. | <b>Member-Secretary</b><br><i>ICSSR</i>           | <b>Member</b> |
| 6. | <b>Prof. M.R. Murthy</b><br><i>Director, ISID</i> | <b>Member</b> |

#### **Administration and Personnel Committee**

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

#### **Campus Development and Maintenance Committee**

- |    |  |                        |
|----|--|------------------------|
| 1. | <b>Shri Kishore Lal</b><br><i>Former Member of Parliament &amp; Secretary General,<br/>Centre of Applied Politics, New Delhi</i> | <b>Chairman</b>        |
| 2. | <b>Prof. S.K. Goyal</b><br><i>Founder Director &amp; Emeritus Professor, ISID</i>  | <b>Member</b>          |
| 3. | <b>Prof. Kuldeep Mathur</b><br><i>Former Professor, Centre for the Study of Law &amp; Governance,<br/>J.N.U., New Delhi</i>      | <b>Member</b>          |
| 4. | <b>Prof. Seema Goyal Papola</b><br><i>ISID</i>   | <b>Member</b>          |
| 5. | <b>Shri Samir Rastogi</b><br><i>Architect</i>  | <b>Special Invitee</b> |
| 6. | <b>Shri C.S.P. Sastry</b><br><i>Engineer Consultant</i>  | <b>Special Invitee</b> |
| 7. | <b>Shri P. Kameswara Rao</b><br><i>Finance Officer, ISID</i>   | <b>Member</b>          |
| 8. | <b>Prof. M.R. Murthy</b><br><i>Director, ISID</i>  | <b>Member</b>          |



# **Statement of Accounts**





**H.S. AHUJA & Co**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Off. H-61, Gobind Mansion  
Connaught Circus, New Delhi - 110 001  
Tel: +91 11 4587 4900-05 Fax: +91 11  
2332 2581  
Email: ca@hsahujaandco.com

**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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015; 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

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

Dated: 10-07-2015  
Place: New Delhi

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

<i>As at March 31, 2014</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>As at March 31, 2015</i>
1,00,00,000.00	Corpus Fund		1,00,00,000.00
500.00	Membership Fund		500.00
19,49,58,743.38	Capital Fund	A	22,53,58,046.38
1,71,29,023.81	Reserve Fund	B	1,99,24,823.81
3,58,71,057.00	Building Fund	C	4,33,71,057.00
18,78,36,335.30	Secured Loan from UCO Bank	D	15,72,83,428.30
6,16,12,875.00	Advances & Security Deposits	E	4,99,19,175.00
1,46,27,480.00	Current Liabilities & Provisions	F	1,47,02,416.00
49,464.00	Un-Utilised Grants	G	3,27,937.00
	Overdraft with Banks	H	73,06,195.22
<b>52,20,85,478.49</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>52,81,93,578.71</b>

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: 10-07-2015*

**Industrial Development  
Delhi  
at March 31, 2015**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>As at March 31, 2014</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>As at March 31, 2015</i>
45,80,68,643.73	Fixed Assets	I	46,37,62,708.73
3,69,44,687.00	Investments	J	4,41,24,744.00
1,57,42,760.99	Current Assets	K	1,73,88,875.68
4,52,454.00	Grants Receivable	G	1,69,200.00
1,06,72,234.27	Cash & Bank Balances	L	25,43,351.80
2,04,698.50	Stock of Publications	M	2,04,698.50
<b>52,20,85,478.49</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>52,81,93,578.71</b>

(S.K. Goyal)  
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)  
Chairman

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

<i>For the Year ended 31-03-14</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>For the Year ended 31-03-15</i>
4,54,15,916.00	Establishment Expenses	N	4,26,31,080.00
2,24,759.00	Journals & Periodicals		4,06,111.00
2,13,833.00	Publications		2,19,276.00
80,04,908.00	Research Programme and Seminars/Conferences		29,97,149.00
5,33,86,150.00	Administrative Expenses	O	4,65,80,062.00
67,416.00	Audit Fee		1,12,360.00
	<i>Provisions and Transfers:</i>		
75,00,000.00	a) Building Fund		75,00,000.00
1,00,000.00	b) Staff Welfare Fund		1,00,000.00
1,00,000.00	c) Disabled Children Medical Fund		1,00,000.00
50,00,000.00	d) Leave Salary		--
50,00,000.00	e) Reserve Fund		27,00,000.00
3,75,00,000.00	f) Capital Fund		3,00,00,000.00
1,82,653.00	Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		95,800.00
<b>16,26,95,635.00</b>			<b>13,34,41,838.00</b>

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: 10-07-2015



**Industrial Development  
Delhi  
for the Year ended March 31, 2015**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>For the Year ended 31-03-14</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>For the Year ended 31-03-15</i>
<i>Recurring Grant from ICSSR:</i>		
1,60,80,000.00	a) Salary Component	1,73,00,000.00
48,00,000.00	b) Development Component	40,00,000.00
34,44,346.00	Interest from Corpus Fund and others	35,08,464.00
5,61,04,961.00	Grants for Research Programme & Seminars/Conferences	2,77,73,323.00
8,22,05,220.00	Lease Rentals	8,08,27,809.00
61,108.00	Other Receipts	32,242.00
<b>16,26,95,635.00</b>		<b>13,34,41,838.00</b>

**(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>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
1) <b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>19,49,58,743.38</b>	<b>15,73,82,591.38</b>
2) <i>Amount added during the year</i>		
a) Cost of Complimentary Books added during the year	45,551.00	18,933.00
b) Books purchased out of project funds	53,752.00	57,219.00
c) Capital Grant from ICSSR for purchase of Assets	3,00,000.00	--
d) Amount transferred from Income & Expenditure Account	3,00,00,000.00	3,75,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,53,58,046.38</b>	<b>19,49,58,743.38</b>

**Schedule-B  
Reserve Fund**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
1) <b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>1,71,29,023.81</b>	<b>1,19,46,370.81</b>
2) <i>Add:</i>		
a) Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	27,00,000.00	50,00,000.00
b) Surplus for the year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	95,800.00	1,82,653.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,99,24,823.81</b>	<b>1,71,29,023.81</b>

**Schedule-C  
Building Fund**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
1) <b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>3,58,71,057.00</b>	<b>2,83,71,057.00</b>
2) <i>Add:</i>		
Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	75,00,000.00	75,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,33,71,057.00</b>	<b>3,58,71,057.00</b>

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

**Schedule-D  
Secured Loan from UCO Bank**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
1) <b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>18,78,36,335.30</b>	<b>21,81,33,566.30</b>
2) <i>Add:</i>		
Term Loan Review Charges	--	5,03,000.00
3) <i>Less:</i>		
Principal amount of term loan repaid during the year	3,05,52,907.00	3,08,00,231.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,72,83,428.30</b>	<b>18,78,36,335.30</b>

**Schedule-E  
Advances and Security Deposits**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
1) <b>Security Deposits:</b>		
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
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4,50,46,800.00</b>	<b>4,50,46,800.00</b>
2) <b>Advance Deposits:</b>		
a) IBM India Pvt Ltd (India Research Laboratory)	48,72,375.00	1,65,66,075.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>48,72,375.00</b>	<b>1,65,66,075.00</b>
<b>Total (1 + 2)</b>	<b>4,99,19,175.00</b>	<b>6,16,12,875.00</b>

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

**Schedule-F  
Current Liabilities and Provisions**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>SN</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
<b>A:</b>	<b>Security Deposits:</b>		
1)	M/s Bliss Refrigeration	1,01,747.00	1,01,747.00
2)	M/s R K Agencies	--	87,570.00
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>B:</b>	<b>Other Liabilities:</b>		
1)	Publications	1,24,839.00	1,24,839.00
2)	P H F I	29,156.00	--
3)	ICSSR National Fellowship -Prof. H. Ramachandran	18,717.00	--
4)	Leave Salary Fund with LIC	1,24,92,295.00	69,03,900.00
5)	Provision for Leave Salary payable to LIC	--	50,00,000.00
6)	Disabled Children Medical Fund	7,00,000.00	6,00,000.00
7)	Staff Welfare Fund	2,73,764.00	2,51,507.00
8)	TDS Payable	4,000.00	45,753.00
9)	M/s Acoustic Arts Pvt Ltd	--	5,27,281.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,47,02,416.00</b>	<b>1,46,27,480.00</b>

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development**  
**New Delhi**  
**Schedule-G**

<b>Details of Grants Received and Expenditure Incurred on various Research Projects for the year ending March 31, 2015</b> (Figures in Rupees)						
SN.	Particulars	Opening Balance as on 01-04-2014		Receipts during the year	Expenditure during the year	Closing Balance as on 31-03-2015
		Debit	Credit			Debit
(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	--	25,936.00	14,25,000.00	11,22,999.00	--
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	Estimating Impact of Increase in Tax on Prices of Tobacco Products in India: An Empirical Analysis - World Health Organisation	3,20,454.00	--	7,09,560.00	3,89,106.00	--
4	Port as Infrastructure, Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System from Colonialism to Globalisation - ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	--	23,528.00	34,200.00	91,928.00	34,200.00
5	To Study the Elasticity of Demand for Exports of Top 10 Commodities Group of India" - Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India	--	--	--	1,35,000.00	1,35,000.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,52,454.00</b>	<b>49,464.00</b>	<b>23,00,760.00</b>	<b>17,39,033.00</b>	<b>1,69,200.00</b>
						<b>3,27,937.00</b>

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development  
New Delhi  
Schedule-H  
Overdrafts with Bank**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
1) UCO Bank, Current Account	73,06,195.22	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,06,195.22</b>	<b>--</b>

**Schedule -I  
Fixed Assets Forming Part of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2015**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN Particulars</i>	<i>Cost as at 01-04-2014</i>	<i>Acquisitions/ additions during the year</i>	<i>Assets disposed off/transferred during the year</i>	<i>Cost of Assets as on 31-03-2015 Col. [(2+3)-(4)]</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>
1) Computer Systems	91,31,083.00	18,64,038.00	--	1,09,95,121.00
2) Office Equipment	63,79,208.15	4,18,272.00	--	67,97,480.15
3) Multi-Media Equipment	7,62,621.50	3,87,040.00	--	11,49,661.50
4) Furniture & Fixtures	88,36,242.05	--	--	88,36,242.05
5) Vehicles	23,15,122.00	--	--	23,15,122.00
6) Books	16,17,718.91	1,79,000.00	--	17,96,718.91
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	37,61,30,949.05	28,45,715.00	--	37,89,76,664.05
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	3,25,32,771.00	--	--	3,25,32,771.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,80,68,643.73</b>	<b>56,94,065.00</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>46,37,62,708.73</b>

*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-J  
Investments (At Cost and Face Value)**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
<b>A: Corpus Fund</b>		
1) FDR with PNB Housing Finance Ltd.	1,00,00,000.00	1,00,00,000.00
<b>B: Others</b>		
1) FDRs with UCO Bank	2,16,32,449.00	2,00,40,787.00
2) Leave Encashment Fund Invested with LIC of India		
- Opening Balance	69,03,900.00	19,46,333.00
Add : (a) Amount contributed during the year	50,00,000.00	50,00,000.00
(b) Interest credited by LIC	6,21,351.00	1,72,454.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,25,92,295.00</b>	<b>71,18,787.00</b>
Less : (a) Amount settled during the year	--	1,77,320.00
(b) Group Insurance Premium	32,956.00	37,567.00
<b>Balance</b>	<b>1,25,92,295.00</b>	<b>69,03,900.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,41,24,744.00</b>	<b>3,69,44,687.00</b>

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

**Schedule-K  
Current Assets**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

SN.	Particulars	31-03-2015	31-03-2014
<b>A:</b>	<b>Security Deposits:</b>		
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>B:</b>	<b>Other Current Assets</b>		
1)	M/s Bee Kay Décor	10,000.00	10,000.00
2)	CRRID	12,423.00	12,423.00
3)	M/s Bliss Refrigeration Pvt. Ltd.	2,59,375.00	--
4)	Interest Receivable/Accrued from PNB HFL	2,64,230.00	4,75,000.00
5)	Interest Receivable/Accrued from UCO Bank	27,13,333.00	22,44,136.00
6)	Interest Receivable from BRPL	11,178.00	11,178.00
7)	IBM (India) Pvt Ltd	9,668.00	98,729.00
8)	Indian Council of Social Science Research	39,114.00	43,948.00
9)	TDS Receivable	90,27,185.89	60,62,424.89
10)	Service Tax recoverable from IBM	24,76,545.79	30,63,147.10
11)	Service Tax recoverable from PHFI	82,823.00	82,823.00
12)	ICSSR National Fellowship -Prof. T.S. Papola	--	18,982.00
13)	ICSSR National Fellowship Prof. H. Ramachandran	--	4,983.00
14)	Public Health Foundation of India	--	16,096.00
15)	INFLIBNET	--	5,218.00
16)	Global Development Network	--	4,000.00
17)	M/s Interior Concepts	--	1,91,788.00
18)	Madras Diabetes Research Foundation	--	16,854.00
19)	TERI University	--	8,98,031.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,73,88,875.68</b>	<b>1,57,42,760.99</b>



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

**Schedule-L  
Cash and Bank Balances**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
1)	Cash in hand	27,299.72	18,192.72
2)	Bank Balances:		
	i) HDFC Bank Ltd, Current Account	24,11,290.65	24,45,653.65
	ii) UCO Bank, Current Account	0.00	81,04,875.47
	iii) UCO Bank (Corpus Fund) Savings Bank Account	4,964.43	7,630.43
	iv) UCO Bank, Savings Bank Account	6,661.00	6,402.00
	v) UCO Bank, Savings Bank Account	93,136.00	89,480.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,43,351.80</b>	<b>1,06,72,234.27</b>

**Schedule-M  
Stock and Value of Publications as on March 31, 2015**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>SN. Title</i>	<i>Stock in Hand (No. of Copies)</i>	<i>Stock with Manohar Publishers &amp; 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
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,04,698.50</b>

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

**Schedule-N  
Establishment Expenses**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
1)	Pay & Allowances	3,57,91,702.00	3,21,11,107.00
2)	Children Education Allowance	4,45,300.00	3,61,262.00
3)	Medical Expenses	11,82,364.00	11,55,674.00
4)	LTC/HTC	2,54,408.00	93,451.00
5)	Institutes Contribution to:		
	a) Provident Fund	41,57,306.00	58,69,422.00
	b) Gratuity Fund	8,00,000.00	8,25,000.00
	c) Leave Salary Fund	--	50,00,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,26,31,080.00</b>	<b>4,54,15,916.00</b>

**Schedule-O  
Administrative Expenses**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>	<i>31-03-2014</i>
1)	Computer Media & Maintenance	97,936.00	71,190.00
2)	Printing & Stationery	1,89,217.00	2,26,959.00
3)	Office Expenses	3,47,840.00	3,64,584.00
4)	Telephones & Postage Charges	2,31,856.00	2,80,931.00
5)	Rent and Maintenance Charges	6,60,000.00	6,00,000.00
6)	Vehicles: Fuel and Maintenance	2,81,690.00	3,54,615.00
7)	Travel & Local Conveyance	1,86,254.00	95,425.00
8)	Professional Fee	3,22,476.00	2,84,292.00
9)	Liveries	--	54,442.00
10)	Advertisement	36,630.00	8,861.00
11)	Maintenance & Repairs	47,96,524.00	64,42,159.00
12)	Electricity and Water Charges	35,43,397.00	8,57,661.00
13)	Security & Housekeeping Services	50,36,522.00	39,92,191.00
14)	Buildings and Equipment Insurance	1,74,681.00	1,73,497.00
15)	Ground Rent to DDA	2,03,855.00	2,03,855.00
16)	Property Tax to MCD	10,62,164.00	77,20,312.00
17)	Licence Fee to DDA	65,24,756.00	65,19,018.00
18)	Interest on Term Loan	2,26,92,044.00	2,49,18,865.00
19)	Bank Charges and other interest	1,92,220.00	2,17,293.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,65,80,062.00</b>	<b>5,33,86,150.00</b>

**Institute for Studies in Industrial Development**  
**New Delhi**  
**Schedule -P**  
**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes Forming Part of Accounts**  
**for the year ended March 31, 2015**

1. The books of accounts have been maintained on mercantile system of accounting.
2. The value of paper, stationery, computer media, CDs 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 Resource 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. Valuation of stock of unsold books has been made on the basis of valuation done by the Institute on actual cost basis.
6. Books/reports received on complimentary basis for ₹45,551/- have been capitalised during the year. There are certain un-priced books/reports and the value of which have been taken at ₹1/- per book/report.
7. The overheads charges wherever due to the Institute under the research studies and fellowships are taken to the Income and Expenditure account.
8. There is an excess of Income over Expenditure of ₹95,800/- during the year 2014-15, which has been transferred to the Reserve Fund.
9. A loan of ₹15,72,83,428.30/- outstanding with UCO Bank, IIPA Branch, New Delhi is secured against the immovable property of the Institute.
10. Over draft taken from UCO Bank is secured against Fixed Deposit Receipts.
11. A Provision for ₹1,00,000/-, and ₹1,00,000/- towards Staff Welfare Fund and Disabled Children Medical Fund respectively have been made in the accounts.
12. A Provision for ₹75,00,000/-, ₹27,00,000/-, and ₹3,00,00,000/- towards Building Fund, Reserve Fund and Capital Fund respectively has been made in the Income and Expenditure Account during the year, which the approval of the Board of Governors.
13. Temporary Buildings of ₹5,34,517.07/- appearing in the fixed assets schedule is not in the possession of the Institute.
14. Reconciliation of Fixed Assets is pending.
15. The balances outstanding in the name of various parties are subject to confirmation.
16. Previous year figures have been re-grouped wherever necessary.

**For M/s 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: 10-07-2015*

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

**Receipts and Payments Account of the ISID Corpus Fund  
for the year ending March 31, 2015**

*(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	11,65,000.00
	a) Fixed Deposits	1,00,00,000.00			
	b) Balance in UCO Bank	7,630.43			
	c) Interest Receivable	4,75,000.00	2.	<i>Closing Balance</i>	
2.	Interest received during the year	10,28,423.00		a) Fixed Deposits	1,00,00,000.00
				b) Interest Receivable	2,64,230.00
				c) TDS Receivable	76,859.00
				d) Balance in UCO Bank	4,964.43
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,15,11,053.43</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,15,11,053.43</b>

For M/s 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: 10-07-2015

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

<i>SN. Receipts</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1 Opening Balance	
a) Cash in Hand	18,192.72
b) UCO Bank SB A/c	6,402.00
c) UCO Bank SB A/c	89,480.00
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
2 Recurring Grant from ICSSR	
a) Salary Component	1,73,00,000.00
b) Development Component	40,00,000.00
3 Non-Recurring Grant from ICSSR	3,00,000.00
4 Interest & other income from Corpus Fund	10,28,423.00
5 Interest on FDRs	24,63,706.00
6 Interest from Savings Bank and other	16,335.00
7 <i>Research Programme Grants:</i>	
a) <i>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</i>	14,25,000.00
b) <i>Estimating Impact of Increase in Tax on Prices of Tobacco Products in India: An Empirical Analysis - World Health Organisation</i>	7,09,560.00
c) <i>Determinants and Impact of FDI in R&amp;D in Creation and Diffusion of Knowledge in Automobile Industry: A Study on Clusters in Bangalore, Chennai and NCR - Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), DST, Government of India</i>	1,32,000.00
d) <i>Port as Infrastructure, Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System from Colonialism to Globalisation - ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India</i>	34,200.00
8 Seminar Grants from ICSSR:	
a) India's Industrialisation: How to Overcome the Stagnation	30,000.00
b) Pharmaceutical Policies in India: Balancing Industrial and Public Health Interests	1,35,000.00
9 Collaborative Research Programme	2,34,32,640.00
10 Lease Rentals	6,52,47,279.00
<b><i>Carried Over ...</i></b>	<b><i>12,69,26,377.27</i></b>

**Industrial Development  
Delhi  
for the Year 2014–15**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<i>SN. Payments</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1 Establishment Expenses:	
a) Pay and Allowances	3,62,37,002.00
b) Institute's Contribution to PF	41,57,306.00
c) Contribution to Gratuity Fund	8,00,000.00
d) Medical Expenses	11,82,364.00
e) LTC/HTC	2,54,408.00
2 Journals & Periodicals	4,06,111.00
3 ICSSR Fellowships	8,30,631.00
4 Publications Expenses	2,19,276.00
5 Research Programme	40,61,673.00
6 Seminars/Conferences, Workshops & Training Programmes	6,74,509.00
7 Maintenance & Repairs	21,46,342.00
8 Electricity & Water Charges	35,43,397.00
9 Security & Housekeeping Services	50,36,522.00
10 Buildings and Equipment Insurance	1,74,681.00
11 DG Sets Maintenance	2,99,520.00
12 Lifts Maintenance	5,54,291.00
13 Air-Conditioning Equipment - Maintenance	11,16,879.00
14 Maintenance of Electric Sub-Station (ESS)	3,47,749.00
15 Maintenance of Fire Fighting System	75,221.00
16 Maintenance of other Office Equipment	2,56,522.00
17 Computer Media & Maintenance	97,936.00
18 Printing & Stationery	1,89,217.00
19 Office Expenses	3,47,840.00
20 Telephones & Postage	2,31,856.00
21 Rent and Maintenance Charges	6,60,000.00
22 Vehicles: Fuel & Maintenance	2,81,690.00
23 Travel and Local Conveyance	1,86,254.00
24 Professional Fee	3,22,476.00
25 Advertisement	36,630.00
26 Ground Rent to DDA	2,03,855.00
27 Property Tax to MCD	10,62,164.00
<b>Carried Over ...</b>	<b>6,59,94,322.00</b>

<i><b>brought over...</b></i>	<i><b>12,69,26,377.27</b></i>
11 User Charges	19,14,150.00
12 Maintenance Charges	1,36,66,380.00
13 On-line Database Index	39,69,000.00
14 Overheads from Research Projects	2,06,683.00
15 ICSSR - National Fellowships	8,73,313.00
16 Advances Received/Adjusted	45,12,120.18
17 Other Receipts	32,242.00
18 Overdraft From UCO Bank	73,06,195.22

<b>Total</b>	<b>15,94,06,460.67</b>
--------------	------------------------

(S.S. Kalra)  
Partner

(P. Kameswara Rao)  
Finance Officer

(M.R. Murthy)  
Director

*Dated: 10-07-2015*



<i><b>brought over...</b></i>	<b>6,59,94,322.00</b>
28 License Fee to DDA	65,24,756.00
29 Audit Fee	1,12,360.00
30 Interest on Term Loan	2,26,92,044.00
31 Interest on OD and Bank Charges	1,92,220.00
32 Purchase of Assets	
a) Computer Equipment	18,64,038.00
b) Office Equipment	4,18,272.00
c) Multi-media Equipment	3,87,040.00
d) Library Books	1,33,449.00
e) Additions to Buildings	28,45,715.00
33 Advances Paid/Adjusted	1,50,30,526.87
34 Repayment of Term Loan	3,05,52,907.00
35 TDS Recoverable	29,35,402.00
36 Investment in FDRs, Etc.	71,80,057.00
37 Closing Balances:	
a) Cash in Hand	27,299.72
b) UCO Bank SB A/c	6,661.00
c) UCO Bank SB A/c	93,136.00
d) UCO Bank (Corpus Fund A/c)	4,964.43
e) HDFC Bank Ltd - Current Account	24,11,290.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,94,06,460.67</b>

(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](mailto:info@isid.org.in); Website: <http://isid.org.in>*