

ISID

Twenty Ninth Annual Report

2015-16



2015-16



Institute for Studies in Industrial Development  
New Delhi

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2015-16**

**ISID**

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# **Institute for Studies in Industrial Development**

## **Annual Report 2015–16**

### **I. Introduction**

The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) was registered on October 7, 1986, as a national level policy research institution to focus on different aspects of India's industrial development such as investment, trade, technology, corporate sector, labour and employment issues. Over the years, the faculty of the Institute started paying attention to certain social sector issues like public health, healthcare financing and media studies also. ISID has a versatile research infrastructure comprising among others some unique databases which complement its research programme. The Institute was brought under the grant-in-aid scheme of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in the year 1988. It is also recognized as a non-commercial and public funded research and development organization 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 Organizations (SIRO) scheme. The Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, notified the ISID under section 35(1)(iii) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

### **II. Research Programme**

The Institute's research programme has its roots in the work done at the Corporate Studies Group (CSG) established at the Indian Institute of Public Administration in early eighties, an era in which the philosophy of planned economic development was still in currency. The programme has since undergone changes in tune with the radical transformation of India's economic policy environment. Over the years the research programme of the Institute was evolved to suitably accommodate the issues that came into sharp focus in the new regime. Following intense deliberations the Institute widened the ambit of its research to encompass select contemporary issues. The academic activities of the Institute are organised under the broad themes of: i) Industrialization issues; 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, with special focus on industrial development.

- i) **Industrialization:** Industrial policy, manufacturing sector, productivity, SMEs, relationship between organized, unorganised and services sectors, technology development, production networks/supply chains, regional development, infrastructure, special economic zones, industrial clusters & industrial corridors, land acquisition, displacement & rehabilitation, natural resources, sustainability, environment, industry studies, industrial statistics, etc.
- ii) **Corporate Sector, External Trade, Investment & Technology:** The process of liberalization of the Indian economy began by limiting reliance on public sector, privatization and de-reservation 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. The current policy environment, particularly in the context of globalization, throws up many issues. Taking the above broad factors into consideration, the following topics have been incorporated into the research programme, which can be monitored regularly and purposefully using company unit level data.
  - a) *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, privatization, private sector, public-private partnership, cooperatives, conduct-performance analysis, sectoral studies, etc.
  - b) *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, anti-dumping, non-tariff barriers, etc.
- iii) **Public Health, Pharma and Healthcare related Industries and Services:** This component of the research programme aims to understand the social, cultural and economic determinants of health as well as to study structure of 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 objective is to undertake research and build capacity in the areas of pharmaceuticals, medical devices and healthcare sectors, health innovation, R&D, IPR and other areas of health economics that support industry-health interface.
- iv) **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 un-organised workers; and, viii) Quality of labour force, demographic dividend and skill development.

- v) **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 through publication of books, research reports, articles in referred journals, working papers, monographs, policy briefs, presentations in conferences and through its 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 and Press Clippings Archive constitute the core research infrastructure of the Institute. ISID provides access to these databases to a large number of universities, centrally funded technical institutions, AICTE institutions, NLIST colleges and other academic institutions through E-Shodhsindhu, a consortium for higher education electronic resources of INFLIBNET, an inter University Centre of UGC.

### III. FACULTY

ISID had been functioning with a small number of faculty 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 the due process, seven scholars have joined the Institute faculty during May-June 2015. The list of faculty and staff members, as on March 31, 2016, is given in *Annexure 1*. The research programme for 2016–17 and 2017–18 envisages further expansion of faculty and research support staff and strengthening of infrastructure facilities, taking up more research studies, initiating training courses/workshops and organizing seminars and discussion meetings for promotion of debates and dissemination of research output and information.

### IV. Remembering the Founder Member

Professor T.S. Papola's association with ISID has been quite long, purposeful and memorable. He was a member of the Review Committee of the ICSSR which recommended the transformation of the erstwhile Corporate Studies Group (CSG) at IIPA into the present form ISID in 1985. He was signatory to the Memorandum





(1941-2015)

of Association of ISID in October 1986 and became its Director in January 2004. He continued his association with ISID till his last breath. He was known not only for his sterling academic contributions in the areas of labour and employment, development planning, industrial economics, regional development and enterprise development but also for being a great human being committed to defend what he believed to be right and what was in the interest of the under-privileged. During his long period of association with ISID, he had guided many young scholars and earned a special place in the hearts of all at the Institute.

## V. Research Projects Completed

### 1. India's Inward FDI Experience in the Post-liberalisation Period with Emphasis on the Manufacturing Sector

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has become the preferred form of external capital for developing countries as it is postulated to be associated with a number of intangibles and is projected as less volatile compared to portfolio investment. While the expectations from FDI have been articulated clearly, identification of FDI in India has never been free from major ambiguities some of which arose from the very manner in which FDI is defined globally. Analysis of critical operational aspects of FDI companies in India is often based on small sets of easily available companies ignoring the fact that a vast majority of FDI companies are unlisted and are registered as private limited companies. The important issues of contribution to India's trade balances, technology transfer, local R&D, entrepreneurship and profitability continue to be addressed on narrow base of companies or are dealt with in a perfunctory manner. Also international data on FDI are accepted unquestioningly not withstanding its many limitations and nuances.

ISID took up a research programme with the financial support of the ICSSR to address a few important gaps in the understanding of India's FDI inflows. Based on a wide variety of data sources, this study attempted to provide a realistic picture of the FDI inflows in its various dimensions and also to offer insights into global FDI flows which are essential to appreciate India's own experience, at a far more disaggregated level than any of the studies of India's inward FDI so far. The report also dealt with the policy regarding multi-brand retail trade and defence as also the operational aspects of FDI companies.

Overall, it emerged that the expectation that FDI would support the growth of their host economies would hardly be realised if the tendencies that were observed in the study are allowed to perpetuate. The observations point to the need for

a change in India's strategy towards FDI. The papers prepared under the project were presented in a well-attended National Seminar organised at the ISID during March 11-12, 2016 with the financial support of the ICSSR.

The three year research programme sponsored by ICSSR was initiated in 2014 and the programme was steered by Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao and Prof. Biswajit Dhar of Jawaharlal Nehru University. Other scholars who took part in the study were: Prof. K.V.K. Ranganathan, Dr Reji K. Joseph, Dr Swati Verma, Dr Beena Saraswathy and Ms Manya Budhiraja.

## **2. Linkage between the Growth of Manufacturing Sector as reflected by the Annual Survey of Industries and Export Growth Rates**

The study examines the empirical association between the manufacturing output and export growth in India. The identification of the linkage between output and exports is important because strong and robust production capabilities tend to assist the effective penetration of industrial products in the world market. Therefore, the study, using both statistical and econometric methodology, tried to assess the economic linkages between output and exports during 2004-2011, a period of significant growth surge in India. The analysis is carried out at the broad sectoral level (2-digit) and at the disaggregate industry level (4-digit). As part of the study, the concordance between industry and trade classification, (i.e., NIC and HS) was carried out at the disaggregate level. A major contribution of the study was the construction of a consistent industry data series at the disaggregate level by developing a concordance between NIC-2008 and NIC-2004 using the plant level information from the CSO. The econometric analysis was carried out using various panel estimation techniques.

The study found that both output and exports have expanded considerably across a large number of industrial sectors during the reference period. However, the growth rate was relatively volatile in the latter. The robust growth performance was noticed among chemicals, metals, machinery and transport equipment, which are relatively more technology intensive industries. In contrast, due to high domestic demand bias, several traditional labour intensive industries such as food, plastics, wood, textiles, etc., did not exhibit a strong correlation in output and exports. Results of the econometric exercise further confirms the significance of improving the domestic output base for the export success as the estimated elasticity was found to be close to unity for a number of industries, especially at the disaggregate technology and knowledge intensive segments. The findings were robust to different estimation techniques and data aggregation. Thus, the study reveals that in order to enhance the trade prospects of Indian manufacturing, the domestic industry needs to improve its supply capability by investing in skills, knowledge and technology upgrading activities. However, since knowledge allocation is subject to

several market imperfections, the government should intervene and implement policies which augment this process in the long run.

The study was sponsored by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. The research team comprises of Prof. T.P. Bhat, Dr Mahua Paul and Dr R. Rijesh. Final Report was submitted to the Department in September 2015.

### **3. Understanding India's Industrial Development Puzzle through the Interactions between Industrial Policy and Trade Policy: A Case Study of the Electronics Industry**

This study examined the interplay between trade and investment liberalisation and domestic manufacturing sector growth dynamics by analysing the impact of parallel processes of trade and investment liberalisation that have had an impact on the Indian electronics industry. The analysis of India's electronics trade revealed a huge increase in the levels of intra-industry trade (IIT) across-the-board with major trading partners (except where it was already high, like for the US and Singapore), and reflects the globalised production patterns in the electronics industry following the implementation of ITA-1. However, significantly, in the case of the US, followed by South Korea, the UAE, and China, India is predominantly trading in products that are horizontally differentiated. Meanwhile, levels of India's vertical integration is observed to be very high with Malaysia, followed by Thailand, while it was always high with Singapore due to its entrepôt role, especially in the context of the East Asian electronics value chains. While this clearly points to a high degree of trade integration between India and the ASEAN trading partners involving vertical specialisation, whether this reflects India's participation in Southeast Asian electronics value chains requires further investigation.

Meanwhile, the analysis of related party transactions of selected foreign-invested firms clearly showed that the small amount of FDI that has come into electronics manufacturing has only led to larger value of imports and continuous drain of foreign exchange through intra-firm transactions under various heads. The case studies also did not reveal any significant presence of IIT involving the parent and subsidiary, as imports dominated related party transactions and exports from India were not seen to be significant in related party transactions. With the incentives for domestic production diluted and subverted because of trade and investment liberalisation and in the absence of coherent industrial policy support to effectuate the necessary firm-level, industry-level and economy-wide productivity conditions required for efficient domestic production, trade integration into the Southeast Asian-centred regional electronics value chains occurred without continuously building and upgrading domestic capabilities. The study's findings make it clear how such a development trajectory makes the country's production and consumption lines dependent on other countries' production systems leading to rising import

dependence and adverse consequences in the medium and long term. This internal study was undertaken by Dr Smitha Francis, Consultant.

#### **4. Developing a Bio-medical R&D and Innovation Landscape for India: A Scoping Study**

As follow up of its commitment to the WHO Assembly in 2008 the Government of India is required to establish a biomedical R&D and innovation observatory. The WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia (SEARO) wishes to take the idea of development of an observatory for biomedical R&D and innovation landscape at the national level to its logical end in India and carry this experience to the other countries of SEARO region. The research team constituted by ISID was awarded this coping study for the development of a biomedical R&D and Innovation observatory for India as a short term project.

In this study, the idea of observatory for developing the biomedical R&D and innovation landscape for India is evaluated. The study assesses the strengths and weaknesses of currently deployed ways of tracking the actors (funding agencies) in respect of collecting the required information on the emerging biomedical R&D and innovation landscape. It suggests that there exist some formidable barriers that the present system faces in respect of the collection and analysis of information. These barriers need to be removed by making changes in the system of steering and coordination. The study report brings out that the most critical steps concern the establishment of institutional mechanisms and giving incentives to the stakeholders for providing, as a matter of routine, relevant data to the national observatory.

The idea of establishment of a national observatory will be hopefully pursued to its logical end by the WHO. The institutional changes sought for the establishment of a system of collection and analysis of information on biomedical R&D and innovation would come through soon. The Institute wishes to thank the individuals whose contribution was critical in the evaluation of sources of data and the completion of survey of the TB R&D and innovation landscape.

The study completed in the month of November, 2015 was accepted by the WHO-SEARO. Prof Dinesh Abrol was the team leader and other members of team are: Nidhi Singh, Manjari Manisha and Chanda Priyadarshani, Zakir Thomas (OSDD), Geetha Vani Rayasam (CSIR) and Manisha G Singh (CSIR).

#### **5. 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 per cent) is slightly lower than all-India percentage of 31.16. The growth rate of urban population in Uttarakhand between 2001 and 2011 was significantly higher (37.33%) than all-India value of 31.88 per cent. The State is characterised by highly

uneven distribution of population—with over 55 per cent of the population of Dehradun district living in urban areas to less than four per cent in Bageshwar.

In this background, besides an introductory chapter which outlines the terms of reference for the study, the report is presented in five chapters. Chapter two brings out the basic attributes of urbanisation in the state. Using essentially Census data, the second chapter underlines the broad relationship between physiography of the state and the degree of urbanisation, and brings out spatial inequality in the level of urbanisation, growth in the number of towns by different size classes, urban population growth, size-growth relationship and areal expansion of towns between 2001 and 2011. The third chapter addresses issues of urban hierarchy and analyses horizontal and vertical gaps in the hierarchy of urban system of the state. Concepts of rank-size distribution and centrality are illustrated with empirical urban data of Uttarakhand. The Chapter also assesses urban infrastructure and ranks the towns according to per capita availability of urban basic services. Chapter four summarises the participatory appraisal of city problems as perceived by various stakeholder groups in thirteen selected towns of the state. The chapter includes details of the field notes taken during the discussions with the focus groups. The fifth chapter deals with slums issues based on an analysis of secondary data provided in the Census 2011, discussions with slum dwellers in the thirteen selected towns and the sample household surveys conducted in slums in Dehradun and Haridwar. The sixth chapter reflects on the gaps in infrastructure, and summarises the conclusions derived from the preceding chapters.

The study was commissioned by the IV-State Finance Commission set up by the Uttarakhand Government. The final report of the study was submitted to the Commission in March 2016. Prof. H. Ramachandran, formerly ICSSR National Fellow at the Institute is the Project Coordinator.

## **6. Estimating Incidence of Tobacco Products Use in India: An Empirical Analysis**

Tobacco use is responsible for 9 to 10 per cent of global adult deaths and considered as one of the major risk factors for non-communicable diseases. Internationally, it is recognized that a tax-driven price hike of tobacco products result in declining tobacco intake, more particularly among the current users, while preventing new users from initiating. Tobacco taxes, however, have not resulted in reducing tobacco consumption at the population level in India. In order to understand the effectiveness of tobacco taxation in India, this study examines (i) whether an increase in tax rate leads to full or partial increase in price of tobacco (ii) tactics used by industry to manipulate prices and (iii) whether tax-driven price hike is sufficient or should it be raised to offset the income advantages enjoyed by the consumer. WHO Country Office for India in association with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India sponsored this study to ISID. ISID completed the study in collaboration with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI)

by associating principal researchers namely, Dr Shailender Kumar, Dr Sarit Kumar Rout, Mr Pritam Datta and Dr Swati Srivastava representing both the Institutions. The manuscript was extensively reviewed by health economist, tobacco control expert and officials from MOHFW and WHO. After incorporating the relevant comments the report was submitted to WHO. WHO accepted and appreciated the study and organised an Expert Group Consultation on Tobacco Taxation to disseminate its findings on February 17, 2016 in New Delhi. The study received high appreciation from academicians and civil society actors and also attracted wide coverage in both print and electronic media.

## **7. Constructing an Urban India**

Indian policymakers, for a long time, argued that India lives in its 600,000 villages and hamlets. Consequently, the development policies were and are, to a substantial extent, geared to discourage rural-urban migration. The question is whether one wants the country's demography to be eternally rural-agricultural? It is argued in this 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 focusing 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 government's land acquisition policy vis-à-vis land as a commodity traded in the market.

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

The report is presented in six chapters as follows: (i) Urbanisation and Urban Growth in India, (ii) Towards Constructing an Urban India, (iii) Urban Industrial Corridors, Special Economic Zone and Smart Cities, Overlaps and Gaps in India's Urbanisation Policy, (iv) The Question of Land for Urban Expansion and Growth, (v) Intensity of Use of Land in Urban Areas, and (vi) In Conclusion – The Three Urban Missions.

A report was prepared and submitted to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) by Prof. H. Ramachandran, as a part of ICSSR National Fellowship programme, in July 2015.

## **Research Projects Ongoing**

### **1. 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 with interaction with small firms to assess the impact of global integration of the Indian pharmaceutical industry. The two year study is sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) will be completed in March 2017. Prof. Dinesh Abrol is the Project Coordinator.

### **2. Changing Perspectives of Women's Work and Decline in Female Labour Force Participation Rate in Rural India: A Case of Odisha**

Falling employment opportunities of women, especially in rural areas continue to remain as a conundrum for the Indian economy, in a period when the economy is witnessing accelerating economic growth, rising education levels among women, and falling fertility rates. Recent evidence from national statistics indicates that there has been huge decline in female labour force participation rates in rural India. A large amount of literature has also examined recent trends in rural female labour



force participation, mostly based on secondary data. In contrast, the present study based on secondary data and primary survey (household information gathered from 450 household in nine villages chosen from three districts of Odisha) revisits various aspects of women's work and the phenomenon of declining female labour force participation rate. This study explores various factors such as the social, demographic, economic and cultural, that are affecting the labour force participation rate of women in rural areas. This study expects to obtain some interesting results which have important policy implications. The analysis also intends to open up a rich research agenda, including further investigation of various issues regarding women's work, who remain voiceless and confined to the marginal spaces of the formal and informal sectors of both the economy and society. The study is being supported by the S.R. Shankaran Chair National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad. Dr Partha Pratim Sahu is the Principal Researcher.

## ISID Foundation Day

*May 01, 2015*

May First of every year is celebrated as the Foundation Day of ISID. The 28<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day was started with the lighting of the lamp by the Chief Guest Shri Yashwant Sinha followed by Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, Chairman, ISID; Prof. S.K. Goyal, Vice-chairman, ISID; Prof. S.R. Hashim; Shir Kishore Lal; Prof. K.S. Chalapati Rao; Prof. T.S. Papola; and Prof. D.D. Narula, Founder Members of ISID.

Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, while welcoming Shri Yashwant Sinha, said that Shri Sinha, after quitting a promising career in civil services, opted to go into public service by entering active politics. There also he did exceedingly well. He was a Minister of Finance and Minister of External Affairs. He has a very rounded view of the governance as he had worked in State Government as well as at the Centre. He combines usual politics with knowledge, equipoise, balance and precise articulation. He thanked Shri Sinha for agreeing to deliver the Foundation Day Lecture at a short notice.

Shri Chaturvedi added that he was particularly happy with the idea of Prof. Goyal to acknowledge the services rendered by the Founding Members to the institute. While felicitating the founding members,



Chief Guest Shri Yashwant Sinha Felicitating Prof. D.D. Narula, on the Foundation Day Eve



Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director ISID, dwelt at length on their support and encouragement and also recalled the contributions of the late Prof. Moonis Raza, Prof. M.V. Mathur, Dr Abid Hussian, Prof. G.S. Bhalla.

## Foundation Day Lecture

The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development extended an invitation to Shri Yashwant Sinha, former Union Finance & External Affairs Minister, to speak at its 28<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day function, which he had graciously accepted. Before beginning his talk on the Role and Relevance of the Planning Commission in the Current Situation, Shri Sinha thanked Prof. S.K. Goyal and Shri T.N. Chaturvedi for their kind words of welcome and said that he felt honoured to speak on this occasion.

Reflecting on the working of the Planning Commission, Shri Sinha said that the role and relevance of the Commission has been repeatedly questioned for the past many years. The Commission occupied the centre stage in all critical economic and social decisions. But the pivotal role it was known to have played in shaping the country's development trajectory is conspicuously missing ever since India started shifting to a market-driven economy. Though all



Shri Yashwant Sinha delivering the  
Lecture on the Foundation Day

major policy decisions are referred to the Commission even today, its opinion is no longer paramount. Its diminishing role is also evident from the fact that the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)—an important component of the Central Plan of the Government of India—is declining. As head of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance in the last Lok Sabha, Shri Sinha said that he had recommended that the Commission needs to change its outlook because it had been working in the old-fashioned way.

The soul of the Planning Commission is the Perspective Planning Division, which is responsible for analysing, assessing, estimating and making projections relating to quantitative dimension of medium- and long-term development plans. Over the years a lot of work has been done by this division but, of late, the work is being neglected by the Commission. The fact that 69 years after independence many of the people should be forced to live in conditions which are not only nearly primitive, but despicable, has led the country down. It happened because the planning process in this country was usurped by the daily functions which only a ministry of the Government of India should perform. It thus becomes important to replace the Commission with a suitable body.

Taking note of the present scenario, he said that to understand the need for a new institution, one should look at what is happening at the panchayat, block and the district levels. Plans are made only as a formal response to some law or requirement, but they are never observed in practice. What is needed is a replica of the South Korean Saemaul Undong model. The Saemaul Undong is a community-based rural development programme for improving the basic living conditions and environment. It encourages a sense of unity and belief in citizens that they can be a part of making their community and their country a better place to live. Rural development is of vital significance if the development goals are to become reality.

The other important questions are: Who will undertake a national-level review of what needs to be done for the development of backward areas and for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes? Who is going to review what needs to be done for the youth and the women? Undoubtedly, the states will do it within their territories, but it is the Government of India which is equipped to do this work at the national level. Besides, there are supra national, global, and international issues. Is the Finance Ministry alone equipped to deal with this? What is the role of the line ministries? This is where the Commission needs to play a bigger role. These needs will continue to persist, but the government will have to find ways and means to deal with them.

A close look at the major schemes floated by the government will reveal that a large number of schemes are irrelevant. In India, we follow the policy of "one size fits all," particularly the Planning Commission. But this approach has been one of the biggest failures of the Commission. It is believed that the important elements in successful implementation of schemes are that (i) federalism must be strengthened, (ii) states must get more powers, and (iii) they must have greater flexibility to implement schemes and programmes. In this context, the Niti Aayog's sub-group of chief ministers headed by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has decided to reduce the number of centrally-sponsored schemes. The point to be considered here is that the number of schemes run by the Government of India to meet its constitutional obligations should not be more than 10. Besides, schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) should be promoted. Though there are a number of schemes such as the 80:20, 70:30, 60:40 or 50:50 schemes, including other financing patterns that have evolved over time, the PMGSY is a 100 per cent centrally-sponsored scheme, monitored by the Government of India. This not only allows the Centre to impose certain conditions on the states, but also helps keep close track of the agencies involved. Thus, the Government of India, in cooperation with the states, should run a very limited number of schemes guided by the principles governing the working of the PMGSY.

According to reports, India is slated to grow by 8–10 per cent over the next 15 years. Though a band of 8 to 10 per cent has been specified, there is a world of difference between the two. Consequently, a moot question is: What is the rate of growth that

India should aim for in the next 15 years keeping in view the challenge of eliminating poverty and of improving the quality of life? There is no doubt that in the halcyon days, between 2003 and 2008, India grew at nearly 10 per cent, but it gives the impression of adhocism. The process to achieve the desirable growth rate will start once the rate has been fixed. In this context, the importance of FDI cannot be overlooked. Economic reforms are interlinked to FDI, which brings with it capital, and thus investment. Further, investment promotion builds a strong business environment as it helps attract new investors and retain the existing ones. But this should not become the sum total of our efforts. Attention should also be given to domestic saving—an important source of capital which maintains financial stability and promotes economic growth.

Lastly, it is absolutely essential that we do not ignore the people in backward areas. There is a potential danger in the disconnect between the national capital and what is happening in the state capitals, between the state capital and the districts, and between the district headquarters and the rural areas. Further, development and empowerment of the backward classes to bring them on par with the rest of the society is a commitment enshrined in the Constitution. This can be fulfilled by ensuring equal rights, thus enabling them to develop their potential as agents of social change through the process of planned development.

In the end, Shri Sinha called upon the scholars at ISID to study these issues to help the government decide the future course of action.

## VIII. Conferences / Seminars

### 1. India's Post-1991 Inward FDI Experience: Looking Beyond the Aggregates

National Seminar, *March 11–12, 2016*

ISID in collaboration with the ICSSR organised a Seminar on 'India's Post-1991 Inward FDI Experience: Looking Beyond the Aggregates' during March 11–12, 2016. The objective of the Seminar was to disseminate the findings of the ICSSR-sponsored study titled 'India's Inward FDI Experience in the Post-liberalisation Period with Emphasis on the Manufacturing Sector' and to get feedback from the participants.



Prof. K.L. Krishna, Chief Guest speaking at the Inaugural Session of the Seminar

*Session 1* analysed multiple dimensions of the increase in India's reported FDI inflows since 1991. The most significant of these came in 2000–01 when changes were introduced in the reporting practice and reinvested earnings, equity capital of unincorporated bodies and other capital to the inflows—officially referred to as 'FDI equity inflows'—began to be counted as FDI. The new items, especially reinvested earnings, which were not actually cross-border flows, turned out to be significant relative to equity inflows. However, the reported inflows are not based on the internationally prescribed criterion of 10 per cent or more voting power. The international definition does not take into account the qualities associated with FDI. Though it accommodates several classes of investors, not all of them possess the critical qualities associated with FDI. Thus, merely labelling an investment as FDI on the 10 per cent criterion will not serve the purpose. In this backdrop, relevant aspects like real vs. other FDI inflows, real sources of FDI, low share of manufacturing sector, dominance of a few industries within the manufacturing sector, acquisitions by foreign companies, location of FDI projects, and venture capital investments were discussed to gain a greater understanding.

*Session 2* focused on global FDI flows and India's relative position. Inclusion of retained earnings has been distorting the reported global FDI flows. In fact, considerable reverse resource transfers seem to be taking place to developed countries, especially after the financial crisis. It thus becomes necessary that the developing country policy makers should be careful in interpreting the reported FDI flows. This is also because of the possibility of round-tripping of investments by domestic investors. Probably the most misleading figures on FDI on which strong inferences are drawn is the case of China because of the substantial involvement of both private and state-owned Chinese companies in affecting the inflows. It would be wrong to overemphasize the contribution of that real FDI to the country's growth. Even the contribution of real FDI did not seem to have come automatically—China had to 'cajole, co-opt and coerce' the foreign investors. There is a need to understand China's experience in greater detail, than merely going by the aggregate numbers. Various factors such as movement and composition of global FDI inflows, cross-border greenfield investments and values of M&As are to be taken into consideration.

*Session 3* focused on the formulation of FDI policy, drawing on the case studies of retail trade and defence industries. Domestic stakeholders like the Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) expressed fear of a negative impact of global retail chains. To put these fears to rest, policy makers introduced certain restrictions and obligations on the potential foreign companies, thus justifying the entry of foreign retail majors. Some of these obligations/restrictions include investment in backend infrastructure to help the farm sector, local sourcing to help small enterprises and zoning restrictions to protect small traders. But, what was more worrying was the reliance of the

policymakers on a few large foreign companies like Walmart to solve the problems facing the Indian agriculture. Given the nature of foreign investments flowing into India, it seems unlikely that foreign companies would invest huge amounts in backend infrastructure to bring about a turnaround in a country's agriculture. Moreover, what seems to have started as yet another means to promote India's exports, following China's example, lost much of the direction as other objectives got enmeshed. The safeguards do not refer to exports at all. The case of opening up India's retail trade exposed the limitations of the country's policies towards FDI.

International experience shows that emerging countries relied on domestic sources, both in public and private sectors, coupled with a strong offset policy. Favourable international (strategic and military) alignments and circumstances further explain their ascendancy. FDI played only a limited role. Data on global cross-border greenfield projects and the declarations of some of the large manufacturers further demonstrate the limited quantum of FDI flows in aerospace and defence sectors, particularly to developing countries. In fact, it suggests the possibility of minority participation in JVs rather than in subsidiaries.

Far from sidelining India's public sector, its problems and constraints have to be identified and action plans drawn up. FDI is only a means to get technology and as the global greenfield investments data showed one cannot expect huge investments in the defence sector. Priority should be on outright transfer of technology. The defence FDI policy should only be seen as an enabling measure and its success should not be measured in terms of the quantum of FDI. Specifically, the policymakers should refrain from progressively diluting the policy to attract more FDI in order to make the policy a 'success' as in the process its very justification could be compromised.

*Session 4* focused on a few key aspects of FDI company operations.

- i) Exports and Trade Balance: An analysis of company level data and of the tabulations of RBI brought out some important and disturbing dimensions of the operations of FDI companies in India, in particular those of foreign subsidiaries;
- ii) Technology, Royalties, Dividends and Profitability: Increasing preference for payments in the form of royalties and a variety of other heads, extremely low emphasis on R&D, low profitability or even losses coupled with lesser preference for dividend payments, point to the continued dependence of FDI companies on foreign parents and loss of revenue for the exchequer
- iii) Automobile Sector: RBI company finance studies as well as corporate databases suggest the importance of automobile sector from the standpoint of royalty payments. A detailed study of RFDI recipients in the sector provides further confirmation to the trends described above. Given the unequal relationship between the parent and subsidiary, the latter is likely to remain perpetually dependent upon the parent which will also deny the exchequer of its due.

- iv) Healthcare Sector: During 2004-05 to 2012-13, most of the inflows into the healthcare sector were directed towards the pharmaceutical manufacturing activities. A very high share of the investment into the manufacturing was for acquiring leading Indian firms. FDI has not resulted in the percolation of widely acknowledged benefits of FDI – promotion of exports and transfer and development of new technologies. On the contrary, it was the Indian companies which were doing better in terms of exports and R&D that got converted into FDI companies. In healthcare services, private equity type of investment was the dominant type. More than half of the investment came into hospitals and clinics. This raises serious concerns for the public at large in a country like India where the public investment in healthcare is very low by the standards of a middle income country, and out of pocket spending on healthcare is pushing millions of people into poverty.

*Summing up*, the classification of inflows based on theoretical expectations, identification of inflows based on investing companies' corporate headquarters, the functional aspects of FDI companies—based on data relating to large number of unlisted companies, the substantial servicing burden, heavy leakages of revenue, the unpacking of global FDI flows, especially with regard to China—were underlined for their policy relevance and future empirical research. The observed distribution of FDI into different types is closer to reality and what is expected due to changes in the global financial flows which unfortunately has not attracted the attention of policy makers and many analysts. The study acquires added significance in the context of India seeking to further integrate its economy with the world.

There was widespread appreciation for the timeliness of the study and the new facts brought out by it. The general view was that the ISID should take it as an ongoing exercise and methods should be devised to involve outside scholars as well. Dr Reji K. Joseph and Prof. K.V.K. Ranganathan are coordinators of the Seminar.

## 2. Need for Free Medicines and Diagnostics for All

National Technical Forum,  
March 02–03, 2016

ISID collaborated with Prayas and Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) to hold a National Technical Forum on the impact assessment of access to medicine, IP, procurement policies on the viability of free medicine programmes led by



Dr Narendra Gupta, Prayas, briefly explaining the need for national forum



five state governments. The two-day conference attracted several academicians and civil society members. It has also succeeded in attracting the participation of relevant state authorities of all the five states. A German Research Group which has worked on similar issues in their country also participated in this meeting. Prof. Dinesh Abrol is the coordinator of the Forum.

### 3. Evolving Regime in Intellectual Property Protection

International Conference, *November 02–04, 2015*

In November 2015, a three-day International Conference on *Evolving Regime in Intellectual Property Protection* was jointly organised by ISID, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Public Health Foundation of India, ISIL and Third World Network under the umbrella of the Health Economics Association of India (HEAI). A report on the national IPR policy assessment



Prof. M.R. Murthy, Director ISID addressing the participants in the inaugural session

was presented. The main organiser of this conference was the CESP, JNU. The objectives of the conference were (i) to discuss the experience of India and other developing countries in implementing the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) during the past two decades, (ii) to discuss the implications of the emerging regime of intellectual property protection, especially on access to medicines and agriculture, and (iii) to examine the options available to developing countries for addressing the development challenges posed by the evolving international regime of intellectual property protection. It was held from November 02 to 04, 2015 at JNU Convention Centre, Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi.

### 4. WTO, FTAs and Investment Treaties: Implications for Development Policy Space

National Conference, *September 22–23, 2015*

The Two-Day National Conference was held in collaboration with the help of civil society organisations active in the field on issues emerging out of trade and foreign investment treaties. The main aim of this conference was to provide research-based inputs to the government for the Nairobi WTO Ministerial on the positions that the government could take. Research scholars, professionals/researchers

and civil society organisations (CSOs) -- Focus on the Global South, Madhyam, MSF Access Campaign, NWGPL, PSI – South Asia, South Solidarity Initiative– ActionAid, TWN and Forum against FTAs—collaborated with the ISID in this programme. Eight discussion papers were prepared which are being disseminated through both the website and meetings with parliamentarians and mass organisations. The national conference was coordinated by Prof. Dinesh Abrol.



Participants of the Conference

## IX. Training Programmes / Workshops

### 1. Social Science Research Methodology for Research Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups

Orientation Programme, February 22–27, 2016

The Institute organised a one-week Orientation Programme on Social Science Research Methodology during February 22–27, 2016. The programme was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.

It was designed to build research capacities, both of the research scholars belonging to SC/ST and marginalised groups in India and the ISID faculty. The programme was multidisciplinary in nature that sought to: i) refresh theoretical knowledge and identify issues relating to their specific research areas and contemporary issues relating to development and disparities, ii) develop skills and the ability to undertake research on those issues with appropriate data and methodologies (quantitative and qualitative), and iii) improve research capacity on how to write and publish research papers in peer-reviewed social science journals. The week-long programme consisted of lectures, policy debates, group discussions, exposure to



Prof. Kuldeep Mathur delivering the inaugural lecture



databases, research methods and hands-on exercises. Special lectures by reputed academicians on issues relating to education, health, industry and employment, poverty, gender issues, etc., with specific focus on development and disparities were also organised.

The training programme was as much a learning experience as it was rewarding. It provided a platform to share knowledge as well as sharpen analytical skills necessary to effectively carry out research. The programme covered all contemporary issues in social science research and relevant research methodologies (quantitative and qualitative). A review of the participants' evaluation (through a questionnaire) of the programme revealed the usefulness of the knowledge that was gained in the discussions, group work sessions and exercises. The participants welcomed and appreciated the initiative of the Institute in social science research. Dr Swadhin Mondal was the Programme Coordinator.

## **2. Intellectual Property, Public Health and Access to Medicines and Global Congress on Intellectual Property and Public Interest**

Youth Workshop, *December 14–22, 2015*

A major capacity building programme undertaken at ISID with the help of Peoples Health Movement (PHM) and Prayas concerned the theme of Intellectual Property, Public Health and Access to Medicines. The workshop was conducted at ISID during December 14–22, 2015. The programme was made to coincide with the



Group photo of the Youth Workshop participants

Global Congress on Intellectual Property organised in India. Broad themes of the workshop included: introduction to intellectual property rights and access to medicines; WTO and TRIPS: evolution, consequences, legal aspects and reform proposals; Indian patent law and policy: history, 2005 amendments and recent developments; patent examination and enforcement; trade agreements, TRIPS-plus demands and public health; challenging pharmaceutical patent monopolies: role of public health and public interest groups; and, research and development: alternative models. Besides the participation of academics, policymakers and industry there were resource persons from USA, Malaysia and Germany to who contributed to the education and training on intellectual property rights and public health. The workshop was coordinated by Prof. Dinesh Abrol.

### 3. Audio-Visual Media as a Tool in Research

Workshop for Social Science Researchers, *November 16–21, 2015*

After conducting two successful and well appreciated workshops on Audio-Visual Media as a Tool in Research for Young Social Science Researchers in 2013 and 2014, the Media Centre at ISID conducted its third six-day workshop during November 16–21, 2015.

This workshop was designed to familiarise the participants with AVM tools and motivate researchers and academics to use this medium as a tool, to not only enhance the content, but also to reach wider audience and to have greater impact of their research. Based on previous feedbacks, the practical hands-on training in production of audio-video material was emphasised. The programme broadly covered the following: (i) Basic understanding of the AVM; (ii) Role and importance of AVM as a tool in research; (iii) Effective presentation and dissemination using AVM; (iv) AVM production techniques and understanding the technology, basic camera equipment, editing software, streaming video; and (v) Hands-on production of AV output.

Twenty-two participants from all over India comprising scholars from various social science disciplines were selected to attend the programme. Once again the response and feedback to the programme was very encouraging and positive. Subject experts and professionals from the field were invited as resource persons for various sessions and most of the practical sessions were handled by the ISID media division team. Prof. Seema Goyal Papola was the coordinator of the workshop.



Certificate distribution to the workshop participants in the valedictory session

## X. Internal Presentations

- o Smitha Francis: 'India's Manufacturing Sector Exports: A Focus on Missing Domestic Inter-Sectoral Linkages', May 21, 2015.
- o Vikash Gautam: 'Investment, Uncertainty and Credit Market Imperfection in Indian Private Manufacturing Firms', August 10, 2015.

- o Swadhin Mondal: 'An Economic Analysis of Bottled Drinking Water Industry in India', August 28, 2015.
- o Kalaiyarasan A.: 'Growth and Distribution: Understanding Developmental Regimes in Two Indian States', September 11, 2015.
- o Shailender Kumar: 'Burgeoning Private Sector in Health Service Delivery: Challenges and Implications', November 27, 2015.
- o Santosh Kumar Das: 'Industrial Finance in the Era of Financial Liberalisation in India: Exploring Some Structural Issues', December 16, 2015.
- o R. Rijesh: 'Concordance of Manufacturing Industries using NIC2008 and NIC2004: A Disaggregate Level Study', March 31, 2016.

## XI. Talks by Visiting Scholars

- o Dr Ganapati Bhat, Commissioner of Income Tax, delivered a talk on 'Transfer Pricing Issues' at the institute on June 22, 2015.



- o Professor Jack Kloppenberg, formerly Professor at University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA, gave a lecture on 'Open Source Seeds Initiative: Implications for Access, Innovation and Development' at the institute on July 01, 2015.

- o Dr Rory Horner, Research Fellow at the Global Development Institute, University of Manchester, UK, gave a lecture on 'South-South Trade and Local Pharmaceutical Production in Sub-Saharan Africa' at the institute on October 08, 2015.



- o Dr Jason Jackson, Visiting Lecturer and Senior Fellow at The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, gave a presentation on "Speculative Bazaar Traders,' 'Cowboy Multinationals' or 'Captains of Industry'? Moral Orders of Capitalist Legitimacy in India' at the institute on March 29, 2016.

## XII. Publications

### 1. Books

- o Reji K. Joseph (2015), *Pharmaceutical Industry and Public Policy in Post-reform India*, published as part of Critical Political Economy of South Asia Series, New York, London and New Delhi: Routledge, September.
- o H. Ramachandran (Joint Ed.) (2016), *Research Surveys and Explorations: Economic Geography*, Vol. 2, Oxford University Press, India, March.

### 2. Papers / Articles in Journals / Newspapers

- o Swadhin Mondal (2015), 'Notes from the Field: Are Rural Medical Practitioners in India Competent?' *Evaluation & the Health Professions* (OnlineFirst), first published on April 27, 2015 (DOI: 10.1177/0163278715583509). This article has also appeared in the *British Medical Journal* (BMJ). Available at: <http://www.bmj.com/content/350/bmj.h2338>
- o Shailender Kumar Hooda (2015), 'Health Insurance, Health Access and Financial Risk Protection,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 50, No. 50, Pp. 63–72.
- o Santosh Kumar Das (co-author) (2015), 'Monetary Policy: Squeezing Demand, Income and Growth for Whom?' *Hardnews Magazine*, August.
- o T.P. Bhat (2015), 'International Trade in Healthcare Services: Prospects and Challenges for India,' *India Quarterly*, Vol. 71, No. 3, Pp. 239–254, September.
- o Swati Verma (2015), 'Current Account Fallout of FDI in Post-reform India: Evidence from Manufacturing Sector,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 50, No. 39, Pp. 45–53, September.
- o Beena Saraswathy (2015), 'On Kerala, the Suicidal Capital of India,' ('Athmahathyakalude Thalasthanamakunna Keralanadu'), *Suprabhatham Daily*, October 20 (in Malayalam).
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao (co-author) (2015), 'Let's be Realistic on FDI,' *The Hindu*, November 17.
- o Satyaki Roy (2015), 'Imagining New Individuality with Marx,' *Vikalp*, November 21.
- o Shailender Kumar (2015), 'Government Spending on Health in India: Some Hopes and Fears of Policy Changes,' *Journal of Health Management*, Vol. 17, No. 4, Pp. 458–486, December.
- o Swadhin Mondal peer-reviewed an article for the *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*.
- o Swadhin Mondal peer-reviewed an article for *Economics Bulletin*.
- o Swadhin Mondal peer-reviewed an article for *AIDS and Behavior*.
- o Shailender Kumar (2016), 'Determinants of Public Expenditure on Health in India: A Panel Data Analysis at Sub-National Level,' *Journal of Quantitative Economics*, Springer, March 12.

- o Satyaki Roy (2016), 'Faltering Manufacturing Growth and Employment: Is 'Making' the Answer?' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Special Article, Vol. 51, No. 13, Pp. 35–42, March 26.
- o Shailender Kumar (2016), 'Effectiveness of Local Government and Community Participation in Health Service Delivery in Rural Haryana,' *International Journal of Rural Management*, Vol. 12, No. 1, Pp. 1–24, March 27.
- o Kalaiyaran A. (2016), 'The Budget and Higher Education,' *Livemint*, March 15.

### 3. Chapters in Books / Papers in Conference Volumes

- o Pradeep Kumar Choudhury (2015), 'Growth and Development of Engineering Education in India,' in Khwaja M. Shahid and Bhanu Pratap Pritam (Eds.) *Indian Higher Education at a Crossroads*, Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
- o Shailender Kumar (2015), 'Decentralisation for Good Governance and Development: Empirical Evidence from India,' in Surjit Singh and Dhruv Raina (Eds.) *Society and Development: Regional Perspectives*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- o Reji K. Joseph (co-author) (2015), 'Developments in India's Domestic Pharmaceutical Sector and Implications for Universal Healthcare in India,' in *India: Social Development Report 2014: Challenges of Public Health*, New Delhi: Council for Social Development and Oxford University Press.
- o Smitha Francis (2015), 'Preferential Trading Arrangements and the Indian Economy,' in Jayati Ghosh (Ed.) *India and the World Economy*, ICSSR Research Survey Volume, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 293–336, October.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao (2016), 'Foreign Direct Investment for Making India?' *Alternative Economic Survey*.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao (co-author) (2016), 'Regulating FDI in MBRT: Some Key Concerns,' in N.C. Rao, R. Radhakrishna, R.K. Mishra and V.R. Kata (Eds.) *Organised Retailing and Agri-Business: Implications of New Supply Chains on the Indian Farm Economy*, Part 3, Chapter 10, India: Springer, pp. 181–204.

### 4. Working Papers

#### Foreign Investment in Hospital Sector in India: Trends, Pattern and Issues, *Working Paper No. 181, April 2015, Shailender Kumar*

This study examines the status of and trends in foreign investment inflow into the Indian hospital sector and highlights the emerging issues from 2000 to 2014, the era of liberalised foreign investment. During this period a significant number of multinational players focussed on the Indian hospital sector—expanding their presence through partnerships and investments in joint venture projects. Though foreign investment inflow to hospitals increased hundredfold during the period, an examination of selected major corporate hospitals of India, however, reflects that international investments constitute a small share within total financing; rather, it is the long-term domestic borrowing that dominates. Overall, foreign investments have been used largely in super-speciality and tertiary care services,

particularly in metropolitan cities, while investment for primary and secondary care, clinical research, drug development, and diagnostic services for rural areas remained negligible. The study argues that private investment can play a complementary role in providing tertiary and speciality care services, particularly in the untapped hospital market, and it should not be considered as a substitute for public provisioning of healthcare services. The government will have to increase its healthcare spending manifold in order to provide cost-effective care to the general population across the country, including in the remotest locations.

**India's Manufacturing Sector Exports: A Focus on Missing Domestic Inter-sectoral Linkages, *Working Paper No. 182, May 2015, Smitha Francis***

Despite the significant trade liberalisation carried out multilaterally as well as under various preferential trade agreements, India's recent manufacturing sector export performance has been poor and been a matter of policy concern. The growing import dependence of the manufacturing sector is also problematic, not the least from the point of view of sustaining export performance. As global and technological challenges related to sustaining India's export growth are continuously on the rise, the focus in this paper is on the core factors which underpin dynamic export competitiveness at the sectoral level.

The paper focuses on eight major manufacturing export sectors for undertaking detailed study, six of which are also India's largest manufactured import sectors. After analysing India's current export competitiveness in these sectors, the paper argues that the lack of continued momentum and even deterioration in the export performance in these major export sectors points towards the dire need to formulate strategic policies to achieve further domestic industrial upgradation. Given that Indian firms already face substantial import and export competition from extensive trade liberalisation, a strategic use of industrial policy tools aimed at improving domestic manufacturing and technological capabilities, which also addresses the market failures in inter-sectoral coordination by interlinking the demand for upstream and downstream industries domestically is required to improve India's export performance.

**Foreign Exchange Use Pattern of Manufacturing Foreign Affiliates in the Post-reform India: Issues and Concerns, *Working Paper No. 183, August 2015, Swati Verma***

The paper examines the trends and pattern of foreign exchange use of a consistent sample of foreign affiliated manufacturing firms in India over the post reform years marked by a change in policy regime for trade and foreign exchange use. A rising tendency of foreign firms for net foreign currency losses both in terms of aggregate values as well as firm-level intensity is found over the period, the magnitude of losses being more significant for various expense routes and overall net losses in the last decade. A shift in preference for outflows through finished goods imports and intangible transaction payments is noted. The firm level expense intensity has



risen for different routes as well, while the export intensity did not vary significantly over the period. The propensity towards foreign exchange use was dissimilar in various ways for comparable local firms. Such patterns raise serious concerns regarding the impact of FDI on current account of India's Balance of Payments in direct and possibly shielded ways.

**Growth and Distribution: Understanding Developmental Regimes in Indian States, Working Paper No. 184, October 2015, Kalaiyarasan A.**

Economic and political processes differ widely across the states in India. Some states have seen rapid economic growth and development while others are facing economic stagnation. The differences in outcomes are, thus, attributed to the state specific policies adopted by different states in India. State specific policies, too, are shaped by the respective regional histories and politics. The nature of political mobilisation and resultant policy regimes set the paths of development for states in India. West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have seen distinct political regimes over a half century. In terms of both economic growth and distributive measures, Tamil Nadu has performed better than West Bengal. Tamil Nadu has indeed seen a faster rate of industrialisation. The process of industrialisation has been facilitated by social infrastructures such as education and health provided by successive governments in Tamil Nadu. This public provision of basic goods has been sustained and kept intact through diverse political mobilisation from below. In contrast to Tamil Nadu, West Bengal took the route of land reform. Land reform has indeed produced positive outcome in terms of increased productivity and growth in agriculture. The State, however, could not sustain the growth and break the barriers for industrialisation. The political regimes that came into being in West Bengal also did not allow any independent mobilisation from below to press for public provisioning of such basic goods needed for industrialisation.

**Private Sector in Healthcare Delivery Market in India: Structure, Growth and Implications, Working Paper No. 185, December 2015, Shailender Kumar**

This study analyses the extent, growth and regional distribution of private healthcare providers in India and draws some implications. Evidences show that presently, around 10.4 million private health enterprises are providing a wide range of healthcare services consisting of hospitals, medical, clinics, dental, diagnostics, homoeopathic, unani, ayurvedic, nursing and social services in the country. Though the growth of private sector took place since independence, it has grown faster after the 2000s - the liberalised phase of Indian healthcare sector. The growth has been, however, largely urban centric, economical prosperous areas, high health insurance penetration states and/or areas/districts where existence of public facility is already high. Private sector has failed in mending the deficiency gaps in health services provision across states, districts and rural-urban regions. Over a period of time small informal practitioners have been declining while large size

formal providers are becoming prominent. Indian private hospital sector is taking a corporatisation shape which is highly concentrated in only few (33) districts of 15 states. Allopathic providers are on the high rise as compared to the AYUSH providers. A large number of practitioners are unskilled (without formal degree) and are not properly registered under any act/legislation. Over the period, private sector has overtaken the healthcare provision and delivery market but services have not been cost-effective. This has resulted in high healthcare cost and high out-of-pocket health payment burden in the country.

**Industrial Finance in the Era of Financial Liberalisation in India: Exploring Some Structural Issues, *Working Paper No. 186, December 2015, Santosh Kumar Das***

Lack of availability of adequate financial resources has been identified as one of the key factors blocking the path to industrial development in India. The underdeveloped financial sector was perceived to be the reason behind inadequate financing of the industrial sector. It was argued that following financial liberalisation, the financial sector in India will be able to organise the much-needed finance for industry. It would not only address the issue of unavailability of finance for industry, but also remove the constraints on access to finance. While the paper intended to explore the linkages between the industrial and financial sectors, it also examined the trend and structure of industrial finance in India, with greater focus on the period succeeding financial liberalisation. It explored the growing asymmetries between the above two sectors and its implication for industrial finance in India. The paper concluded by suggesting appropriate financial sector policies that will address the issue of financial constraints in terms of access to and availability of adequate finance for industrial sector in India.

**Trends in Foreign Investment in Healthcare Sector of India, *Working Paper No. 187, February 2016, Reji K. Joseph and K.V.K. Ranganathan***

The healthcare sector accounted for 8 per cent of the total FDI inflow into the country during 2004-05 to 2012-13. Most of the inflows into this sector were directed towards pharmaceutical manufacturing activities. A very high share of the investment into the manufacturing had the characteristics of FDI (realistic FDI or RFDI), but the preferred route was acquisition of leading Indian firms resulting in transfer of ownership with no new addition to production capacities. As the global pharma majors were forced to get into the business of generic drugs, they targeted leading Indian generic firms, which were more export-oriented. With the exception of taken over Indian firms, the RFDI recipient firms in the drugs and medicines sector were found to be less export-oriented than the domestic firms. Further, while investment in R&D by RFDI firms was quite high in case of taken over companies, R&D intensity in terms of both capital and revenue expenditures of the latter companies declined after the takeover. Thus, FDI has not resulted in the percolation of widely acknowledged benefits of FDI – promotion of exports



and transfer and development of new technologies. On the contrary, it was the Indian companies which were doing better in terms of exports and R&D that got converted into FDI companies.

**Impact of Mergers on Competition in the Indian Manufacturing: An Assessment, Working Paper No. 188, March 2016, Beena Saraswathy**

The Competition Commission of India has taken over the functions of the MRTP Commission from 2009 onwards. This marked a paradigm shift in the competition regulation in India. The latter dealt with competition issues in India for more than three decades. In general, the approval of combinations has been distrusted by the academic circles, mainly due to its potential to create or strengthen the market power of the firms, which in turn affect consumer welfare adversely. In this study, an attempt was made to examine the role of mergers in changing the level of market competition across various industries since it reduces the actual number of firms in the industry, which in turn is likely to allow the merged entity to derive and strengthen the benefits out of the increased market power. Various indicators such as disappearance rate and survival probability were adopted to examine the effect of mergers. In the Indian context, it has been the first attempt to empirically examine the impact of mergers on competition across sectors over a long period. The study found that in most of the merger intensive sectors, the disappearance rate was significant and thus would have influenced market competition. However, in the case of surviving firms, the increase in market shares is not sustained in the long run as expected, which was mainly due to the absence of synergy creation during the post-merger period.

**Pharmaceutical Innovation and Contribution of In-house R&D of Domestic firms after TRIPS in India, Working Paper No. 189, March 2016, Dinesh Abrol and Nidhi Singh**

The article examines the changes in the pattern of contribution of domestic pharmaceutical firms to product and process innovation in India after the implementation of Trade related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement. The assessment focuses on the impact of the public policy framework devised by the Indian government to approach the challenge of complementarities of the post-TRIPS patent policy with industrial, innovation and health policies. The policy was devised based on the understanding that learning by global integration is a self-sustaining process leading to not only success in the exports of generic medicines, but also to the development of capabilities for product innovation, for which incentives build up automatically. The analysis focuses on the contribution of in-house R&D activities of domestic pharmaceutical firms to the making of product and process innovation. Results indicate that the contribution of domestic firms to product, process and manufacturing innovation is embedded in a heroic conception of learning, competence building and innovation making. Domestic firms have been practicing investment in innovation thinking that their own in-

house R&D efforts when combined with contribution from strategic alliances and collaborations being entered into will enable them to develop new products and processes and to remain competitive in the emerging domestic and global pharmaceutical markets. Analysis indicates that the innovation patterns using the path of global integration of pharmaceutical sector with the big pharmaceutical business is not working for the benefit of product innovation and manufacturing of new pharmaceutical products in India. The links of domestic firms with public sector research organisations are the weakest link of national sectoral innovation system for product innovation in the sector of pharmaceuticals in India. The contribution of domestic firms to pharmaceutical innovation activity landscape needs indigenous innovation to be prioritised by the government, industry, clinicians and public research system.

**FDI, Technology Transfer and Payments for Know-How: A Case Study of Automobile Sector, *Working Paper No. 190, March 2016, Swati Verma & K.V.K. Ranganathan***

Technology transfer is largely considered as the most important contribution of FDI by the Indian policy makers. However, the process of acquiring technology through FDI route involves severe ambiguities mainly related to the complex forms and mode of technology transfer and its pricing. The paper explores this issue by evaluating the intra-firm cross-border royalty and technical fees payments of select listed and unlisted foreign invested automobile firms of India mainly during 2010-11 and 2011-12 and identifies a range of concerns. Identification of technology payments from company disclosures is very difficult owing to the various direct and indirect forms of transactions. The study noted that the susceptibility of such transactions to transfer mispricing seems to be quite high. The appraisal of such intangible assets using the arms-length criterion of comparability involves various complexities and practical challenges. Where perpetual technology linked outflows of substantial values have happened over the years especially after the recent deregulation, the grounds on which such payments are justified by the foreign firms are dubious. The pricing and rationale of these payments have been disputed as being inappropriate by revenue authorities in several instances. Also, very few firms engaged in any local R&D and perpetual technological dependence was suggested in many cases. A number of unlisted firms reported losses in two study years with negligible dividend distribution. While far more transparency is required in the disclosure of intra-firm technology payments by firms, the paper primarily argues for a critical evaluation of the gains to the economy through these transactions and advocates caution in relying on FDI as a source of technology.

**Foreign Firms, Product Patent and Pharmaceuticals in India after TRIPS, *Working Paper No. 191, March 2016, Dinesh Abrol, Sivakami Dhulap, Malini Aisola and Nidhi Singh***

The article examines the impact of delayed TRIPS implementation on: (i) the introduction of new drugs by domestic and foreign firms, and (ii) the position of

foreign firms and competition in the retail pharmaceutical market in India. Data on the impact for the purpose of evidence building is taken from a database created on the status of patents granted on new chemical entities (NCEs) by the authors for the drugs introduced in India since 1995. The data set uses the priority year of basic patents of all new drugs and NCEs on which patents were accepted in the mail box after 1995 and for which foreign firms were granted products patents under the amended patent law from 2005 in India. Consequently, the changes that have taken place in the structure of Indian pharmaceutical market at the product level are assessed with regard to the nature and extent of participation of the originator companies in the case of two hundred sixty eight new drugs. Results suggest that while the market power of foreign firms is on the rise, their market power would have been greater had India opted for early TRIPS implementation like many of the countries in Latin America did and have suffered. However, the study suggests that the looming threat of patent monopolies should not be underestimated by policymakers in India. The study points out that the share of patented compounds is fast increasing in some of the therapeutic groups such as anti-cancer, cardiovascular, central nervous system, diabetes, urology and a few more groups where foreign companies are in a better position to control the market and production.

## 5. Discussion Notes / Web Articles

### **India's FDI Policy on E-commerce: Some Observations, *Discussion Note DN2015/03, April 2015, Rahul Nath Choudhury***

India allowed full foreign ownership wholesale trading as early as in 1997. Further, by the year 2000, the Government allowed FDI up to 51 per cent in single brand retail trading (SBRT) with the stated objectives of attracting foreign investment in production and marketing, improving availability of various products and encouraging competitiveness among Indian enterprises. In addition, India also allowed 100 per cent FDI in e-commerce but only in B2B e-commerce activities. High growth, a large consumer base and the development of digital infrastructure have facilitated the entry of global e-tailer giants like eBay and Amazon into the Indian market. While international retailers could circumvent India's FDI policy by associating themselves with Indian financial investors, genuine Indian retailers receiving funding from investors interested in seeking only large returns on their investments, were forced to change their operating mode. The intention of the former was to circumvent the law and that of the latter was to secure funds for its operations. Further, the former strengthened the position of the foreign retailer, while the latter constrained the growth of the Indian retailer. To put simply, the policy failed to distinguish between foreign retailers and foreign portfolio investors. The e-commerce sector is growing rapidly and it thus becomes essential for policymakers to devise strategies which do not throw up hurdles in the path of Indian entrepreneurs, at least in the soft sectors.

**The Internet and Its Governance: Comparative Approaches in India and China, Discussion Note DN2015/04, May 2015, M.M.K. Sardana**

India joined the internet bandwagon ahead of China. However, China overtook India soon on the strength of its advanced telecommunication infrastructure and strong base in electronics manufacture and also because of its systemic advantage of taking and implementing decisions. India, on the other side, was in an advantageous position in terms of deriving immediate benefits by increasing its software exports because it not only had the requisite trained manpower, but also emerged as an able partner in the value chains headed by multinational software companies. China foresaw that the free flow of information on the internet may not be conducive to its political system; however, they could not afford to miss on the internet, sensing it as an inescapable tool. The challenge posed by their state motivated them to develop their own numbering system on the lines of the International Numbering System, enabling them to come up with their very own national internet system with powerful servers of international standards. The Chinese developed a firewall to regulate the flow of information on the internet.

The Chinese have come to occupy a position of eminence in the internet world in terms of growth and penetration. They have not only made tremendous economic gains and built up a strong scientific and technical base, but also assumed capacity to preserve the integrity and stability of the internet. It is adherent to the intergovernmental control under the aegis of the United Nations for the administration of internet resources. India has also been in favour of the governance of international internet under the aegis of the United Nations in terms of the mandate accorded by the World Summit on Internet Service (WSIS) and the UN World Group of Internet Governance (WGIG)—falling short of advocating UN control of technical arrangements as exist currently. Because of its poor manufacturing base in electronics and less than adequate telecommunication infrastructure, India has been lagging behind China even though it may soon surpass the US in terms of internet access. Inadequacy in manufacturing base and other infrastructure have left India far behind when it comes to competency to combat cybersecurity and cyber-related crimes. This has impelled India to seek greater access to the DNS system and to bring it under the UN regime.

**Recognising, Measuring, Accounting, Harnessing, and Managing Intellectual Capital Assets of Entities, Discussion Note DN2015/05, July 2015, M.M.K. Sardana**

In the era of knowledge-based economy, economic growth will be driven by people leveraging their 'know-how, innovation and reputation,' surpassing the contributory role of capital, land and equipment. It will become imperative to account for intellectual capital and intangible assets being created to satisfy investors who will invest both capital and resources. As intellectual capital components are identified, accounted and measured, financial institutions will have to reorient their approach to recognise "collaterals" as assets. In the scenario as it stands, capital as well as

production may be in the form of intangibles. There will be challenges before the management to bring about efficiency in deploying and managing both intangible capital and intangible production. Such challenges may be addressed by devising somewhat innovative accounting standards—beyond the existing ones—as necessary tools for authorities seeking to manage the intellectual capital of an entity.

**Limitation of Measurement Models of National Intellectual Capital in Real World Situations, *Discussion Note DN2015/06, August 2015, M.M.K. Sardana***

Recognizing the primacy of intangibles over tangibles in knowledge economy, scholars have been standardising measurement techniques for business entities and institutions. A number of scholars have been drawn to the idea of extending the application of such micro level techniques to measure and rank intellectual capital at macro level of nation states, thus seeking to benchmark their relative competence and competitiveness. This discussion note argues that, considering the dynamics of NIC, the extending of the techniques of measuring IC at micro level to measure the NIC is not a sound proposition, and the conclusions drawn from such an exercise will not be adequately supported.

**A Critical Note on Transition from Millennium Development Goals Agenda to Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda, *Discussion Note DN2015/07, September 2015, M.M.K. Sardana***

The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015 (MDG) and the finalised text for adoption of the 2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) have appeared in quick succession in July and August 2015. The MDG Report notes that the global mobilisation behind the goals has produced the most successful antipoverty movement during the period 2000–2015. In the year 2000, the world community had resolved to ‘spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty’. Accordingly, eight specific goals and wide ranging programmes to improve their lives and future prospects were created. World leaders are meeting in New York from September 25–27 to adopt the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda for the period 2015–30 as contained in the Acceptance Document finalised by the UN on August 01, 2015. This Agenda is the sequel to the Millennium Development Goals Agenda which was adopted by the world leaders in the year 2000 for the period ending December 31, 2015. This Discussion Note is a critical commentary on the proposed Agenda.

**Business, Corporates and Sustainable Development Agenda (2015–30), *Discussion Note DN2015/08, September 2015, M.M.K. Sardana***

The post-2015 period provides a historic opportunity for international business to contribute to the attainment of the worldwide sustainability and development objectives. World leaders while handing over the post-2015 Development Agenda to the world community have identified the role that is expected to be performed

by businesses and corporates in tandem with other stakeholders for meeting the goals. Governments on their part have undertaken to provide an enabling regulatory governance regime, both nationally and globally. This note is towards highlighting the manner in which businesses and governments can collectively engage in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Food Safety at Home—A Recipe for Greater Global Market Access, *Discussion Note DN2015/09, October 2015, M.M.K. Sardana***

Developing countries participate in International food trade with the intention of achieving economic growth, while for developed countries it is centred on health issues. The WTO regime permits every importing country to prescribe standards and regulations for food imports, provided these are scientifically justifiable and are not to cause distortions in trade. Besides, importers can impose their own standards that best suit their marketing channels. With the advancing research, these standards and regulations are becoming more exacting by the day and are serving as market barriers for many developing countries that are not able to keep pace and/or are not able to afford the associated costs. Food trade in developing countries is beset with poor supply chain from farmers to manufacturers, causing many uncertainties in maintaining the desired level of safety at each turn. The problem is compounded by the fact that generally developing countries maintain poor hygiene standards, thus forcing the importing entities from developed countries to set their own standards. This Discussion Note argues that a developing country like India should have a Mission Mode approach to food safety, brought about by co-ordinated policies and actions that will do away with the constraints of infrastructure. Also, safe food should be made available across the country to help improve its brand image, and thus facilitate global market access.

**Rebalancing of the Chinese Economy, Its Slowdown and Devaluation of the Yuan, *Discussion Note DN2015/10, November 2015, M.M.K. Sardana***

China's economic growth, spanning nearly three decades since 1979, has been one of continuous ascendancy. During this phase, China became the manufacturing hub of the world. Massive investments in infrastructure and capacity creation were made with the intention of becoming the global leader in exports. It went on to become the world's second largest economy and contributed as much as 17 per cent of global GDP—world economy grows on the wings of Chinese growth! It became the world's largest trading nation. Thus, along with the US, it became the axis of the world economy. By 2007, Chinese leadership thought of rebalancing their economy by encouraging domestic consumption. It was to be transition through experimentation and consolidation of the gains of its earlier strategy of investment and growth. However, their designs were foiled by the global crises of 2008 and the economy was accorded budgetary and banking support. In 2013, it was time to rebalance the economy towards domestic consumption which required doing

away with excess capacity and slowing down of exports and consequently its growth which came to be nearly seven per cent from the earlier growth of not less than 10 per cent in real terms. Covering of the growth has had a major impact on economies banking on goods manufactured in China. China took the international community by surprise when it devalued its Yuan by 1.99 per cent against the dollar in August 2015, signalling that while it will encourage domestic consumption, it will maintain its export competitiveness. This Note reflects upon the course of Chinese transition to a consumption-driven economy, the global implications of the slowing down of the Chinese economy, and the devaluation of the Yuan.

**In Quest for Rightful Status of Renminbi in the International Monetary System, Discussion Note DN2015/11, December 2015, M.M.K. Sardana**

In its march to economic development since 1978, China has chosen an approach of experimentation avoiding upheavals. This approach paid off as China has successfully emerged as the biggest economy (on purchasing power parity) and the largest international trader. If on the basis of their sustained success, China wishes to see its currency dominate the International Monetary System at least at par with the US dollar, the aspiration is by no means fanciful. This note discusses the initiatives being taken by China in its quest to gain international recognition for renminbi and concludes that in this endeavour they are pursuing the path of experimentation, steadily moving forward.

**Treatment of Cross-border Services, Intangibles and Goods under the GST Regime, Discussion Note DN2015/12, December 2015, M.M.K. Sardana**

Online supply of digital services and intangibles is increasingly taking place from across the border despite non-payment of countervailing duties, which has adversely impacted domestic suppliers of similar services and intangibles. Besides, the states are losing revenues: an issue that will have to be addressed with the twin objective of increasing revenue efficiency and providing a level playing field to domestic suppliers. Many nation states, implementing GST regimes, are developing guidelines for addressing the issues involved. This Discussion Note advocates that while India works to join the GST regime, it may address this emerging concern as well.

**Missing out on Reference to Sustainable Development Agenda (SDA) from the Agreed Text of Paris UNFCCC, Discussion Note DN2016/01, January 2016, M.M.K. Sardana**

The discussion note titled 'Critical Note on Transition from Millennium Development Goals Agenda to Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda' had stressed on the need to streamline the UN system for effective implementation of the SDA. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has been specifically acknowledged in SDA Goal 13 as the primary forum which will take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. In its Agreed Text of December 2015, the Paris Meet of UNFCCC omitted making a reference to SD



Goal 13, reflecting that the UN system is yet to sensitise itself to involve respective forums for a co-ordinated approach to the implementation of the SDA.

**Paris Agreement on Climate Change—Signal for the End of Primacy of Fossil Fuels and Ushering in of Era of Internet of Things for Sustainable Economic Development, Discussion Note DN2016/02, March 2016, M.M.K. Sardana**

The Paris Agreement on climate change among 196 countries is the culmination of international negotiations on mitigating the effects of climate change owing to the emission of greenhouse gases arising from the use of fossil fuels as well as industrial processes. The Agreement, which was signed after 20 years of negotiations, signals the end of more than 100 years primacy of fossil fuels in the energy sector and of economic growth, giving way to renewable resources like solar energy, wind energy, etc. This change will lead to Internet of Power, which when meshed with the Internet of Communications will result in Transportation and Logistics Internet. Finally, these three internets will build-up as the Internet of Things platform, wherein all economic processes will exchange information with one another. The Internet of Things infrastructure in a carbon free world will spur sustained economic growth by reducing disparities and increasing employment potential for decades to come. At the Paris Meet, India had committed to generate 40 per cent of its electricity from non-fossil energy by 2030. In line with its commitment, India is not only making efforts to accomplish the same, but has also started a national mission to make the country a digital powerhouse, thus paving the way for the next stage of industrial revolution—the Internet of Things.

**6. Presentations in National / International Seminars and Conferences**

- o Dinesh Abrol presented four papers titled, “Make in India: A Critique”; “20 Years of WTO”; “Self-reliance, Reforms and Alternatives”; and “S&T Institutions: Trajectory, Research, Democratization”, in *XV All India Peoples’ Science Congress (AIPSN)* in Bangalore, May 22–25, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol presented paper “Agro-ecology and the Question of Worker and Peasant Alliance in Social Transformation: Perspectives and Alternatives”, *Anveshan Conference*, July 25–26, 2015.
- o Shailender Kumar presented a paper titled ‘Political Economy of Budgetary Spending on Health in India: An Exploration,’ at the national conference on *Social Transformation: Perspectives and Alternatives*, organised by *Anveshan*, and held at Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi, July 25–26, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol presented paper “Pathways for Sustainable Agricultural Transformation: Challenges before the Indian System of Science, Technology and Innovation”, in the *Second INDIALICS Conference Systems of Innovation for Inclusive Agriculture and Rural Development* held at Punjabi University Patiala during July 28-29, 2015.



- o Satyaki Roy made a presentation on 'Changing World of Work and Working Class Subjectivity,' at the conference on *Neoliberal Economic Regimes and Trade Unions: Relevance, Strategies and Challenges at the Current Juncture*, jointly organised by CESP, CISLS and AISBOF, held at JNU, August 06–07, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "Grassroots Innovation Movement", presentation in workshop organised by the STEPS Centre University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom, September 2015.
- o Shailender Kumar presented a paper titled 'Healthcare Access and Financial Risk Projection to Indian Poor: Role of Insurance and Provisioning of Services,' at the international conference of the *Human Development and Capability Association (HDCA) 2015 on Capability on the Move: Mobility and Aspirations*, held at Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA, September 10–13, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "IPRs and Pharmaceuticals, in WTO and FTAs", September 22–23, 2015, ISID, Delhi.
- o Beena Saraswathy presented a paper titled 'Administrative Structure and Functions of Drug Regulatory Authorities in India,' at the *Dissemination Seminar on Drug Regulatory Reforms in India*, organised by ICRIER, and held at India Habitat Centre, September 25, 2015.
- o Satyaki Roy presented a paper titled 'Impact of FDI in Technology Diffusion: The Case of Automobile Industry in India' at the International Conference on *Leveraging FDI for Sustainable Economic Development in South Asia*, at Copenhagen Business School, Denmark, October 02–03, 2015.
- o Satyaki Roy presented a paper titled 'Faltering Manufacturing Growth and Employment: Is "Making" the Answer?' at the *57<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics*, organised by the Department of Economics, Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar and Division of Agricultural Economics & Marketing, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Kashmir, October 10–12, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu made a presentation on 'To be or Not to be Linked? Evidences from India's Unorganised Manufacturing Sector,' at the *57<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Society of Labour Economics*, organised by the Department of Economics, Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar and Division of Agricultural Economics & Marketing, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Kashmir, October 10–12, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "Urban Livelihood, Rural distress and Migration", in *Sustainable Cities*, October 15–17, 2015, CIRIC, Mumbai.
- o Shailender Kumar presented a paper titled 'State Intervention in Health Sector: A Reflection,' at the *28<sup>th</sup> National Conference of Haryana Economic Association*, organised by the Department of Economics, Ch. Devi Lal University, Sirsa, Haryana, October 31–November 01, 2015.
- o Reji K. Joseph made a presentation on 'Multinational Enterprises and Access to Medicines,' at the International Conference on *Evolving Regime in Intellectual Property Rights*, organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), ISID, Public Health

Foundation of India (PHFI), Third World Network (TWN), South Centre, Health Economics Association of India (HEAI) and MNEmerge, and held in New Delhi, November 02–04, 2015.

- o Swadhin Mondal presented a paper titled 'Clinical Trial Industry in India: Balancing Industry and Public Health Interests,' at the International Conference on *Evolving Regime in Intellectual Property Rights*, jointly organised by JNU, ISID, PHFI, TWN, South Centre, HEAI and MNEmerge, and held at JNU, New Delhi, November 02–04, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "Contextualising Sustainability", in *TRCSS, CSRD*, JNU, November 03, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "National IP Policy", in International Conference on *Intellectual Property Rights*, CESP, JNU, November 03–05, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "Challenge of Development Finance: Learning from BNDES and other similar SIBs", YMCA, November 06, 2015.
- o Swadhin Mondal presented a paper titled 'An Economic Analysis of Bottled Drinking Water Industry in India,' at the *Sixth National Seminar on Industrial Statistics*, organised by CSO (IS Wing), and held in Kolkata, November 09, 2015.
- o Mahua Paul presented a paper titled 'Pattern of Manufacturing Growth in India – An Empirical Analysis,' at the *Sixth National Seminar on Industrial Statistics*, organised by CSO (IS Wing), and held in Kolkata, November 09, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "Technological Alternatives and Organisational Challenge: Time for a New Vision", *Labour Questions Conference*, November 19, 2015.
- o Shailender Kumar presented a paper titled 'Introduction to Data for Social Science Research,' in the *Six-day Workshop on Audio-Visual Media as a Tool in Research for Social Science Researchers*, organised by and held at ISID, New Delhi, November 16–21, 2015.
- o Satyaki Roy presented a paper titled 'Conceptual Fault Lines in GPN Framework: Identifying "Labour Process" and "Value Capture" from the South,' at the International Conference on *The Labour Questions in the Global South*, organised by CESP, CISLS and Agrarian South Network, held at JNU, New Delhi, November 18–20, 2015.
- o Santosh Kumar Das presented a paper titled 'Contractionary Fiscal Policy and Public Investment: An Empirical Analysis of Emerging Growth Dynamics in India' at the International Conference on *Long term Processes of Socio-Economic Developments: Stagnation, Growth, Divergence and Crisis*, organised by Volkswagen Foundation in Hannover, Germany, November 20–21, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights", organized by IIFT and RIS, India Habitat Centre, Delhi, November 23, 2015.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "Agriculture Policy, Climate Issue and Sustainable Agriculture in Indian and Global Context", in *Conference on Climate Change* during November 23–24, 2015, in Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.
- o Reji K. Joseph made a presentation on 'TPP, TRIPS and Access to Medicines' during the International Conference on *WTO and SDGs: Issues before Nairobi Ministerial*,

organised by RIS, German Development Institute, Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Confederation of India Industry, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Managing Global Governance, Bonn, and held in New Delhi, November 23–24, 2015.

- o R. Rijesh presented the key findings and methodology of the study report titled 'Linkage between the Growth of Manufacturing Sector as Reflected by the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and Export Growth Rates,' before the Expert Group headed by Prof. B.N. Goldar in an internal presentation held at ISID on December 02, 2015. The key findings were also presented before the Commerce Secretary, Government of India, at Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi, December 10, 2015.
- o Mahua Paul presented a paper titled 'Poverty Targeting and Economic Growth in India,' at the *19<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Political Economy Association*, at Goa University, December 04–05, 2015.
- o Reji K. Joseph made a presentation on 'India's Pharma Sector Today,' and also acted as a Mentor for a group work at the Youth Workshop on *Intellectual Property, Public Health and Access to Medicines*, organised by ISID, Peoples Health Movement and Prayas, and held in New Delhi, December 14–22, 2015.
- o Shailender Kumar made a presentation on 'Private Sector in Health Service Delivery and Emerging Challenges,' at the Youth Workshop on *Intellectual Property, Public Health and Access to Medicines*, organised by the ISID, Peoples Health Movement and Prayas, and held in New Delhi, December 14–22, 2015.
- o Shailender Kumar presented a paper titled 'Estimating Catastrophic Burden of Health Payments in India: Some Questions on Health Policy,' at the National Seminar on *Health and Development: Emerging Issues in Uttar Pradesh*, jointly organised by GIDS, Lucknow and TISS, Mumbai, and held at GIDS, Lucknow, December 21–22, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu made a presentation on 'Understanding Entrepreneurship by Social Groups in India: Opportunities and Challenges,' at the National Seminar on *Role of Public Policy in Development Process: Emerging Economic/Social Scenario in the Indian Economy*, organised by and held at Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, January 04–05, 2016.
- o R. Rijesh presented a paper titled 'Trade and Productivity in Indian Organised Manufacturing: An Industry Level Analysis,' in the *13<sup>th</sup> GLOBELICS International Conference 2015*, held at Havana, Cuba, September 23–25, 2015. The paper was also presented at the *52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES)*, held at the Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode (IIMK), January 04–06, 2016.
- o Nidhi Singh and Dinesh Abrol presented a paper titled, 'In-Vitro Diagnostics Innovation for Resource Poor Settings: Indian Experience,' in the *13<sup>th</sup> GLOBELICS International Conference 2015*, held at Havana, Cuba, September 23–25, 2015.
- o Reji K. Joseph made a presentation on 'Local production – How Economic Reforms have Impacted Local Manufacturing and Pricing,' at the National Conference on *Affordability, Availability and Accessibility of Medicines and IPR*, organised by NPPA and NLSIU, Bangalore, January 05, 2016.

- o Reji K. Joseph was a Discussant of the session on 'Health Care Delivery, Infrastructure and Medical Expenditure,' at the *National Consultation on Road to Sustainable Development Goals: Focus on Health and Education (SDG 3 and 4)*, jointly organised by NITI Ayog, RIS and UN, held in New Delhi, February 09–10, 2016.
- o Seema Goyal conducted a lecture-cum-training session at Women's Studies and Development Centre (WSDC), Delhi University on January 15, 2016.
- o H. Ramachandran chaired a Plenary Session and a Sectional Session at the 37<sup>th</sup> *Annual Conference of the Institute of Indian Geographers*, University of Kurukshetra, February 11–13, 2016.
- o Shailender Kumar presented key finding of the Study on 'Tobacco Taxes in India: An Empirical Analysis' (conducted by ISID and PHFI), in an Expert Group Consultation on Tobacco Taxation in India, organised by WHO, and held at Gulmohar Hall, IHC, New Delhi, February 17, 2016. The findings were presented along with Dr Sarit Kumar Rout from PHFI.
- o Shailender Kumar presented a paper titled 'Universal Access to Free Medicines and Diagnostics: Involving Private Healthcare Sector,' at the *National Technical Forum on Need of Free Medicines and Diagnostics to All*, jointly organised by JAS, ISID and Prayas, and held at ISID, New Delhi, March 02–03, 2016.
- o Beena Saraswathy made a presentation on 'Impact of Mergers on Market Competition in the Indian Manufacturing Sector: An Assessment,' at the 52<sup>nd</sup> *Annual Conference of The Indian Econometric Society*, held at Indian Institute of Management, Calicut, Kerala, January 04–06, 2016. The paper was also presented at the First National Conference of Competition Commission of India, held at IHC, New Delhi, March 03–04, 2016.
- o H. Ramachandran chaired a Plenary Session and a Sectional Session at the National Seminar on *Agriculture and Food Security in India: Challenges and Opportunities*, organised by the Department of Geography, Panjab University, Chandigarh, March 09–10, 2016.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu presented a paper titled 'Changing Perspectives of Women's Work and Decline in Female Labour Force Participation Rate in Rural India: A Case of Odisha,' at the National Seminar on *Dynamics on Rural Labour Relations in India*, organised by and held at S.R. Sankaran Chair, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), March 10–12, 2016.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao presented four papers titled 'Concept of FDI and How India has Dealt with It,' 'Analysis of India's FDI Inflows during 2004-05 to 2013-14,' 'Evolution of India's MBRT FDI Policy,' and 'India's Defence FDI Policy: Issues and Prospects,' at the ISID-ICSSR Two-day National Seminar on *India's Post-1991 Inward FDI Experience: Looking beyond the Aggregates*, organised by and held at ISID, March 11–12, 2016.
- o Reji K. Joseph and K.V.K. Ranganathan presented a paper titled 'Trends in Foreign Investment in Healthcare Sector of India,' at the ISID-ICSSR Two-day National Seminar on *India's Post-1991 Inward FDI Experience: Looking beyond the Aggregates*, organised by and held at ISID, March 11–12, 2016.

- o Swati Verma and K.V.K. Ranganathan presented a paper titled 'FDI, Technology Transfer and Payments for Know-How: A Case Study of Automobile Sector,' at the ISID-ICSSR Two-day National Seminar on *India's Post-1991 Inward FDI Experience: Looking beyond the Aggregates*, organised by and held at ISID, March 11–12, 2016.
- o Beena Saraswathy presented a paper titled 'An Analysis of Foreign Acquisitions in India's Manufacturing Sector,' at the ISID-ICSSR Two-day National Seminar on *India's Post-1991 Inward FDI Experience: Looking beyond the Aggregates*, organised by and held at ISID, March 11–12, 2016.
- o Dinesh Abrol presented two papers "Agrarian Transition, Transformative Change and Systems of Innovation: Lessons for SDGs implementation" and "From MDGs to SDGs; Tasks, challenges and way forward" in *Third INDIALICS International Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development*, CDS, Trivandrum, March 16–18, 2016.
- o H. Ramachandran chaired a Session in the *International Geographical Union Conference*, organised by the Department of Geography, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi, and held at Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute Auditorium, Delhi, March 18–20, 2016.
- o Shailender Kumar presented a paper titled 'Health in the Era of Neo-liberalism: Growth of Private Sector and Emerging Challenges,' at the National Seminar on *Private Sector Participation in Public Services*, organised by CSD and held at IIC, Room-II main, New Delhi, March 28–30, 2016.
- o Dinesh Abrol, "Technical Education and Extreme Privatization, Private Sector Participation in Public Services", Council for Social Development, IIC, Delhi, March 30, 2016.
- o Dinesh Abrol (Co-author), "Urban System of Water and Waste Management and Transformative Pathways to Sustainability: Learning across disciplines, contexts and cultures", TRCSS, CSSP, JNU, 2016.

## 7. Lectures Delivered at Academic Bodies

- o T.S. Papola delivered a lecture at the *Capacity Building Workshop: Towards More Effective Wage Policies in India*, jointly organised by ILO and V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, April 15–16, 2015.
- 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, May 05–08, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on 'Data Sources on Internal Migration in India,' in a Training Programme on *Migration and Development: Issues and Perspectives*, organised by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, July 13–16, 2015.
- o Kalaiyarasan A. delivered a lecture on 'Development and Underdevelopment: Understanding Contributions of Gunnar Myrdal and Albert Hirschman' (*Course RD-604*), at the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, JNU, September 15, 2015.

- o Kalaiyarasan A. delivered a lecture on 'Understanding Regional Development through Theories of Industrial Location' (*Course RD-604*), at the Centre for the Study of Regional Development,, JNU, September 16, 2015.
- o Satyaki Roy delivered a lecture on 'Globalisation and Emerging Asymmetries in the World of Work,' at a workshop organised by All India SBI Employees Association, held in Kolkata, September 27, 2015.
- 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 on Gender Issues in Labour*, organised by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, November 16–27, 2015.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a special lecture on 'Measuring Intensity of Urban Landuse,' at the Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, November 28, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a lecture on 'Labour and Employment Situation in North Eastern States of India: Recent Trends and Emerging Challenges,' in a Course on *Sociology of Labour and Globalisation for North Eastern States*, organised by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, January 11–15, 2016.
- o Satyaki Roy delivered a lecture on 'Land Acquisition and Industrialisation: A Political Economy Perspective,' at the ICSSR sponsored Orientation Programme on *Social Science Research Methodology* for Research Scholars and Teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Marginalised Groups, organised by and held at ISID, February 22–27, 2016.
- o H. Ramachandran delivered a lecture on 'Urban Environment,' at Shivaji College, University of Delhi, March 08, 2016.
- o Satyaki Roy delivered a lecture on 'Political Economy of India's Growth Trajectory,' at the Orientation Programme for *IES Probationers*, at the Institute for Economic Growth, March 18, 2016.
- o Seema Goyal delivered multiple lectures at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi, on Video Production Techniques in the AD/PR Department.
- o Santosh Kumar Das delivered a lecture on 'Financial Inclusion and Exclusion in India,' during the Orientation Course on *Research Methodology*, organised by and held at ISID, February 24, 2016,.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu delivered a series of lectures on 'Research Methodology' in a Training Programme organised by and held at the Department of Economics, Rajiv Gandhi Central University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, March 15–19, 2016.

## 8. Participation in External Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

- o T.S. Papola participated in the *Brainstorming Session on Formulation of National Employment Policy*, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Shram Shakti Bhawan, April 04, 2015.



- o Partha Pratim Sahu participated in Data Users Conference on New Series of National Accounts with Base Year 2011–12, organised by National Accounts Division, CSO, MoSPI, Government of India and held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, April 13, 2015.
- o Shailender Kumar attended a workshop on National Consultation on Illicit Trade in Tobacco, held at Hotel Le Merdien, New Delhi, May 29, 2015.
- o Shailender Kumar attended a meeting to finalise the highlights and the final report on 'Estimating Impact of Increase in Tax on Prices of Tobacco Products in India: An Empirical Analysis,' held at WHO India office, June 09 & 17, 2015.
- o T.S. Papola was a Consultant for 'Sustainable Development of Uttarakhand,' organised by OXFAM and held at Khurpatal, Nainital, June 23–24, 2015.
- o T.S. Papola participated as an Expert in the *Mid-term Appraisal Conference of ICSSR Research Programme on Urban Labour Market in India*, organised by and held at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, June 26, 2015.
- o Mahua Paul participated in the National Conference on *Social Transformation: Perspectives and Alternatives*, organised by Anveshan, and held at Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi, July 25–26, 2015.
- o Beena Saraswathy participated in the National Conference on *Social Transformation: Perspectives and Alternatives*, organised by Anveshan, and held at Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi, July 25–26, 2015.
- o H. Ramachandran participated in a *Panel Discussion on 'Smart Cities'*, organised by IHD, Delhi, August 01, 2015.
- o Reji K. Joseph participated as a Subject Expert in the *Roundtable on Medical Devices Policy*, organised by Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, August 10, 2015.
- o Reji K. Joseph participated as a Subject Expert in the *Roundtable on Privacy, Access to Health and Justice*, organised by Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, August 21, 2015.
- o H. Ramachandran invited intervention in the Workshop on '*Urbanisation, Smart Cities and Minorities*,' organised by the Delhi Policy Group, September 12–13, 2015.
- o Mahua Paul, Shailender Kumar and Beena Saraswathy attended the Book Release Function of '*ICSSR Research Survey and Explorations: Economics*,' held at JNU Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi, September 17–18, 2015.
- o Reji K. Joseph and Kalaiyarasan A. participated in the national conference on *Research Survey and Explorations in Economics*, jointly organised by ICSSR and JNU, held at JNU, New Delhi, September 17–18, 2015.
- o Mahua Paul participated in a Dissemination Seminar on Drug Regulatory Reforms in India, held at IHC, New Delhi, September 25, 2015.
- o H. Ramachandran was a Member of the Review Committee for the Workshop on *Mid-term Evaluation of ICSSR sponsored Project on Uttarakhand*, organised by GIDS, Lucknow September 28–29, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu attended *IHD's 2<sup>nd</sup> Decennial Lecture* delivered by Ms Sandra Polaski, Deputy Director-General (Policy), International Labour Organisation, Geneva, held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, October 07, 2015.



- o Satyaki Roy was a Discussant in a session on 'Manufacturing Growth and Employment,' at the 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics, held in Srinagar, October 10–12, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu was a Discussant for the session on 'Labour and Employment in the Manufacturing Sector,' at the 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of The Indian Society of Labour Economics, organised by the Department of Economics, Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar and Division of Agricultural Economics & Marketing, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Kashmir, October 10–12, 2015..
- o Shailender Kumar and Beena Saraswathy attended the book release function of *India Social Development Report 2014: Challenges of Public Health* (edited by Imrana Qadeer), organised by Council for Social Development, and held at IIC, New Delhi, October 15, 2015.
- o Reji K. Joseph participated in the international workshop on *Impact of the TRIPS Agreement on Key Sectors and Its Continuing Relevance in the Context of Regional and Bilateral Trading Agreements*, organised by Centre for WTO Studies, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, October 26–27, 2015.
- o H. Ramachandran participated in a Panel Discussion on 'Smart Cities,' organised by Centre for Public Affairs, IIC, New Delhi, October 30, 2015.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao, K.V.K. Ranganathan and Partha Pratim Sahu attended the *Delhi Economics Conclave 2015 – Realising India's JAM (Jan-Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) Vision*, organised by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, November 06, 2015.
- o Satyaki Roy was a Panellist in the seminar on *Asia Floor Wage: Global Value Chains, Labour and the Garment Industry*, organised by South Solidarity Initiative and ActionAid India, held at IIC, New Delhi, November 19, 2015.
- o Beena Saraswathy participated in a discussion on the book titled *Breaking through India's Stories of Beating the Odds on Poverty* (authored by Meera Mitra), at Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, November 27, 2015.
- o Shailender Kumar participated in the seminar on *Challenges of Health Policy and Key Recommendations in the Indian Context*, organised by NIPFP, New Delhi, December 15, 2015.
- o R. Rijesh participated in the workshop on 'Estimates of Productivity Growth for the Indian Economy using KLEMS Database,' at the Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, New Delhi, December 17, 2015.
- o Beena Saraswathy participated as a Discussant in an academic discussion on 'Impact of Migrant Labours on Kerala Economy,' organised by Delhi Malayali Initiative, held at Kerala House, December 21, 2015.
- o Santosh Kumar Das participated in the workshop on *Modern Finance and Macroeconomics: A Multidisciplinary Approach*, organised by the International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS), Bangalore, December 22, 2015 to January 02, 2016.

- o Reji K. Joseph released his book titled *Pharmaceutical Industry and Public Policy in Post-Reform India* at the School of International Relations and Politics, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala, on December 30, 2015.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu attended the 24<sup>th</sup> *Krishna Bharadwaj Memorial Lecture: Rationality and Alienation*, delivered by Prof. Akeel Bilgrami, organised by and held at CESP/SSS, JNU, January 11, 2016.
- o Mahua Paul attended the ICSSR Special Lecture by Thomas Piketty, held at Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi, January 21, 2016.
- o Kalaiyaran A. participated in the International Conference on *Pathways to Sustainable Urbanisation*, jointly organised by South Asia Sustainability Hub & Knowledge Network and University of Sussex, held at Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi, January 29–30, 2016.
- o H. Ramachandran attended the annual review meeting as UGC member of the Advisory Committee for the UGC Special Assistance Scheme (DRS), Department of Geography, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, February 29, 2016.
- o Partha Pratim Sahu was a Discussant in the National Seminar on *Dynamics on Rural Labour Relations in India*, organised by and held at S.R. Sankaran Chair, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), March 10–12, 2016.
- o Shailender Kumar attended the *PHFI Foundation Day Lecture* on Health System Response to the Health Transition in India: Implications for Sustainable Development delivered by Prof. Rifat Atun, Professor at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, at IHC, New Delhi, March 16, 2016.
- o K.S. Chalapati Rao participated in the Panel Discussion in the conference on *Strengthening PSE JV*, organised by the Indian Institute of Public Administration and the Department of Public Enterprises, and held at IIPA, March 22, 2016.
- o Dinesh Abrol (2015), Member, Board of Editors/Advisory Board, *International Journal of Science, Technology and Society*, BBA University, Lucknow.
- o Seema Goyal was part of the jury invited to assess and critically analyse the work of AD/PR Students of IIMC (2014–15 Batch) during their final Campaign Presentations.

### **XIII. Research Internship Programme**

The Institute has been providing summer internship to final year post-graduate students in economics, commerce, business economics and media & communication areas. This year the Department of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh approached the Institute to provide Internship to three final year students of their Five-year integrated M.A. (Honours) in Economics. These students were attached to various faculty members for guidance and supervision. The students joined the Institute for internship in January 2015. The Interns made presentations on April 21, 2015 at the institute on the following topics:

- i) Ms Muskaan Taneja, 'Impact of Mergers and Acquisitions on Performance of Firm: A Case Study of Ranbaxy-Daichi Deal' under the supervision of Prof. Dinesh Abrol.

- ii) Ms Ruchi Gupta, 'Trends and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in India' under the supervision of Dr Satyaki Roy.
- iii) Ms Shruti Sehgal, 'Emerging Role of Private Sector in Indian Health Care Delivery Market: Trends, Pattern and Implications' under the supervision of Dr Shailender Kumar.

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

- i) Ms Apoorva Thakur, Master in Economics, Amity University, NOIDA, U.P., 'Publically-funded Health Insurance Schemes in India: Impact Assessment and Implication Status,' under the supervision of Dr Shailender Kumar during May - June 2015.
- ii) Ms Richa Saun, Master in Economics, Amity University, NOIDA, U.P., 'An Analysis of Equity in Access to Safe Drinking Water in India,' under the supervision of Dr Swadhin Mondal during May - June 2015.

#### **XIV. Staff Matters**

- o R.P. Pokhriyal, Administrative Assistant, who served the Institute for more than 26 years, attained superannuation on July 31, 2015. The Faculty and Staff of ISID gave him warm farewell.



#### **XV. Research Infrastructure**

The Institute's research infrastructure shall consists of the following components: Databases on the Indian economy with special emphasis on industrial and corporate sectors; On-Line Index (OLI) of Indian Social Science Journals; Press Clippings; Digitization of Rare Documents and Reports; ISID Research Reference CD; Media & Communication Centre; ISID Website; Library; Auditorium with state-of-art facilities; Conference and Lecture Halls; Guesthouse and Hostel facilities. 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 a large number of universities, centrally funded technical institutions, AICTE institutions, NLIST colleges and other academic institutions through E-Shodhsindhu, a consortium for higher education electronic resources of INFLIBNET.

##### **1. Databases**

The databases place special emphasis on foreign investment, technology, international trade, corporate sector & governance, labour & employment, health and pharma

sectors and social sector issues. The coverage of these databases are regularly updated in line with the envisaged research programme and to meet the analytical requirements of faculty and scholars working in the public policy formulation and monitoring.

The active databases encompass the following aspects:

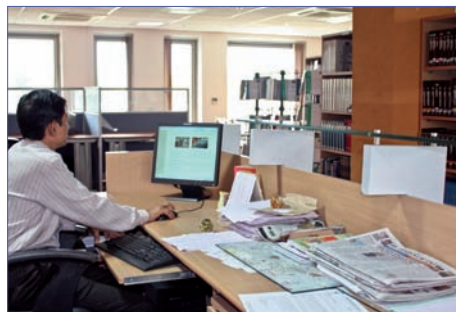
- o Foreign Investments: Approvals/inflows of Inward FDI and Outward Investments.
- o Corporate Sector: Company Finances, Mergers and Acquisitions, Private Corporate Business Sector in India (RBI), Prowess database of CMIE, Digital Library of Company Annual Reports and Prospectuses.
- o Industry: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) Unit Level Data; Database on Industrial Sector in India.
- 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 Others Databases: National Accounts Statistics, Domestic Product of States of India (EPWRF), IMF Trade Statistics, World Development Indicators.

The following databases were updated during 2015-16:

- o Venture Capital Intelligence
- 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 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

## 2. Library & Documentation

The Institute's Library has a good collection of books and reports related to issues such as industrial and developmental economics, foreign investment, corporate sector, labour, employment and related subjects. It has both print and electronic resources including books, journals, technical reports, 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 from academic, government, business and industry circles. The library currently subscribes to 139 academic journals, periodicals & magazines and 15 English daily newspapers. During the year 671 books, back volumes and other documents have been added to the library. The total holdings in the library stood at 13,311 as on March 31, 2016.

Library's reference and general collection are organised according to Decimal Classification (UDC). The technical processing, housekeeping operations, etc. are done using SOUL (Software for University Libraries) platform. Online Public Access Catalogue search is provided to readers. Searches can be made by author, title, subject, class number, publisher or by keyword in title and Boolean search. New acquisitions are displayed in the library on a regular basis.

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, the library seeks to equip itself with the maximum number of relevant CD-ROMs and electronic documents. Presently, the Institute has access to the following Electronic Resources (e-resources): e-journal consortium of ICSSR-NASSDOC subscription.

**a) e-Databases:**

- i) CMIE – Prowess - IQ;
- ii) EPWRF India – Time Series online database (16 modules)
- iii) IndiaStat
- iv) socINDEX
- v) DELNET
- vi) IMF E-Library: which includes (1) International Financial Statistics, (2) Balance of Payments Statistics, (3) Direction of Trade Statistics, (4) Government Finance Statistics, and (5) Trade and Investment
- vii) ISID On-line databases

**b) Full text e-journals:**

- i) EPW
- ii) EconLit
- iii) JSTOR
- iv) Sage India (27 journals)

- c) **Digital Documents:** The Digital Documentation section of the Library plays a complementary role by acquiring and storing important documents/reports in electronic form for easy reference and sharing. Presently, a collection of about 600 documents is accessible within campus network 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 part of this network, the library makes its resources available 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 has adequate infrastructure to offer a variety of services to its users. These include:
  - Reference and Bibliographic Services:* Library staff is available to provide assistance in locating the required books, documents, back volume, etc., and to recommend sources of information.
  - Inter-library Loan:* Books/Journals which are not available in library are obtained from other libraries in Delhi on Inter Library Loan (ILL).
  - Current Awareness Service:* Current awareness service is available to provide regular updates to researchers on new additions to the library's collection of books/reports and journals on specific subjects.
  - 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 is equipped to arrange for photocopies of limited number of pages of books, journals and press clippings. It extends the photocopying service to visiting scholars also.

### 3. On-line Reference Services

**Index of Indian Social Science Journals:** Presently, the ISID On-Line Database Index covers 230 Indian social science journals covering the disciplines of economics, political science, public administration, sociology, social anthropology, business management, finance, geography, social work, health, education, etc. The On-line Index of Journals offers a unique information retrieval facility of "keyword search" to Institute's faculty, visitors and outside registered users. The coverage has since been improved by not only keeping the index updated, but also by adding a number of new journals. During the year, six journals have been added to the database:

1. Indian Journal of Applied Economics and Management, published by Association for Rural and Environment Advancement, Bangalore
2. Journal of Development Management and Communication, published by Institute of Development Management, Jaipur, India
3. Journal of Development Policy and Practice, published by Sage India
4. KILA Journal of Local Governance, published by Kerala Institute Local Administration, Thrissur, India
5. Research Process—International Journal of the Social Research Foundation, published by Social Research Foundation, Aurangabad, India
6. Social Vision, published by Desh Vikas Publications, Visakhapatnam, India

At present, the database contains more than 2,06,698 lakhs indexed articles from 230 journals. List of journals covered is given in *Annexure 2*.

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

The index covers major English language newspapers, including leading financial dailies. Selected clippings are stored in the form of digital images under sixty broad subject heads. Press clippings from the year 2000 are now available on-line for registered users. The image retrieval system developed at the Institute helps users to search, identify and view the clippings at the click of a button. During the year, 1,10,000 more clipping images have been added to the database. At present, the total number of clipping images of the database stood at 1.72 million records.

**Category-wise Registered Users**  
(as on March 31, 2016)

<i>User Category</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Universities: Indian	1920
Foreign	283
Institutions: Indian	1887
Foreign	149
Indian Colleges	992
Government Departments: Indian	307
Foreign	5
Private Bodies/Journalists	451
Others: Indian	2513
Foreign	209
INFLIBNET	278
<b>Sub-Total: Indian</b>	<b>8348</b>
<b>Foreign</b>	<b>646</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8994</b>

#### 4. ISID Website

Institute maintains its websites <http://isid.org.in> and <http://isidev.nic.in> which gives a brief description of nature of activities and research output for free downloading, provide access to online Indexes of Indian Social Science journals



and major newspaper articles, editorials and news features.

Thus the institute's website acts as an interface between social science literature and academics, policy makers and other analysts within and outside India. This non-profit activity is aimed at promoting social science research and analysis of contemporary developmental issues. The information and data provided was widely disseminated and its popularity can be seen in the number of registered users. The user clientele have increased manifold from a modest number of 285 to 8,994 during the period 2000 to 2016. Apart from the growing number of students, teachers, researchers and academicians accessing the On-line Indexes, other categories of users like policy makers, journalists, professionals, etc., also find the Website useful.

Besides, a good number of users from colleges, researchers from universities and academic institutions are the largest group of users. Around 7.2 per cent of the users are located in other countries; most of these are from universities and institutions.

The state and region-wise spread of Website users is quite encouraging trend to the institute to sustain this activity (See *Annexure 3 & 4*). It extends to all states of India and other continents. The region-wise distribution of foreign users suggests that they spread across many developed and developing countries.

**Year-wise Registration of Users**

<i>Year (April-March)</i>	<i>Cumulative No. of Users Registered</i>
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	6027
2010-11	6758
2011-12	7200
2012-13	7702
2013-14	8315
2014-15	8669
2015-16	8994

## 5. IT Facilities / Computer Centre

ISID is amongst the earliest research and academic Institutions in India which adopted ICT for facilitating research and its dissemination. The faculty, library, administration and finance divisions are equipped with latest computer systems which are connected through LAN as well as Wi-Fi. The computer centre is responsible for maintaining the systems—software, hardware, web hosting and networking.

The centre acquires requisite software packages for data analysis, word processing, publishing and multimedia applications. The hardware equipment includes multi-function laser printers, Wi-Fi routers and Gigabit wired network. The Institute's website is hosted internally on an IBM X series server. The Institute has high speed internet to

provide uninterrupted access to its databases. The multiple conference/lecture halls are facilitated with well-equipped public address and projection systems.

## **XVI. ISID On-line Databases in UGC-INFLIBNET Digital Library Consortium**

The Institute has been hosting its On-Line Databases on Indian Social Science Journals, Press Clipping Images and other e-Resources on UGC-INFLIBNET Digital Library Consortium known as E-Shodhsindhu since 2008–09. A large number of universities, centrally funded technical institutions, AICTE institutions, NLIST colleges and other academic institutions accessing the databases. State-wise number of universities/research and academic institutions accessing the database as on March 31, 2016 is given under.

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Univ.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Univ.</i>
Maharashtra	25	Jammu & Kashmir	8
Uttar Pradesh	23	Jharkhand	7
Tamil Nadu	19	Assam	6
Delhi	17	Chhattisgarh	5
Madhya Pradesh	16	Himachal Pradesh	5
Rajasthan	16	Uttarakhand	5
West Bengal	16	Arunachal Pradesh	2
Gujarat	15	Goa	2
Karnataka	15	Meghalaya	2
Odisha	11	Tripura	2
Haryana	10	Chandigarh	1
Kerala	10	Manipur	1
Bihar	9	Mizoram	1
Punjab	9	Nagaland	1
Telangana	9	Pondicherry	1
Andhra Pradesh	8	Sikkim	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>278</b>

## **XVII. Media Centre**

### **Ongoing Film Projects**

#### **o Mall – *The Gendered Space***

ISID is working on a project titled Mall – The Gendered Space in collaboration with the Women's Studies and Development Centre (WSDC), Delhi University. The ISID team is essentially responsible for helping WSDC in collection and compilation of Visual Data and producing a short AV (film) for the project. Data has been

collected and compiled and is in the process of being analysed after which a short film will be produced. The team of ISID, spent 4–5 days shooting in a shopping mall in south Delhi interviewing the women employees as well as women, visiting the mall. Interview with the mall administration was also done in an attempt to understand the gender considerations in the overall functioning and planning of malls.



*The ISID and the WSDC team at the DLF Promenade Mall*

- o **Film on the Presence of Multinational Brands and Products in the Consumption Basket of the Urban Middle Class**

The Media division has started work on a short film looking at the presence of multinational brands and products in the consumption basket of the youth and its impact on the economy. This film will be relooking at the previous film made by ISID in 2001, titled *Of MNC's and GOD's*, in the present context. The film aims to bring out the omnipresent nature of the International Brands and MNC's in the consumption patterns of the middle class. If this large presence of MNC's was an issue of concern way back in the pre-liberalisation era and even when the first film was made, it is even more relevant today where regulations like FERA, MRTP are gone.

## **Films Completed**

- o **Film on Mixed Class Education and Reservation for the Economically Weaker Section in Private Schools**

A short film on the subject of reservation for the economically weaker section and mixed class education in private schools was completed. The film highlights the challenges faced by the school education system in adopting a more inclusive policy. This film hopes to raise a debate and emphasizes on the need to relook at the present policy. Shooting for this film was done in various locations and includes interviews with teachers and administrators in schools, NGOs, legal experts, academicians, etc. Several case studies are also part of this film.

- o **Film for Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh highlighting the impact and strength of the work undertaken by CRRID.**  
The Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), an Institute affiliated with ICSSR, located in Chandigarh, approached ISID media division to make an institutional film highlighting CRRID's research programmes and infrastructure to help expand their activities and raise funds. Shooting for this film

was done by the ISID media centre in Chandigarh. After editing, the film was sent to CRRID for review and suggestions.

## **XVIII. The Campus**

The Institute's campus is located in a calm and green environment, a little away from the hustle and bustle of the main road, in the midst of Vasant Kunj Institutional Area and just a few meters away from the Aravalli Biodiversity Park. The area will retain its serenity as there is little scope for future expansion in the surroundings. Proximity to international and domestic airports on one hand and to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the ICSSR and the Qutab Institutional Area are the additional advantages the campus enjoys.



A calm and green ISID Campus

The campus comprises of three non-overlapping blocks which house the library, faculty rooms, conference and lecture halls, guest house, hostel, pantry and cafeteria, along with an auditorium and electric sub-station. The buildings are centrally air-conditioned with 100 per cent power backup, fool proof protection against fire. The campus has a well maintained Rain Water Harvesting System in position as per the guidelines of the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA). The auditorium has seating capacity of 190 persons with state-of-the-art acoustic, projection and lighting systems. The Guest house and Hostel is well furnished with high-speed internet connectivity, dish TV system and other essential amenities. ISID can thus hold large conferences and training programmes on its campus by providing safe, convenient and comfortable accommodation to outstation participants. These facilities are also shared with other academic institutions and organisations for holding seminars, conferences and training programmes.

### *Other Features:*

- 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 reasonably good standards of maintenance to provide pleasant and safe environment for its staff and guests.

The Institute places special emphasis on campus maintenance to make it remain clean, beautiful and functional. Steps are continuously taken to rectify wear and tear as also to improve efficiency. It is planned to have connectivity between the blocks by constructing 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, guest house, cafeteria, etc. in addition to facilitating movement without depending upon elevators.

### Diwali Celebrations

This year the Diwali function was held on 11th November 2015 at the ISID campus. Senior faculty members inaugurated the function by lighting a lamp. A spirited celebration featured various activities including games like tambola and musical chairs, and song and dance performances by both children and grownups. Towards the end, the stage was thrown open for dandiya, followed by dinner. The staff members along with their families participated in the event with zeal and enthusiasm. The event provided an opportunity to the faculty and the staff to interact with among themselves in a relaxed manner.



Diwali celebrations in full swing

## XIX. Finances

The income and expenditure of the Institute was ₹1,287.89 lakhs and ₹1,029.72 lakhs, respectively during the year 2015-16 as compared to ₹1,334.42 lakhs and ₹929.46 lakhs last year. Institute received a grant of ₹260.00 lakhs from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) during the year towards salary component (₹220.00 lakhs) and maintenance and development expenditure (₹40.00 lakhs). In addition, the Institute raised an amount of ₹107.91 lakhs on account of research programme & projects, interest from corpus fund and other receipts and ₹919.98 lakhs from its own sources.

The major items of expenditure are: establishment (₹529.65 lakhs), journals & periodicals and publications (₹4.07 lakhs), research programme (₹30.48 lakhs), interest payments on term loan and bank charges (₹177.71 lakhs), campus maintenance (₹22.36 lakhs), maintenance of equipment (₹31.73 lakhs), rates and taxes (₹90.65 lakhs), administrative expenses (₹141.93 lakhs), audit fee (₹1.14 lakhs), capital fund (₹180.00 lakhs), reserve fund (₹2.00 lakhs), provision for building fund (₹75.00 lakhs), staff welfare & medical fund (₹1.00 lakh).

The Institute also incurred a capital expenditure of ₹266.22 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 2016 is *Annexed*.

## XX. 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 2015-16.



The Board of Governors meeting in progress

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; and the Administration and Personnel Committee Three meetings during the year 2015-16. List of members of the Board of Governors and the Sub-committees of the Institute as on March 31, 2016 are given in the *Annexure 5 & 6*.



## **XXI. 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, INFLIBNET, an Inter University Centre of UGC, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology, State Finance Commission of Uttarakhand, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (NIRD&PR), WHO (SEARO), Prayas, Global Development Network (GDN), Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Third World Network (TWN), National Working Group on patent laws and WTO, South Solidarity Initiative – ActionAid, Focus on the Global South, Forum on FTAs, Public Services International, IBM-India Research Laboratory (IBM-IRL), UCO Bank and HDFC 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, 2016)

### Faculty

<b>Prof. S.K. Goyal</b> <i>Professor Emeritus</i>	Ph.D. (Economics), University of Delhi, M.A. (Economics), Panjab 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 and 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 and intellectual property rights.
<b>Prof. Seema Goyal</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, and labour and employment.
<b>Dr Reji K. Joseph</b> <i>Associate Professor</i>	Ph.D., M.Phil., (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, M.A., Mahatma Gandhi University <i>Research Interests:</i> International Trade and investment, Intellectual Property Rights and Indian Pharmaceutical Industry
<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>	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> (Up to August 2015)	Ph.D. (Economics of Education), National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi; M.A. (Economics), University 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, pharmacoeconomics, health financing and equity, health policy research and related fields.
<b>Dr Beena Saraswathy</b> <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D., M.Phil., (Economics) Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. <i>Research Interests:</i> Market competition, mergers and acquisition, business groups, pharmaceutical industry contemporary development issues.
<b>Dr R. Rijesh</b> <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D., M.Phil., (Economics) Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi; M.A. University of Calicut. <i>Research Interests:</i> International trade, economics of technology, Indian industrial development.
<b>Dr Santosh Kumar Das</b> <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D., M.Phil., (Economics) Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi; M.A. University of Hyderabad. <i>Research Interests:</i> Macroeconomic theory, industrial finance, financial liberalization and its implications, political economy.
<b>Dr Swati Verma</b> <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D., M.Phil., (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, M.A., University of Patna. <i>Research Interests:</i> Foreign investment, international trade, transfer pricing.
<b>Dr Kalaiyarasan A.</b> <i>Assistant Professor</i>	Ph.D., M.Phil., (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, M.A., Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi. <i>Research Interests:</i> Industrial development, labour and employment, regional development.

## Visiting Faculty

- Prof. T.S. Papola**  
*Honorary Professor*  
(Till 23 November 2015)  
Ph.D. (Economics), M.A. (Economics) University of Lucknow.  
*Research Interests:* Economics of development and planning, development of backward areas specially hill and mountain areas, economics of labour, manpower and employment, industrial economics and enterprise development.
- Shri M.M.K. Sardana**  
*(IAS Retd) Visiting Fellow*  
M.Sc. (Hons) Physics, University of Punjab, Chandigarh.  
*Research Interests:* Policy issues.
- Shri Nilmadabh Mohanty**  
*(IAS Retd)*  
*Honorary Visiting Fellow*  
M.A. (Economics), University of Wisconsin, USA; M.A. (Political Science), Allahabad University  
*Research Interests:* Sustainable development in India's mineral sector.
- Prof. H. Ramachandran**  
*ICSSR National Fellow*  
Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.Tech./M.Phil Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.  
*Research Interests:* Quantitative Techniques, Urban and Regional Studies and Programme Evaluation
- Prof. T.P. Bhat**  
*Consultant*  
Ph.D. (International Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University; M.A. (Economics), Karnataka University, Dharwar.  
*Research Interests:* WTO related issues such as trade, intellectual property and agriculture, global issues in finance, distributive trade, and small scale sector.
- Dr Smitha Francis**  
*Consultant*  
Ph.D. (Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; M.A. (Economics), University of Madras.  
*Research Interests:* International trade and finance, industrial restructuring and industrial policy, Southeast Asian economies, and macroeconomic policy interactions under globalisation.

## Project Staff

- Mr Rahul Choudhury**  
*Research Associate*  
M.A. (Economics), Assam University  
*Research Interests:* Trade, investment and regional integration.
- Ms Nidhi Singh**  
*Research Associate*  
M.Sc. (Bio-technology), A.P.S. University, Rewa  
*Research Interests:* Bio-medical innovation and health technology assessment.
- Mr Pawan Preet Singh**  
*Research Associate*  
M.A. Economics, Ambedkar University, Delhi  
*Research Interests:* Innovation and commercialization of medical device industry.
- Ms Aditi Jha**  
*Research Associate*  
M.A. (Economics), Panjab University.  
*Research Interests:* Macroeconometrics, trade and finance.

## Support Staff

### 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 (Ad-hoc)*  
Smt. Renu Verma, *Documentation Assistant*  
Smt. Sultan Jahan, *Documentation Assistant*  
Smt. Lakshmi Sawarkar, *Documentation Assistant*  
Shri Bahadur Singh Papola, *Library-cum-Docmentation 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 (upto 31 July 2015)*  
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*  
Shri Sandip Pokhriyal, *Programme Assistant (Ad-hoc)*

### 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  
 ArthAnvesan — Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Jammu  
 ArthaBeekshan (Journal of Bangiya Aethaniti Parishad) — Bengal Economic Association,  
 Kolkata  
 ArthaVijnana — 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 — Sage India  
 Asia-Pacific Journal of Social Sciences — Centre for Southeast Asian and Pacific Studies, Sri  
 Venkateswara University, Tirupati

### B

- Bioscope: South Asian Screen Studies — Sage India  
 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) — Sage India

## D

Decision — Springer India

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 — Sage India

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 — Sage India

## G

Gender, Technology and Development — Sage India

Global Business Review — Sage India

## H

Higher Education for the Future — Sage India

History and Sociology of South Asia — Sage India

## 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 Industrial Economics, The — Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts 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 — Sage India  
 Indian Economic Journal — Indian Economic Association, New Delhi  
 Indian Economic Review — Delhi School of Economics (DSE), Delhi  
 Indian Foreign Affairs Journals — The Association of Indian Diplomats, Sapru House, New Delhi  
 Indian Historical Review — Sage Publications, New Delhi  
 Indian Journal of Adult Education — Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi  
 Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics — Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai  
 Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing — Indian Society of Agriculturing Marketing, Nagpur  
 Indian Journal of Applied Economics and Management: Bharathiya Abhiyukta Arthashastra Prabandha Patrika (BAP) — Association for Rural and Environment Advancement, Bangalore\*  
 Indian Journal of Corporate Governance — Sage India  
 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 — Sage India  
 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 — Springer India  
 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) —Sage India  
 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 Development Management and Communication — Institute of Development Management, Jaipur\*  
 Journal of Development Policy and Practice — Sage India\*  
 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 Entrepreneurship, The — Sage India  
 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 — Sage India

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

Journal of Human Values — Sage India

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

Journal of Indian Research — Mewar University, Ghaziabad

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

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

Journal of Infrastructure Development — Sage India

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 — Springer India

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 — Springer India

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

## K

KILA Journal of Local Governance — Kerala Institute of Local Administration, Mulamkunnathukavu, Thrissur\*

## L

Labour and Development — V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida

LokUdyog (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 — Sage India

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 — Sage India

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

Medieval History Journal — Sage India

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 — Sage India

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 — Sage India

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  
 Research Process (International Journal of the Social Research Foundation) — Social Research Foundation, Aurangabad\*  
 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 — Sage India  
 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 — Sage India  
 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 — Sage India  
 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 Vision — Desh Vikas Publications, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh\*  
 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 — Sage India

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 — Sage India  
 South India Journal of Social Sciences — A.P. Academy of Social Sciences, Visakhapatnam  
 Studies in History — Sage India  
 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

Trends in Information Management (TRIM) — University of Kashmir, Jammu & Kashmir  
 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 — Sage India  
 Vilakshan — Xavier Institute of Management (XIM), Bhubaneswar  
 Vinimaya — National Institute of Bank Management, Pune  
 Vision (The Journal of Business Perspective) — Sage India

## Y

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

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Note: All the journals are covered since their inception.

\* Journals added during the year 2015-16

**Annexure 3****State-wise Distribution of Registered Users**  
(as on March 31, 2016)

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Delhi	1,718	Jammu & Kashmir	73
Maharashtra	940	Bihar	64
Tamil Nadu	714	Puducherry	61
Andhra Pradesh	646	Jharkhand	51
Karnataka	588	Himachal Pradesh	46
Uttar Pradesh	564	Chhattisgarh	39
Gujarat	510	Meghalaya	22
Kerala	479	Tripura	20
West Bengal	407	Goa	19
Haryana	338	Telangana	18
Punjab	259	Arunachal Pradesh	12
Madhya Pradesh	184	Mizoram	10
Rajasthan	154	Nagaland	9
Orissa	120	Sikkim	5
Assam	89	Manipur	5
Chandigarh	84	Daman & Diu	3
Uttarakhand	76	Unclassified	32
Total			8,994

*Annexure 4***Regional Distribution of Foreign Registered Users**  
(as on March 31, 2016)

<i>Region</i>	<i>No. of Users</i>
Northern America	195
Northern Europe	114
Western Europe	72
Eastern Asia	58
Southern Asia	46
South-Eastern Asia	32
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	14
Total	646



**Board of Governors**  
*(as on March 31, 2016)*

**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, 2016)

### Research Advisory Committee

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

### Finance Committee

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Shri <b>T.N. Chaturvedi</b><br>Former Governor of Karnataka &<br>Former Comptroller and Auditor General of India     | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. <b>S.K. Goyal</b><br>Founder Director & Emeritus Professor, ISID   | Member   |
| 3. Shri <b>Kishore Lal</b><br>Former Member of Parliament &<br>Secretary General, Centre of Applied Politics, New Delhi | Member   |
| 4. Shri <b>C. Narendra Reddy</b><br>Senior Journalist   | Member   |
| 5. <b>Member-Secretary</b><br>ICSSR   | Member   |

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

### **Administration and Personnel Committee**

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

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

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

# **Statement of Accounts**



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

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of the INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, VASANT KUNJ, NEW DELHI – 110 070 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, 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, 2016; and
  - (b) In case of the Income and Expenditure Account, excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

For H.S. Ahuja & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Dated: 14-07-2016  
Place: New Delhi

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



Institute for Studies in  
New  
Balance Sheet as

<i>As at March 31, 2015</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>As at March 31, 2016</i>
1,00,00,000.00	Corpus Fund		1,00,00,000.00
500.00	Membership Fund		500.00
22,53,58,046.38	Capital Fund	A	24,33,94,010.38
1,99,24,823.81	Reserve Fund	B	2,01,41,791.94
4,33,71,057.00	Building Fund	C	5,08,71,057.00
15,72,83,428.30	Secured Loan from UCO Bank	D	13,17,76,821.30
4,99,19,175.00	Advances & Security Deposits	E	5,62,38,738.00
1,47,02,416.00	Current Liabilities & Provisions	F	1,77,90,784.00
3,27,937.00	Un-Utilised Grants	G	2,81,282.00
73,06,195.22	Overdraft with Banks	H	7,10,469.53
<b>52,81,93,578.71</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>53,12,05,454.15</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: 14-07-2016*

Industrial Development  
Delhi  
at March 31, 2016

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>As at March 31, 2015</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>As at March 31, 2016</i>
46,37,62,708.73	Fixed Assets	I	46,48,77,467.73
4,41,24,744.00	Investments	J	5,02,85,325.00
1,73,88,875.68	Current Assets	K	1,11,85,862.12
1,69,200.00	Grants Receivable	G	16,55,400.00
25,43,351.80	Cash & Bank Balances	L	29,96,700.80
2,04,698.50	Stock of Publications	M	2,04,698.50
<b>52,81,93,578.71</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>53,12,05,454.15</b>

(S.K. Goyal)  
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)  
Chairman

Institute for Studies in  
New  
Income and Expenditure Account

<i>For the Year ended 31-03-15</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>For the Year ended 31-03-16</i>
4,26,31,080.00	Establishment Expenses	N	5,29,64,564.00
4,06,111.00	Journals & Periodicals		2,84,665.00
2,19,276.00	Publications		1,21,989.00
29,97,149.00	Research Programme, Seminars and Conferences		30,48,451.00
4,65,80,062.00	Administrative Expenses	O	4,64,38,130.80
1,12,360.00	Audit Fee		1,14,500.00
	<i>Provisions and Transfers:</i>		
3,00,00,000.00	a) Capital Fund		1,80,00,000.00
75,00,000.00	b) Building Fund		75,00,000.00
27,00,000.00	c) Reserve Fund		2,00,000.00
2,00,000.00	d) Staff Welfare & Medical Fund		1,00,000.00
95,800.00	Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		16,968.13
<b>13,34,41,838.00</b>			<b>12,87,89,267.93</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: 14-07-2016*

Industrial Development  
Delhi  
for the Year ended March 31, 2016

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>For the Year ended 31-03-15</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Sch.</i>	<i>For the Year ended 31-03-16</i>
<i>Plan (Recurring) Grant from ICSSR:</i>			
1,73,00,000.00	a) Salary Component		2,20,00,000.00
40,00,000.00	b) Development Component		40,00,000.00
35,08,464.00	Interest from Corpus Fund and others		37,66,268.00
2,77,73,323.00	Grants for Research Programme, Seminars and Conferences		70,20,293.00
8,08,27,809.00	Lease Rentals	P	9,19,97,902.93
32,242.00	Other Receipts		4,804.00
<b>13,34,41,838.00</b>			<b>12,87,89,267.93</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>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
1) <b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>22,53,58,046.38</b>	<b>19,49,58,743.38</b>
2) <i>Amount added during the year</i>		
a) Cost of complimentary books added during the year	18,537.00	45,551.00
b) Assets purchased out of project funds	17,427.00	53,752.00
c) Capital grant from ICSSR	--	3,00,000.00
d) Amount transferred from income & expenditure A/c	1,80,00,000.00	3,00,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,33,94,010.38</b>	<b>22,53,58,046.38</b>

Schedule-B  
Reserve Fund

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
1) <b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>1,99,24,823.81</b>	<b>1,71,29,023.81</b>
2) <i>Add:</i>		
a) Amount transferred from income and expenditure A/c	2,00,000.00	27,00,000.00
b) Surplus for the year transferred from income and expenditure A/c	16,968.13	95,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,01,41,791.94</b>	<b>1,99,24,823.81</b>

Schedule-C  
Building Fund

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
1) <b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>4,33,71,057.00</b>	<b>3,58,71,057.00</b>
2) <i>Add:</i>		
a) Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure A/c	75,00,000.00	75,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,08,71,057.00</b>	<b>4,33,71,057.00</b>

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development  
New Delhi

Schedule-D  
Secured Loan from UCO Bank

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
1) <b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>15,72,83,428.30</b>	<b>18,78,36,335.30</b>
2) <b>Less:</b>		
a) Principal amount of loan repaid during the year	2,55,06,607.00	3,05,52,907.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,17,76,821.30</b>	<b>15,72,83,428.30</b>

Schedule-E  
Advances and Security Deposits

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
1) <b>Security Deposits:</b>		
a) Global Development Network (GDN)	1,06,56,360.00	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>4,89,96,360.00</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
b) Global Development Network (GDN)	72,42,378.00	--
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>72,42,378.00</b>	<b>48,72,375.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,62,38,738.00</b>	<b>4,99,19,175.00</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>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
<b>A:</b>	<b>Security Deposits:</b>		
1)	M/s Bliss Refrigeration	--	1,01,747.00
2)	M/s Micro Power Systems	63,640.00	--
3)	M/s Bee Kay Décor	--	3,898.00
4)	IBM: Electricity Deposit	9,54,000.00	9,54,000.00
5)	M/s Sanjay Fire Contractor	11,246.00	--
<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	14,527.00	18,717.00
4)	Leave Salary Fund	1,55,68,126.00	1,24,92,295.00
5)	Staff Welfare & Medical Fund	9,87,450.00	9,73,764.00
6)	TDS Payable	66,956.00	4,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,77,90,784.00</b>	<b>1,47,02,416.00</b>



Institute for Studies in Industrial Development  
New Delhi  
Schedule-G

Details of Grants Received and Expenditure Incurred on various Research Projects for the year ending March 31, 2016  
(Figures in Rupees)

SN.	Particulars	Opening Balance as on 01-04-2015		Receipts during the year	Expenditure during the year	Closing Balance as on 31-03-2016	
		Debit	Credit			Debit	Credit
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	India's Inward FDI Experience in the Post-Liberalisation Period with Emphasis on the Manufacturing Sector, ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	--	3,27,937.00	--	6,77,937.00	3,50,000.00	--
2	Emerging Patterns of Outsourcing and Contracting in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing in India, ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	--	--	4,20,000.00	1,38,718.00	--	2,81,282.00
3	Study of Urbanisation of Uttarakhand, Fourth State Finance Commission of Uttarakhand Government	--	--	7,03,800.00	16,05,500.00	9,01,700.00	--
4	Port as Infrastructure, Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System from Colonialism to Globalisation, ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India	34,200.00	--	--	--	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	--	--	--
6	The Linkage between the Growth of Manufacturing Sector as Reflected by the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and Export Growth Rates, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India	--	--	--	3,20,000.00	3,20,000.00	--
7	Changing Perspectives of Women's Work and Decline in Female Labour Force Participation Rate in Rural India: A Case of Odisha, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	--	--	--	49,500.00	49,500.00	--
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,69,200.00</b>	<b>3,27,937.00</b>	<b>12,58,800.00</b>	<b>27,91,655.00</b>	<b>16,55,400.00</b>	<b>2,81,282.00</b>

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development  
New Delhi

Schedule-H  
Overdrafts with Bank

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN. Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
1) UCO Bank, Current Account	7,10,469.53	73,06,195.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,10,469.53</b>	<b>73,06,195.22</b>

Schedule -I  
Fixed Assets Forming Part of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN Particulars</i>	<i>Cost as at 01-04-2015</i>	<i>Acquisitions/ additions during the year</i>	<i>Assets disposed off/transferred during the year</i>	<i>Cost of Assets as on 31-03-2016 Col. [(2+3)-(4)]</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>
1) Computer Systems	1,09,95,121.00	68,000.00	--	1,10,63,121.00
2) Office Equipment	67,97,480.15	8,25,411.00	--	76,22,891.15
3) Multi-Media Equipment	11,49,661.50	--	--	11,49,661.50
4) Furniture & Fixtures	88,36,242.05	1,34,355.00	--	89,70,597.05
5) Vehicles	23,15,122.00	--	--	23,15,122.00
6) Books	17,96,718.91	86,993.00	--	18,83,711.91
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	37,89,76,664.05	--	--	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>46,37,62,708.73</b>	<b>11,14,759.00</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>46,48,77,467.73</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.

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

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

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
<b>A:</b>	<b>Corpus Fund</b>		
1)	FDR with PNB Housing Finance Ltd.	1,00,00,000.00	1,00,00,000.00
<b>B:</b>	<b>Others</b>		
1)	FDRs with UCO Bank	2,47,17,199.00	2,16,32,449.00
2)	Leave Encashment Fund Invested with LIC		
i)	Opening Balance	1,24,92,295.00	69,03,900.00
	Add : (a) Amount contributed during the year	25,00,000.00	50,00,000.00
	(b) Interest credited by LIC	10,27,833.00	6,21,351.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,60,20,128.00</b>	<b>1,25,25,251.00</b>
	Less : (a) Amount settled during the year	4,17,480.00	--
	(b) Group Insurance Premium	34,522.00	32,956.00
ii)	Closing Balance	1,55,68,126.00	1,24,92,295.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,02,85,325.00</b>	<b>4,41,24,744.00</b>

**Schedule-K  
Current Assets**

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
<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
6)	IOCL (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
2)	CRRID	--	12,423.00
3)	M/s Bliss Refrigeration Pvt. Ltd.	2,59,375.00	2,59,375.00
4)	Interest Receivable /Accrued from:		
a)	PNB HFL	--	2,64,230.00
b)	UCO Bank	17,88,425.00	27,13,333.00
c)	BRPL	11,178.00	11,178.00
5)	IBM (India) Pvt Ltd	9,668.00	9,668.00
6)	Indian Council of Social Science Research	--	39,114.00
7)	TDS Receivable	65,25,602.12	90,27,185.89
8)	Service Tax recoverable from IBM	--	24,76,545.79
9)	ICSSR: Seminar Grant	1,00,000.00	--
10)	Service Tax recoverable from PHFI	--	82,823.00
11)	Jawarlal Nehru University	11,414.00	--
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,11,85,862.12</b>	<b>1,73,88,875.68</b>

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development  
New Delhi

Schedule-L  
Cash and Bank Balances

(Figures in Rupees)

SN.	Particulars	31-03-2016	31-03-2015
1)	Cash in hand	17,290.72	27,299.72
2)	Bank Balances:		
a)	HDFC Bank Ltd, Current Account	23,99,011.65	24,11,290.65
b)	UCO Bank (Corpus Fund) Saving Bank Account	4,76,527.43	4,964.43
c)	UCO Bank, Saving Bank Account	6,930.00	6,661.00
d)	UCO Bank, Saving Bank Account	96,941.00	93,136.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,96,700.80</b>	<b>25,43,351.80</b>

Schedule-M  
Stock and Value of Publications as on March 31, 2016

(Figures in Rupees)

SN. Title	Stock in Hand (No. of Copies)	Stock with Manohar Publishers & Distributors (No. of Copies)	Stock with Bookwell Publications (No. of Copies)	Cost Price (Rs.)	Value of Books (Rs.)
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>

Schedule-N  
Establishment Expenses

(Figures in Rupees)

SN.	Particulars	31-03-2016	31-03-2015
1)	Pay & Allowances	4,31,30,212.00	3,57,91,702.00
2)	Medical Expenses	13,75,616.00	11,82,364.00
3)	LTC / HTC	1,30,160.00	2,54,408.00
4)	Children Education Allowance	4,67,983.00	4,45,300.00
5)	<i>Institute's Contribution:</i>		
a)	Employees Provident Fund	38,42,953.00	41,57,306.00
b)	Gratuity Fund	15,17,640.00	8,00,000.00
c)	Leave Salary Fund	25,00,000.00	--
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,29,64,564.00</b>	<b>4,26,31,080.00</b>

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development  
New Delhi

Schedule-O  
Administrative Expenses

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
1)	Computer Media & Maintenance	51,413.00	97,936.00
2)	Printing & Stationery	2,79,700.00	1,89,217.00
3)	Office Expenses	6,25,423.00	3,47,840.00
4)	Telephones & Postage Charges	2,21,818.00	2,31,856.00
5)	Rent and Maintenance Charges	6,90,000.00	6,60,000.00
6)	Vehicles: Fuel and Maintenance	2,86,462.00	2,81,690.00
7)	Travel & Local Conveyance	1,55,337.00	1,86,254.00
8)	Professional Fee	8,13,455.00	3,22,476.00
9)	Liveries	67,462.00	--
10)	Advertisement	9,563.00	36,630.00
11)	Energy and Utilities Charges	47,07,964.00	35,43,397.00
12)	Maintenance & Repairs	54,09,226.00	47,96,524.00
13)	Security & Housekeeping Services	59,16,893.00	50,36,522.00
14)	Buildings and Equipment Insurance	1,68,000.00	1,74,681.00
15)	Ground Rent to DDA	2,03,855.00	2,03,855.00
16)	Property Tax to MCD	10,62,164.00	10,62,164.00
17)	Licence Fee to DDA	77,99,382.00	65,24,756.00
18)	Interest on Term Loan	1,77,71,471.00	2,26,92,044.00
19)	Other Interest and Bank Charges	1,98,542.80	1,92,220.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,64,38,130.80</b>	<b>4,65,80,062.00</b>

Schedule-P  
Lease Rentals

(Figures in Rupees)

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31-03-2016</i>	<i>31-03-2015</i>
1)	Lease Rental:		
	a) Global Development Network (GDN)	1,13,57,510.00	1,02,68,583.00
	b) Use Charges	27,38,345.00	19,14,150.00
	c) IBM India Pvt Ltd (India Research Laboratory) = 8,03,78,595.00		
	<i>Less:</i>		
	Service tax recoverable from IBM = 24,76,547.07	7,79,02,047.93	6,86,45,076.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,19,97,902.93</b>	<b>8,08,27,809.00</b>

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

**Schedule -Q  
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes Forming Part of Accounts  
for the year ended March 31, 2016**

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 Resources Development, Government of India.
4. The various grants for research 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 Rs. 18,537/- have been capitalised during the year. There are certain un-priced books/reports and the value of which have been taken at Rs. 1/- per book/report.
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 Rs. 16,968.13 during the year 2015-16, which has been transferred to the Reserve Fund.
9. A loan of Rs. 13,17,76,821.30 outstanding with UCO Bank, IIPA Branch, New Delhi is secured against the immovable property of the Institute.
10. An amount of Rs. 24,76,547.07 towards service tax recoverable from IBM has been adjusted against the rent received during the year.
11. A provision for Rs.1,00,000/- towards Staff Welfare and Medical Fund respectively have been made in the accounts.
12. A provision for Rs. 75,00,000/-, Rs. 2,00,000/- and Rs. 1,80,00,000/- towards Building Fund, Reserve Fund and Capital Fund, respectively has been made in the Income and Expenditure Account during the year with the approval of the Board of Governors.
13. Reconciliation of Fixed Assets is to be done.
14. The balances outstanding in the name of various parties are subject to confirmation.
15. 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: 14-07-2016*

Institute for Studies in Industrial Development  
New Delhi

Receipts and Payments Account of the ISID Corpus Fund  
for the year ending March 31, 2016

(Figures in Rupees)

SN.	Receipts	Amount	SN.	Payments	Amount
1.	Opening Balance		1.	Amount transferred to the ISID to match ICSIR grant	7,77,000.00
	a) Fixed Deposits	1,00,00,000.00			
	b) Balance in UCO Bank	4,964.43	2.	Closing Balance	
	c) Interest Receivable	2,64,230.00	a)	Fixed Deposits	1,00,00,000.00
2.	Interest received during the year	9,55,916.00	b)	TDS Receivable	942.00
3.	Refund of TDS	29,359.00	c)	Balance in UCO Bank	4,76,527.43
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,12,54,469.43</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,12,54,469.43</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: 14-07-2016



Institute for Studies in  
New  
Receipts and Payments Account for the

<b><i>SN. Receipts</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
1 Opening Balance	
<i>a) Cash in Hand</i>	27,299.72
<i>b) UCO Bank SB A/c</i>	6,661.00
<i>c) UCO Bank SB A/c</i>	93,136.00
<i>d) UCO Bank (Corpus Fund A/c)</i>	4,964.43
<i>e) HDFC Bank Ltd - Current Account</i>	24,11,290.65
2 Recurring Grant from ICSSR:	
<i>a) Salary Component</i>	2,20,00,000.00
<i>b) Development Component</i>	40,00,000.00
3 Interest from Corpus Fund	9,55,916.00
4 Interest on FDRs	23,15,066.00
5 Interest on Income Tax Refund	4,78,792.00
6 Interest from Savings Bank and other	16,494.00
7 Research Programme Grants:	
<i>a) Emerging Patterns of Outsourcing and Contracting in         Pharmaceutical Manufacturing in India - ICSSR, Ministry         of Human Resource Development, Government of India</i>	4,20,000.00
<i>b) Study of Urbanisation of Uttarakhand - Fourth State         Finance Commission of Uttarakhand Government</i>	7,03,800.00
<i>c) Developing a Bio-Medical R&amp;D and Innovation Landscape         for India: A Scoping Study - World Health Organisation</i>	4,38,000.00
<i>d) To Study the Elasticity of Demand for Exports of Top 10         Commodities Group of India - Department of Commerce,         Ministry of Commerce &amp; Industry, Government of India</i>	1,35,000.00
8 Seminars and Training Programme Grants:	
<i>a) Access to Medicines, Public Health and Intellectual Property         Rights - PRAYAS</i>	13,36,000.00
<i>b) Orientation Programme for the Research Scholars and Faculty         Members belonging to ST and Other Marginalized Groups -         ICSSR</i>	3,00,000.00
10 Lease Rentals	7,55,17,268.93
11 User Charges	27,38,345.00
12 Maintenance Charges	1,37,42,289.00
13 On-line Database	41,28,000.00
<b><i>Carried Over ...</i></b>	<b><i>13,17,68,322.73</i></b>

**Industrial Development  
Delhi  
period from April 1, 2015 to March 31 , 2016**

*(Figures in Rupees)*

<b><i>SN. Payments</i></b>	<b><i>Amount</i></b>
1 Over-draft with UCO Bank - Current Account	73,06,195.22
2 Establishment Expenses:	
<i>a) Pay and Allowances</i>	4,35,98,195.00
<i>b) Institute's Contribution to PF</i>	38,42,953.00
<i>c) Contribution to Gratuity Fund</i>	15,17,640.00
<i>c) Contribution to Leave Salary Fund</i>	25,00,000.00
<i>d) Medical Expenses</i>	13,75,616.00
<i>e) LTC/HTC</i>	1,30,160.00
3 Journals & Periodicals	2,84,665.00
4 ICSSR Fellowships	4,190.00
5 Publications Expenses	1,21,989.00
6 Research Programme	36,73,237.00
7 Seminars/Conferences, Workshops & Training Programmes	21,66,869.00
8 Energy & Utilities Charges	47,07,964.00
9 Maintenance & Repairs	22,36,200.00
10 Security & Housekeeping Services	59,16,893.00
11 Buildings and Equipment Insurance	1,68,000.00
12 DG Sets Maintenance	2,19,034.00
13 Lifts Maintenance	1,88,266.00
14 Air-Conditioning System - Maintenance	18,68,269.00
15 Maintenance of Electric Sub-Station	6,65,165.00
16 Maintenance of other Office Equipment	2,32,292.00
17 Computer Media & Maintenance	51,413.00
18 Printing & Stationery	2,79,700.00
19 Office Expenses	6,25,423.00
20 Telephones & Postage	2,21,818.00
21 Rent and Maintenance Charges	6,90,000.00
22 Vehicles: Fuel & Maintenance	2,86,462.00
23 Travel and Local Conveyance	1,55,337.00
24 Leveries	67,462.00
25 Professional Fee	8,13,455.00
26 Advertisement	9,563.00
<b><i>Carried Over ...</i></b>	<b><i>8,59,24,425.22</i></b>

<b><i>brought over...</i></b>	<b><i>13,17,68,322.73</i></b>
14 Overheads from Research Projects	8,18,293.00
15 Refund of Income Tax	38,99,927.00
16 Advances Received/Adjusted	2,03,80,996.07
17 Overdraft From UCO Bank	7,10,469.53
18 Other Receipts	4,804.00

<b>Total</b>	<b>15,75,82,812.33</b>
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(S.S. Kalra)  
Partner

(P. Kameswara Rao)  
Finance Officer

(M.R. Murthy)  
Director

Dated: 14-07-2016

<i><b>brought over...</b></i>	<b>8,59,24,425.22</b>
27 Ground Rent to DDA	2,03,855.00
28 Property Tax to SDMC	10,62,164.00
29 License Fee to DDA	77,99,382.00
30 Audit Fee	1,14,500.00
31 Interest on Term Loan	1,77,71,471.00
32 Other Interest and Bank Charges	1,98,542.80
33 Purchase of Assets	
<i>a) Computer Equipment</i>	68,000.00
<i>b) Office Equipment</i>	8,25,411.00
<i>c) Furniture &amp; Fixtures</i>	1,34,355.00
<i>d) Library Books</i>	86,993.00
34 Advances Paid/Adjusted	1,04,07,312.28
35 Repayment of Term Loan	2,55,06,607.00
36 TDS Recoverable	13,98,343.23
38 Investment in FDRs	30,84,750.00
39 Closing Balances:	
<i>a) Cash in Hand</i>	17,290.72
<i>b) UCO Bank SB A/c</i>	6,930.00
<i>c) UCO Bank SB A/c</i>	96,941.00
<i>d) UCO Bank (Corpus Fund A/c)</i>	4,76,527.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,75,82,812.33</b>

(S.K. Goyal)  
Vice-Chairman

(T.N. Chaturvedi)  
Chairman



**ISID**

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