

Annual Report 10

09-



Annual Report 2009–10

July 2010

Published by

Jatinder S. Bedi
Secretary

National Council of Applied Economic Research
Parisila Bhawan,
11 Indraprastha Estate
New Delhi 110 002
T +91 11 23379861-3
F +91 11 23370164
E infor@ncaer.org

W www.ncaer.org

About NCAER



The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) was formally inaugurated by the first President of India, Dr Rajendra Prasad, on December 18, 1956. The Council is an independent institution, run by a Governing Body on behalf of the General Body, to support India's economic development through empirical socioeconomic research. The bulk of the Council's revenue comes from studies done on contract sponsored by clients in the government, the development community, and the private sector. The NCAER programme is currently divided into four broad research areas:

- Growth, Trade and Economic Management
- Investment Climate, Physical and Economic Infrastructure
- Agriculture, Rural Development and Resource Management
- Household Behaviour, Poverty, Human Development, Informality and Gender

The broad theme that permeates the Council's research activities is the progress of India's economic reform programme and its impact on agriculture, industry and human development.

NCAER has links with major policy research institutions and universities outside India, including the National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, MA; the Brookings Institution, Washington DC; New Economic School, Moscow; Tsinghua University, Beijing; the Centre for Economic Policy Research, London; University of Maryland, College Park, MD; Oxford University, Oxford, U.K.; and the Institute of Applied Economic Analysis (IPEA), Brazil.

For further details please refer to NCAER's web site: www.ncaer.org



India's growth has been driven more by domestic rather than external demand, one explanation for its comparative resilience in the recent financial crisis. NCAER has been a pioneer in collecting data on Indian consumption and savings over the last three decades.

Contents

3 DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

9 ACTIVITIES (2009-10)

Research Programme

- Growth, Trade and Economic Management
- Investment Climate, Physical and Economic Infrastructure
- Agriculture, Rural Development and Resource Management
- Household Behaviour, Poverty, Human Development, Informality and Gender

Public Affairs

Publications



61 THE INSTITUTION

The Governing Body

Founder Members

The General Body



65 FINANCES 2009-10

Annual Accounts 2009-10

89 RESOURCES

Staff Composition

Library

Computer Centre

97 ACTIVITIES OF SENIOR STAFF

109 ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS



NCAER Governing Body Members meeting at NCAER on August 19, 2009.

Director-General's Report



“2009–10 redefined India’s place in the world, economically and politically. It also revealed, in graphic fashion, the meshing of the global and the local in shaping India’s economic policy challenges and the policy space available to react to them.”

The Global Crisis and its Aftermath

2009–10 redefined India’s place in the world, economically and politically. It also revealed, in graphic fashion, the meshing of the global and the local in shaping India’s economic policy challenges and the policy space available to react to them.

At the time I wrote last year’s message, it was already clear that the Indian economy had demonstrated considerable resilience in the face of a huge shock to global finance and to international trade. After a frightening couple of quarters in the second half of the previous fiscal year (2008–09) the economy was well on the way to recovery. By that time, India had already participated in the first two meetings of the G–20 leaders (in Washington DC and in London). The country’s strong economic performance both prior to and during the crisis had made it an increasingly respected voice in shaping the global economic policy response.

This resilience, at a time when the nation was in the throes of an uncertain general election, and shortly after the devastating attack on Mumbai in November 2008 made the swiftness of the recovery even more impressive. It stood in sharp contrast to the fragility and brittleness of the Indian economy a couple of decades earlier. In effect, the collapse of global finance and global trade in the six months after the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in September 2008 represented a systematic, unexpected “stress test” for the Indian economy, Indian policy-making and Indian politics. With the passage of an intervening year, it seems now reasonable to conclude that the society passed this stress test remarkably well.

The effect has been to enhance further the growing international confidence and credibility that India has increasingly enjoyed since 2004, when economic growth reached a higher sustained level than ever before. While informed observers of the Indian economy were aware of India’s consistent growth over almost thirty years, the performance in the second half of the last decade attracted broader international attention. One consequence of this increasing prominence has been India’s progressive induction into the inner councils of international economic policy, initially on trade (through the WTO) and in global monetary affairs through our participation in the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the IMF, and more recently in climate change negotiations and global financial regulation (with our induction onto the Financial Stability Board).

NCAER has developed a broad suite of products and offerings over the past decade to track these developments in the global economy, and to explore India’s responses to it. At the most senior level have been the annual informal conferences at Neemrana in Rajasthan, which NCAER organises jointly with the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) of Cambridge, MA (now jointly with ICRIER). The distortions in the global economy were intensively discussed after they began to build up after 2006, even if the actual implosion in the global financial system was not widely foreseen.

The problems for domestic economic management (and, in particular, for the domestic financial system) of reconciling fast growth, financial stability and enhanced financial integration in this global environment were also issues that were repeatedly addressed. Complementing these qualitative policy discussions has been more in-depth quantitative research on the implications for domestic economic management, featured in NCAER’s journals (both published through Sage India), namely *India Policy Forum* and *Margin*.



Handloom weaver weaving cloth during the NCAER survey on "Third Census of Handloom Weavers and Issue of Photo Identity Cards to Weavers and Allied Workers" in Tamil Nadu

The *India Policy Forum*, our annual publication produced jointly with the Brookings Institution since 2004, has carried important commissioned papers on such issues as India's trade policy, the monetary policy regime, reserves accumulation policy and the real exchange rate. In addition to the in-depth treatment provided by each published paper, the IPF format allows for commentary on the paper (and on the policy problem it addresses) by a distinguished group of international scholars. In addition, the IPF workshop is accompanied by a lecture by a distinguished academic. Over the past few years, the lectures given by John Williamson, Max Corden and Guillermo Calvo have helped contribute the insights of globally respected international policy analysts to making sense of the new world economy and of India's place in it. We look forward to the forthcoming 2010 lecture by Professor Willem Buiter, a long-standing member of IPF's Advisory Panel, on the sovereign debt crisis that swamped Greece, and its implications for India.

There is no claim here that NCAER has been alone in these efforts: far from it. Delhi's increasingly sophisticated and vibrant policy analysis community has embraced these challenges whole-heartedly and collectively as a group, and there is productive interaction between the leading institutions, collectively contributing substantively to the climate of informed opinion in the capital. Within this cohort NCAER has traditionally seen itself as the institution that links micro and macro analysis. The goal is to achieve a deeper understanding of the forces shaping India's growth and the distribution of that growth.

The last five years have reinforced the importance of global integration as an additional cyclical influence on the Indian economy, operating through the trade and finance channels, as well as a less easily-defined "confidence channel". These demand-side influences complement the more familiar concerns with the impact of such integration on resource allocation and productivity. Such cyclical concerns are of particular relevance for the design of policies toward the financial sector and social protection. While in the former case the existing framework of prudential regulation and supervision of banks was equal to the task, the system of social protection, particularly for urban workers exposed to the global economy, many of whom are engaged in informal employment.

NCAER has been active over many years on issues of measurement, modelling and policy connected with informal employment, particularly as these affect women in self-employment. This body of work was drawn upon in a small study commissioned by the World Bank that attempted to model the transmission mechanism from the slowdown in labour-intensive exports to distress in the informal economy. NCAER has also maintained active links with the Asian Development Bank in this area, acting as the Manager of a South Asia network on poverty which has attempted to collate analysis on the mechanisms, impact, and policy response of governments in South Asia to the crisis. This work formed part of my own intervention at an ADB forum in Manila in January 2010, remarks that have subsequently been published. The issue of how to provide social protection while maintaining labour market flexibility is likely to remain an important theme for the country, and for NCAER, for some time to come. It is, fortunately, a theme NCAER is well-equipped to handle.

While the global crisis had multiple causes, and the diagnosis remains controversial, global imbalances and inadequate financial regulation are widely considered to be two proximate leading causes. Both these themes were explored in depth in various events organised by NCAER over the past year. In early June 2009, in co-operation with the London-based research network CEPR, and with the financial support of the British High Commission, we held an in-depth,

Handloom weavers weaving cloths during the NCAER survey on "Third Census of Handloom Weavers and Issue of Photo Identity Cards to Weavers and Allied Workers" in Tamil Nadu



on-the-record, day-long workshop on the theme "India in the G-20: Macroeconomic Policy Coordination, Regulation and Global Governance." The workshop involved both international and domestic scholars and key Indian policy-makers and explored India's interests and perspectives in the issues that had emerged from the G-20 Leaders' Summit that had taken place in London a couple of months earlier.

Some of the same themes were also discussed in greater depth by Dr Ian Harper in his Crawford lecture of December 2009. In his lecture Dr Harper strongly argued that the proposals for financial regulation being proposed by leading G-20 nations were inappropriate for financial systems that had been better supervised and regulated, such as those of India and Australia, and that inappropriate regulation could well impose a cost in terms of desirable innovation and reduced credit availability.


To a limited degree these issues were also discussed at the Global Institute annual conference in October 2009, where NCAER collaborates with the New Economic School, Moscow and Tsinghua University, Beijing. These conferences are designed to provide a forum where policy research organisations from large emerging markets can discuss issues of common interest. Although still nascent, this cooperation provides the kernel of a broader programme of engagement with research organisations from the leading emerging markets who also participate in the G-20. It would be desirable to expand participation at least to Brazil and South Africa, and in time to Turkey, Mexico and Indonesia as well.

With the financial help of the World Bank's New Delhi office, NCAER has recently created a special moderated website (www.indiapolicyforum.org) as a space to solicit contributions and reactions on key issues facing Indian policy and policymakers in the evolving global economy. This website is closely patterned on the very successful venture of our London-based partner CEPR, which provided valuable assistance to us in developing the site. The first round of commissioned contributions was also packaged into an "e-book" designed to be available at the time of the G-20 Leaders' Meeting in Toronto in June 2010. While we were successful in meeting this goal, the real challenge lies ahead, in trying to publicise the website as a space where India-focused, research-based, policy opinion is debated and discussed. These are skills where NCAER has arguably lagged its peers, and needs to catch up.

Organisational Developments

The areas of dissemination and communication have, accordingly, been key areas of focus and dialogue between NCAER and those foundations which provide core support to us. This has particularly been the case of the IDRC, Canada, which has sought to stimulate such "research-to-policy" activity at NCAER by embedding institutional support for communication and dissemination in a master grant for research at NCAER on rural decentralisation and service delivery. The availability of these resources has assisted us in developing a newsletter and website devoted to these issues. Now that the development phase is behind us, the challenge is to devote the attention and resources needed to make these tools the core of vibrant, sophisticated intellectual communities that can provide informed commentary on the important challenges facing the nation.

We are still experimenting with the right organisational structure to support and scale up these new but increasingly important functions, without sacrificing our core values of rigour,



independence and quality. Our lead researchers have their hands full in managing clients, field-work and project reports. In addition, the senior researchers also assist me in managing the organisation through their membership in the Management Council (MC) and the committees of the MC where much important work is done.

With the enthusiastic support of the Governing Body we were able to take an important step toward exploring new, more scalable organisational forms through the creation, in March 2010, of an autonomous centre to provide focus to NCAER's long-standing and well-respected efforts in the collection and analysis of household consumer data. The NCAER Centre for Macro Consumer Research (NCAER-CMCR) has been provided launch funding by six nucleus corporate members, who also have a role in its governance through representation on a supervisory board. By agreement with NCAER's Governing Body, the Supervisory Board of the Centre is chaired by Ms. Rama Bijapurkar, an eminent analyst of Indian consumer behaviour and a long-standing champion of NCAER's work in this field. The Board also includes two nominees appointed by the NCAER Governing Body Board, one of which is the DG, NCAER (ex officio); the other is Dr Rakesh Mohan.

The Centre's first Director is Dr Rajesh Shukla, who as Chief Statistician of NCAER has led many of the significant survey-based projects of NCAER over the years. The intention is to accord the NCAER-CMCR considerable autonomy in designing its work organisation and practices while having it remain under the broad non-profit umbrella of the parent. I am most grateful to Ms. Bijapurkar for her enthusiasm and commitment to the centre, and to the six nucleus corporate supporters (ICICI Bank; Hindustan Unilever; Mastercard International; Maruti; Nokia and McKinsey India) for their faith in NCAER and their desire to put this area of NCAER's work on a viable and sustainable basis. If this experiment succeeds, it could provide a template for other such specialised centres within NCAER.

To a considerable degree, the impulses that have driven the creation of the NCAER-CMCR are similar to those supported by IDRC in the programme of work on rural decentralisation and service delivery. In both cases, the underlying motive has been to generate stable long-term funding so as to develop a body of work and a cadre of younger researchers who can then develop domain expertise in a particular area, and to support the team with enhanced communications resources to ensure greater impact. While both initiatives are off to a promising start, it will take experience and effort to institutionalise them while maintaining a common NCAER perspective and corporate culture.

These initiatives ought to be further strengthened by the funding being made available to NCAER via the Think Tank Initiative (TTI), which will become available in the course of the current financial year. The TTI is an initiative of the Hewlett and Gates Foundations, the IDRC and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). This consortium has pledged a significant volume of multi-year funding to allow promising think tanks (first in Africa, now in Latin America and South Asia) to reshape their activities to achieve greater domestic policy impact. NCAER is proud and grateful to have been one of the institutions selected for this award, which will give us important additional room for manoeuvre to sharpen and reshape the Council as the national intellectual resource it was always designed to be. This organisational reshaping will be accompanied by the renovation of our campus, planned over the next two years, and supported by a soft loan from the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India.

Concluding Reflections

This message is my tenth, and comes in the middle of the last year of my second five-year term. I feel extremely privileged to have been allowed to lead this institution for this long at this particular moment for the Indian economy. I would like to thank my two Board Presidents, Dr Bimal Jalan and Mr Nandan Nilekani for their guidance and support over the years. I would also like to thank the two Vice-Presidents, Mr M.S. Verma and before him Mr Vikram Lal for their deep involvement and support on the difficult issues that inevitably arise in managing a small, complex and under-resourced organisation at a time of great change.

NCAER continues to benefit in innumerable ways from the very high quality of its Governing Body, drawn from the pinnacle of Indian corporate and public life. They have all been unstinting in their willingness to provide advice when asked, quite apart from their participation at formal meetings. I would like in particular to thank Deepak Parekh and Yogi Deveshwar for giving their time and experience to our campus development plans, and to the Delhi-based members of the Standing Committee (Surjit Bhalla, Rohini Nayyar and Tarun Das) under the leadership of the Vice-President Mr Verma for giving their time and thought on a range of management challenges. I would also like to thank Isher Ahluwalia for her advice and guidance on handling issues connected with NCAER's status as a charitable institution. NCAER also draws sustenance and support from the support of its General Body.

My deepest thanks though, must go to NCAER's staff members, past and present, in research and in administration, who have patiently coached me as I learned the ropes as CEO, and who have been co-operative with my efforts at experimentation and innovation even when they may not always have agreed with me. They have also been willing learners, and in almost all cases are operating at a much higher level of skill and ambition than before. The large range and volume of research and policy output captured in this report and in previous ones, are testimony to their energy and professionalism.

In sum, NCAER in 2010 is an institution which has the proven support and goodwill of a broad range of constituencies, both international and domestic. It has the fortune to be located in a country whose global interests and influence are steadily widening, and whose own economic growth promises to achieve unprecedented levels even as deep issues of poverty and inequality need to be addressed. NCAER has developed a broad range of research capabilities and has now been provided additional resources designed to allow it to make a more decisive contribution to national debate. The prospect facing NCAER, as it enters the second decade of the 21st century and the seventh decade of post-independence India, have perhaps never been more exciting.

July 2010

Suman Bery
Director-General



A significant portion of India's exports originate in the informal sector. NCAER has been a pioneer in examining the links between globalisation, gender and informal employment.

Activities (2009–10)

RESEARCH PROGRAMME*

The following list provides an index of all research projects that were underway at some point in the year under review. Such projects are usually undertaken as part of a contractual obligation to a sponsor, and sometimes involve an intellectual partner or collaborator. The usual output is a report to the sponsor which may not always be immediately available in the public domain. Subsequent pages provide comprehensive information about the scope of each project, divided into the four broad research areas noted earlier in this report.

S. No.	Programme	Sponsor
GROWTH, TRADE AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT		
1.	India Policy Forum 2009–10* (G/09/032)	SBI, HDFC Ltd., Reliance Industries Ltd., HSBC Ltd., and ITC Ltd. (Organised jointly with the Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.)
2.	Quarterly Review of the Economy* (M/05/020)	NCAER and annual subscriptions by corporations, financial institutions, government agencies and international agencies
3.	Macrotrack Newsletter* (M/0/000)	NCAER and subscribers
4.	Quarterly Business Expectations Survey* (M/05/068)	NCAER and MasterCard WorldWide (The initial funding by MasterCard is for four quarters out of which three have been completed in 2010–11)
5.	Macroeconomic Modelling for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Beyond (M/07/108)	Planning Commission, New Delhi
6.	Forecasting and Monitoring of Retail Prices and Trends of Essential Commodities in the NCT of Delhi* (M/08/115)	Commissioner of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Government of NCT of Delhi
7.	A Conference on India in the G-20: Macroeconomic Policy Coordination, Regulation and Global Governance* (G/09/033)	British High Commission, New Delhi
8.	Global Crisis: The Next Wave of Challenges* (G/09/035)	BP India, Gurgaon
9.	Study on Impact of GST on India's International Trade* (M/08/120)	Thirteenth Finance Commission and the Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi

* An asterisk indicates programme/ project completion as on/ before the financial year ending on March 31, 2010.

S. No.	Programme	Sponsor
10.	Quarterly Reports for the Embassy of Japan* (M/09/123)	Embassy of Japan in India, New Delhi
11.	Facilitating Efficient Agricultural Markets in India: An Assessment of Competition and Regulatory Reform Requirements (M/08/114)	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Australian High Commission in India, New Delhi
12.	A Study of Issues Originating from the New Draft Framework Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)* (A/05/011)	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
13.	India-MERCOSUR-SACU Trade Cooperation in Agriculture (A/06/014)	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
14.	Climate Change in the Indian Economy: A CGE Modelling Approach* (M/06/092)	Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi (Report prepared in collaboration with Global Change Programme, Jadavpur University, West Bengal)
15.	Consequences of the Global Economic Crisis* (M/08/121)	The World Bank, New Delhi
INVESTMENT CLIMATE, PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE		
16.	Preparing Model Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contracts for Highways* (I/08/051)	Planning Commission, New Delhi
17.	India Infrastructure: Current Policy and Regulatory Environment for Attracting Investments (I/08/054)	Planning Commission, New Delhi
18.	Additional work on Preparation of a Standard Bidding Document for large Civil Works in the Infrastructure Sector* (I/07/047)	Planning Commission, New Delhi
19.	Infrastructure Development in India: An Assessment of Status and Strategies* (M/09/124)	Holcim Group Support Limited, Zurich
20.	Data Support through half-yearly Surveys for Residex: An Index of Residential Property Prices (M/09/126)	National Housing Bank, New Delhi

S. No.	Programme	Sponsor
21.	Study for Collection of Inland Water Transport Data* (I/09/057)	Inland Waterways Authority of India, Noida, Uttar Pradesh
22.	e-Readiness and Total Factor Productivity Growth of CPSEs in the Manufacturing Sector* (I/07/050)	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi
23.	e-Readiness Assessment and e-Governance Ranking of Indian States/UTs 2008* (I/08/055)	Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, New Delhi
24.	The Contribution of Iron Ore Mining to the Economic Development of Goa (I/08/056)	Goa Mineral Ore Exporters' Association, Goa
25.	Comprehensive Study of Cement Sector (M/09/122)	Cement Manufacturers Association, Noida
26.	Economic Assessment of Defence Research and Development* (M/06/097)	Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Ministry of Defence, New Delhi
27.	Cable Distribution Network in Small Towns of Bihar and Orissa (M/10/129)	Star India Private Limited and Star Den Media Services Private Limited, Mumbai
28.	Study on Assessing the Prospects of India's Textile and Clothing Sector* (M/07/113)	Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, New Delhi
29.	Bio-Fuel Policy Issues : A Study* (M/06/098)	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, New Delhi
30.	International Crude Oil Price in the Context of 'Peak Oil' and Possible Recourses for India* (M/08/116)	Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
31.	NSDI Data Dissemination Project (I/10/058)	National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
32.	Policy Reforms in the Sugar Sector: Implications for the <i>Gur</i> and <i>Khandsari</i> Industry* (A/05/004)	Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs, New Delhi

S. No.	Programme	Sponsor
33.	Study of Fertiliser Consumption and Agricultural Output* (A/07/015)	Ministry of Finance, New Delhi
34.	Evaluating Performance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act* (A/08/016)	Public Interest Foundation, New Delhi
35.	Estimation of Status of Degraded Forest in Impact Area of Indra Sagar Project and Cost of Afforestation of Such Degraded Forests in Madhya Pradesh (M/05/064)	Narmada Valley Development Authority, Bhopal
36.	Policy Instruments to Address Air Pollution Issues in Agriculture – Implications for Happy Seeder Technology Adoption in India (A/08/017)	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Australian High Commission in India, New Delhi
37.	Assessment of Supply-Demand Balance of Foodgrains and Other Food Items over the Medium Term Future (S/07/030)	Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs, New Delhi
HOUSEHOLD BEHAVIOUR, POVERTY, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, INFORMALITY AND GENDER		
38.	Study of Chronic Poverty Issues* (M/07/112)	Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
39.	Background Papers for the India Chronic Poverty Report (M/07/127)	Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
40.	Maternal and Child Health* (H/03/016)	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD.
41.	Parental Education and Child Outcomes* (H/04/021)	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD.
42.	Regional Knowledge and Partnership Networks for Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth (M/09/125)	Asian Development Bank, Manila
43.	Impact Study of Insurance Awareness Campaign (M/10/128)	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Hyderabad

S. No.	Programme	Sponsor
44.	Analysis of Household Saving Behaviour 2008–09* (S/08/031)	Nathan Economic Consulting India Pvt. Ltd., Chennai
45.	Consumer Demand Analysis–Phase II* (S/08/034)	McKinsey & Company, Inc., Gurgaon
46.	Evaluation of Integrated Child Development Services (S/08/035)	Planning Commission, New Delhi
47.	National Youth Readership Survey–2009* (S/08/036)	National Book Trust (India), New Delhi
48.	Third Census of Handloom Weavers and Issue of Photo Identity Cards to Weavers and Allied Workers 2008–09 (S/07/029)	Development Commissioner (Handloom), Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi
49.	Market Prioritisation Project* (S/08/037)	ICT India Limited , Gurgaon
50.	Understanding Urban Consumer Preference in India* (S/09/038)	MasterCard International, New York
51.	Rural Economic and Demographic Survey 2006 (S/05/015)	NCAER and Harvard University, Cambridge, MA
52.	Building Policy Research Capacity for Rural Governance and Growth in India (M/08/118)	International Development Research Centre, Singapore and Ottawa
53.	Income, Expenditure, Savings and Investments Survey (S/08/033)	Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai



Food price inflation was a major concern of the government over the past year. NCAER analysed these trends both in its macroeconomic work and in more detailed studies of the supply and demand prospects for foodgrains and price formation in the Delhi region. Agricultural marketing has also been a theme of work done jointly with a consortium of Australian partners.

Growth, Trade and Economic Management

The global financial and economic crisis attracted enormous policy and research attention around the globe during 2008 and 2009. It was only towards the end of 2009 that the global economy began to show some signs of recovery. This crisis, that originated in the West, had the severest impact on the advanced economies of the world. The developing economies, particularly those in Asia, recovered from the impact quickly and helped in improving global demand conditions. Both India and China have recorded significant economic growth during the two years of the crisis.

There was an urgent need for monitoring the impact of the crisis, and to implement various policy measures to combat the crisis. During 2009–10, the Council provided such research inputs in the public domain through its quarterly reports: *Quarterly Review of the Economy* and NCAER–MasterCard Index of Business Confidence. In addition, the monthly newsletter, *Macro Track* provided commentary on economic trends throughout the year. An international conference was held to focus on India's role in the changing global scenario, especially in the context of global response to the crisis. The conference was held in collaboration with CEPR, London.

The work programme, under the broad area of growth, trade and economic management, has included periodic assessment of alternative economic scenarios using macroeconomic models. Quarterly surveys of the business sector, which track business expectations on output, prices, employment and investment, provide additional insights into the state of our economy. On the request of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, the Council carried out an important study of the implications of Goods and Services Tax on resource allocation and competitiveness.

The Council has maintained its research programme relating to trade and investment policy issues. The project relating to the implications of climate change scenarios on the economy has been completed. Recently, we completed a major project to understand the spread of FDI across states. Various aspects of growth, development and employment linkages of FDI with suburban and rural areas were also analysed.

The Council has developed the capability to examine various policy issues using a variety of economic tools: econometric modelling and CGE models that analyse domestic economic issues in the context of global interlinkages. It has provided inputs to the government on a range of policy concerns relating to the implications of global trade agreements, climate change discussions and the impact of research and development initiatives. The analysis of competition and regulation issues has been an area of interest in the research programme.

This analytical capability has been developed through active collaboration with official agencies, scholars and universities in India and abroad.

1. India Policy Forum 2009–10* [G/09/032]

Sponsors: SBI, HDFC Ltd., Reliance Industries Ltd., HSBC Ltd., and ITC Ltd. jointly with the Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.

The sixth India Policy Forum (IPF) conference was held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on July 14–15, 2009. Prof. Guillermo A. Calvo, Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs, delivered the sixth annual IPF lecture on “Lessons from Systemic Financial Crises (with special reference to emerging markets)”. The inaugural issue of the India Policy Forum annual publication (*India Policy Forum 2004*, volume 1) was published in July 2005.

Editors: Suman Bery, Barry Bosworth, and Arvind Panagariya

Outcome: The sixth volume (*India Policy Forum 2009/10*, volume 6) was published in July 2010.

2. Quarterly Review of the Economy* (M/05/020)

Sponsors: NCAER and annual subscriptions by corporations, financial institutions, government agencies and international agencies

Objectives: To provide a comprehensive review of the developments in the economy at broad sectoral level: agriculture, industry, services, trade, financial sector, prices, public finance and macroeconomic parameters. The reports also provide an annual macroeconomic forecast.

Key findings: A report on the *Quarterly Review of the Economy* is prepared each quarter and provided to subscribers and to the media. The subscribers are invited to a quarterly presentation at NCAER on the state of the economy.

Project Coordinator: *Shashanka Bhide*

Project Team: *Sudesh Bala, Praveen Sachdeva, and Udayan Namboodiri (Editor)*

Contributors: *Anil Sharma, Geethanjali Nataraj, Sambasiva Rao, Kanhaiya Singh, Rajesh Chadha, Sanjib Pohit, Anushree Sinha, Shashanka Bhide, Purna Chandra Parida, Anjali Tandon, Rajesh Kumar, and Palash Barua*

Date of Completion: March 2010.

Outcome: Quarterly seminars on the economy provide a forum for interaction among the subscribers of *Quarterly Review of the Economy*, invited experts and the researchers at NCAER. The Review is also made available to the public through press and the articles are often cited in the media. The current reports are available from NCAER on annual subscription basis.

Expert Commentators at Quarterly Review Seminars in 2009–10

Mr Sukumar Mukhopadhyay, Former Member of Central Board of Excise and Customs

Mr Sunil Jain, *Business Standard*

Ms Mythili Bhusnurmath, *The Economic Times*

Dr Ulrich Bartsch, World Bank

Prof. Deepak Lal, UCLA

Dr Sanjaya Panth, IMF

Special Presentations

Mr Sanjay Sinha, Steel Authority of India

Mr R.V. Verma, National Housing Bank

Dr Sanjib Pohit, NCAER

3. Macro Track Newsletter* (M/0/000)

Sponsors: NCAER and subscribers

Objectives: To provide a commentary on the issues facing the economy based on analysis by the NCAER researchers.

Key findings: Monthly issues of the journal have been published, which include latest statistical indicators of the economy.

Project Leader: *Shashanka Bhide*

Project Team: *K.A. Siddiqui, Sudesh Bala, Praveen Sachdeva, and Udayan Namboodiri (Editor)*

Contributors: *Anil Sharma, Rajesh Chadha, Sanjib Pohit, Shashanka Bhide, Geethanjali Nataraj, Purna Chandra Parida, Rumki Majumdar, Anjali Tandon, Ashwani, and Siddharth Kumar*

Date of Completion: March 2010.

Outcome: The articles are frequently cited in the media. The current issues are available from NCAER on annual subscription basis.

4. Quarterly Business Expectations Survey* (M/05/068)

Sponsors: NCAER and MasterCard WorldWide (The initial funding by MasterCard is for four quarters out of which three have been completed in 2009–10)

Objectives: The survey provides a quantitative assessment of the business sentiments on a regular and periodic basis.

Key findings: Quarterly reports on business expectations have been provided throughout the year. Two main indicators provide an overall assessment of the business scenario – one is the Business Confidence Index and the other is the Political Confidence Index. Both the indices are calculated based on a number of component indicators on which data are collected through the survey of respondents from the business sector.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide, Charu Jain, and Udayan Namboodiri (Editor)*

Date of Completion: March 2010.

Outcomes: Quarterly reports are produced for distribution to subscribers of *Quarterly Review of the Economy* and the public in general. The *Business Confidence Index* is also cited in the quarterly macroeconomic reviews of the Reserve Bank of India. The current issues are available from NCAER on annual subscription basis.

5. Macroeconomic Modelling for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Beyond (M/07/108)

Sponsor: Planning Commission, New Delhi

Objectives: To develop capacity for analysing issues related to economic growth and welfare under a variety of policy choices in government spending in the provision of public goods and other measures that influence course of the macro economy. The study will examine the use of alternative models for analysis.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide, Purna Chandra Parida, Rumki Majumdar and Esha Jain*

Status: Initial work was to provide a documentation of the current macroeconomic model developed and maintained by NCAER model. A simulation of the medium-term scenario was also generated using the model over the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Alternative scenarios relating to the global crisis and fuel price scenario were presented to the sponsor.

6. Forecasting and Monitoring of Retail Prices and Trends of Essential Commodities in the NCT of Delhi* (M/08/115)

Sponsor: Commissioner of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Government of NCT of Delhi


Objectives: The study was designed to provide an assessment of the likely scenario for selected commodities/ commodity groups in the next 1–3 months, based on time-series models as well as any structural relationship between supply and demand factors that can be incorporated in the assessment. The projections will be for retail-level prices although wholesale-level prices will also be analysed to support the analysis at the retail level.

Key findings: The study provided the above assessment to the government through monthly reports. The commodities for the study would be selected through mutual consultation between the Department of Planning and NCAER. The assessment was for the NCT of Delhi as a whole rather than for specific markets.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide, Purna Chandra Parida, and Atul Mehta*

Date of Completion: August 2009.

Outcome: The assessment of the price scenario is provided to the sponsor on a monthly basis



starting from November 2008. The forecasting models have been estimated using time-series techniques, and the projections are made for 12 selected commodities. An aggregate essential commodities price index has also been estimated for Delhi.

7. A Conference on India in the G-20: Macroeconomic Policy Coordination, Regulation and Global Governance* (G/09/033)

Sponsor: British High Commission, New Delhi

Partner Institution: The Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), London

Objectives: To highlight the global responses to the financial and economic crises facing the world economy, particularly in the context of various initiatives of G-20 nations.

Key findings: The high economic growth that preceded the current collapse of the markets and the steep increases in asset and commodity prices sent out signals that a cyclical downturn could be round the corner. However, when it happened, the intensity was too severe and widespread for national economies to handle. The global imbalances in savings and investment have generated distortions in the financial sector which in turn are responsible for the rising risks in financial intermediation. The exchange rate corrections alone would not solve the current crisis; but a number of other steps would be necessary at the global level.

The Asian Financial Crisis of the 1990s led to a slump in investment by the affected countries and the drop in savings was relatively small. This led to the building up of surpluses. The 'self-insurance' approach advocated by the international agencies which were implemented effectively by the Asian countries affected by the crisis led to the build-up of foreign exchange reserves and increased liquidity in the global financial markets. However, this approach required corresponding deficits in the western economies leading to imbalances. It is, therefore, necessary to have a global, coordinated approach to pooling international reserves and exchange rate corrections. While improved financial regulation is necessary, it is also important to recognise that regulation comes with a cost.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide and Purna Chandra Parida*

Organised by: *Shashanka Bhide, Jatinder S. Bedi, Rumki Majumdar, Charu Jain, Atul Mehta, Nandini Acharya, Praveen Sachdeva, and Sudesh Bala*

Date of Completion: August 2009.

Outcome: E-book "India in the G-20: Macroeconomic Policy Coordination, Regulation and Global Governance", jointly published by NCAER and CEPR, 2010.

8. Global Crisis: The Next Wave of Challenges* (G/09/035)

Sponsor: BP India, Gurgaon

A Conference on this theme jointly organised by the Global Institute (Brookings Institution), Washington, DC; BP; Center for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR) at New Economic School (NES), Moscow; Center for China in the World Economy (CCWE), Tsinghua University, Beijing; and NCAER, New Delhi.

Project Team: *Suman Bery, Rajesh Chadha, Geethanjali Nataraj, Anjali Tandon, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah*

Outcome: The report is available at <http://www.ncaer.org/popuppages/EventDetails/E23-24Oct2009/NCAER-RIC Conference2009.htm>

9. Study on Impact of GST on India's International Trade* (M/08/120)

Sponsors: Thirteenth Finance Commission and the Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi

Objectives: The broad objectives of this study are to analyse the impact of introducing comprehensive goods and services tax (GST) on economic growth and international trade; changes in rewards to the factors of production; and on output, prices, capital, employment, efficiency and international trade at the sectoral level.

Key findings: The results and conclusions of this study are comparative static in nature and ought not be interpreted as forecasts of the variables under analysis. Implementation of a comprehensive GST is expected to provide gains to India's GDP somewhere within a range of 0.9 to 1.7 per cent. Gains from economies of scale are expected to raise the output per firm of textiles and readymade garments; minerals other than coal, petroleum, gas and iron ore; organic heavy chemicals; industrial machinery for food and textiles; beverages; and miscellaneous manufacturing. GST would lead to efficient allocation of factors of production. It is expected that the real returns to land would go up 0.4 and 0.8 per cent. Wage rate gains vary between 0.7 and 1.3 per cent. The real returns to capital would gain between 0.4 and 0.7 per cent.

Project Team: *Rajesh Chadha, Anjali Tandon, Ashwani, Geetha Mohan, Prabhu Prasad Mishra, M.R. Saluja, Devender Pratap, and K. Elumalai*

Outcome: The report is available at <http://www.ncaer.org/popuppages/PublicationDetails.aspx?ReferenceID=SE090001>

10. Quarterly Reports for the Embassy of Japan* (M/09/123)

Sponsor: Embassy of Japan in India, New Delhi

Four quarterly reports on various aspects of the Indian economy have been submitted to the Embassy of Japan. The titles of four reports are: 1) Economic Growth of the Rural Areas in India; 2) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India; 3) Tax Reforms and FDI; and 4) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Project Team: *Rajesh Chadha*

Outcome: Reports submitted to the sponsor.

11. Facilitating Efficient Agricultural Markets in India: An Assessment of Competition and Regulatory Reform Requirements (M/08/114)

Sponsor: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Australian High Commission in India, New Delhi

Partner Institutions: Industry and Investment, New South Wales, La Trobe University, University of Melbourne, University of Exeter, Australia and New Zealand School of Government

Objectives: The project aims to assist the Indian Government in developing its competition policy framework by reviewing certain regulations from a competition policy perspective.

1. For a select number of case study food chains document the regulatory stock.
2. Identify the currently stated objectives of each regulation.
3. Assess whether those stated objectives clearly focus on efficiently addressing an accepted form of market failure (take into account the OECD Competition Toolkit).

4. Identify where the efficiency costs of particular regulations are sufficiently large to warrant quantitative assessment in order to enhance transparency and facilitate debate and consideration of reform options.

Some issues for discussion:

- (i) case study selection – targeting a low growth industry may be appropriate;
- (ii) should regulation, throughout the case study of industry supply chain, be assessed, or only regulation in a particular part of the food chain; and
- (iii) ideally, this work would be aligned with the emerging work programme of the Competition Commission of India.

Project Team: *Suman Bery, Rajesh Chadha, Anjali Tandon, Ashwani, K. Elumalai, and Badri Narayan Rath*

External Team: *Scott Davenport, Sisira Jayasuriya, Donald MacLaren, Steve McCorriston, Allan Fels, and R. Gale*

12. A Study of issues originating from the New Draft Framework Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)* (A/05/011)

Sponsor: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi

This programme of work is built on earlier work that the Council had undertaken to support the Ministry of Commerce on trade negotiations under the AoA. While the July 2004 draft framework is fairly comprehensive in dealing with several weaknesses that exist in the current AoA, yet ambiguities and weaker provisions in the new modalities could undermine many of the positives originating from the draft framework. Provisions of export subsidies under the three pillars are fairly explicit, but in domestic support and market access there are several issues which needed detailed research for taking an objective view to fulfil the mandate of the agreement and safeguard genuine concerns.

Project Team: *Anil Sharma, Ajay Sabu, and Laxmi Joshi*

Outcome: Real time advice in the form of instant comments on papers and proposals put forward by the WTO member countries, occasionally supported by power point presentations was provided to the Ministry of Commerce on a continuous basis as and when our advice was needed.

13. India-MERCOSUR-SACU Trade Cooperation in Agriculture (A/06/014)

Sponsor: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi

The study forms a part of the work that has been assigned to three institutions – NCAER, ICRIER and RIS to study the India-MERCOSUR-SACU Trade Agreement, wherein NCAER has been assigned the agricultural sector. It involves examining the recent trends in agricultural trade between India-MERCOSUR and India-SACU, areas of comparative advantage, existence of tariff and non-tariff barriers and other areas related to forming a regional trading agreement.

Project Team: *Anil Sharma and Ajay Sabu*

Outcome: Draft report submitted to the sponsor.

14. Climate Change in the Indian Economy: A CGE Modelling Approach* (M/06/092)

Sponsor: Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi (report prepared in collaboration with Global Change Programme, Jadavpur University, West Bengal)

Objectives: In this study, we have adopted CGE modelling, a common tool that is used by policy-makers in the developed countries in negotiation meetings in the area of trade and environment. However, our modelling work adds value to this strand of literature in the following ways: (a) we have used a model with disaggregated structure; and (b) we have used estimated Indian parameters for solving the model.

Key findings: There are four key conclusions which emerge from our modelling exercise. These are:

- (i) India's GHG emissions profile is that typical of a low-emitter. Even when it traverses a high GDP growth path of 8–9 per cent over the next two decades, it ends up with per capita emissions which are substantially lower than the current global average per capita emission;
- (ii) for reasonable growth rates in total factor productivity and autonomous energy efficiency, India's energy intensity and carbon emissions intensity will secularly decline over the next two decades;
- (iii) for India, a carbon tax—whether it is revenue-positive or revenue-neutral kind—is not an attractive policy option for reducing carbon emissions in the economy. A carbon tax of whichever kind has a significantly adverse impact on GDP. Moreover, a revenue neutral carbon tax, in which direct taxes are reduced alongside to maintain the pre-carbon-tax level of revenue, does not appreciably mitigate the GDP loss suffered by the economy. To put it another way, the expectations of a double dividend from a revenue neutral carbon tax are unlikely; and
- (iv) India should concentrate on technological options which are effective in lowering energy intensity and/or emission intensity even as the economy attains a 9 per cent growth path in the foreseeable future.

The report is available at http://www.envfor.nic.in/mef/GHG_report.pdf

Project Team: Sanjib Pohit, Vijay Ojha, and Barun Deb Pal

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

15. The Consequences of the Global Economic Crisis* (M/08/121)

Sponsor: The World Bank, New Delhi

This study examines informal sector wages and employment as the world market contracts and demand gets squeezed. The large informal components of economic sectors like textiles, garments, etc. employ a large segment of informal workers originating from reduction in exogenous demand. Four “exogenous shocks” are simulated in this study, which generate differential impacts on sectoral production, types of incomes, consumption and trade. A CGE model developed by Sinha and Adam in 2006 i.e., the ASCA–CGE model in short, is used to examine the decline in external demand on the wages of casual workers with full flexibility in the informal labour markets and rigidity in the formal one. Published in the *Journal of South Asian Development*, 5(1): 15–52, April 2010 by Sage (India) Ltd.

Project Team: Anushree Sinha

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.



Airport modernisation is one of the important areas of public-private partnership in infrastructure. Several recent NCAER studies have assessed the progress of nation's ambitious plans for investment in infrastructure.

Investment Climate, Physical and Economic Infrastructure

Infrastructure investments have become the critical link between economic growth and development. Good infrastructure is necessary for efficient operation of the economic activities and also for improving quality of life for the citizens. Efficient infrastructure also crowds in other investments in the economy and improves competitiveness of exports. The Eleventh Five Year Plan placed emphasis on building infrastructure for accelerated economic growth.

The Council has undertaken a variety of research projects in examining infrastructure development in the country over the years. In the current year also, we undertook a number of research projects relating to different aspects of infrastructure development. A review of status of policy and regulatory framework for infrastructure was undertaken on behalf of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission also entrusted to us the task of developing model EPC contracts for the Highways projects. We completed a comprehensive review of strategies for infrastructure development in the country. This project was sponsored by Holcim Ltd.

NCAER released its e-Readiness Assessment & e-Governance ranking of States/UTs for the year 2008. The Council has produced a series of e-Readiness reports since 2003. This year's report has attempted to assign e-Governance ranking to States/UTs. The analytical framework involving three sub-components – Environment, Readiness and Usage – as well as the use of robust methodology of Principal Component Analysis (PCA), for ranking of Indian States has been the unique feature of NCAER methodology since 2003. Interestingly, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), which in 2009 appointed an experts' committee to develop the ICT Composite development Index to replace ITU's erstwhile indices, came out with a similar three stage analytical framework and a composite index, using PCA. The objective of the ITU experts committee was to overcome criticism levied on using absolute indicators where the underlying indicators in various indices are closely correlated with country's income levels/economic development.

Inland waterways transportation (IWT) is universally considered a low cost and environment friendly mode of transportation. This is more so in case of transportation of low-value bulk cargo. One of the issues that arise in case of making infrastructural investments is that of ensuring the cargo availability and potential justifies the investments on IWT infrastructure. The present survey-based study had the mandate to calculate, inter alia, the cargo estimates for the National Waterways-I stretch from Allahabad in UP to Haldia in West Bengal. Based on the sample survey, NCAER tried to analyse the profile of typical passenger using IWT, State-wise, on National Waterways-I.

In the recent years, the operation of iron-ore industry in Goa has been under strict watch from the environmental perspective. The State Government has felt the need to implement certain policy measures, which poses challenges to the mining operations. NCAER was approached to carry out a comprehensive and analytical review of the iron-ore mining industry of Goa and to assess the contribution of this industry to the economic development of Goa. This study was carried out using a social cost benefit analysis to analyse the social benefits obtained from the iron-ore industry and to evaluate the pollution abatement costs associated with this industry.

16. Preparing Model Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contracts for Highways* (I/08/051)

Sponsor: Planning Commission, New Delhi

Objectives: Draft a Standard EPC contract. The Model EPC contract to include:

- (a) various possible procurement options and advise the Planning Commission on all possible risks and advantages of each of the selected options; evaluation criteria and price structure, including relevant price variation clause, to cover specified events;
- (b) specifications for the highways (to be indicated with reference to the Manual of Standards and Specifications as published by the Planning Commission);
- (c) performance standards;
- (d) maintenance requirements over a 5-year contract period; and
- (e) incentive structure for improved performance and penalty structure for shortfalls.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide, Sambasiva Rao, M.P. Gupta, S.C. Sharma, and M.S. Bhati*

Date of Completion: March 2010.

Outcome: The report has been submitted and the draft report is uploaded on the website of Ministry of Highways and Road Transportation.

17. India Infrastructure: Current Policy and Regulatory Environment for Attracting Investments (I/08/054)

Sponsor: Planning Commission, New Delhi

Objectives: The report will set out exhaustively and cogently all aspects of the existing policy and regulatory framework in various infrastructure sectors in a readily accessible and transparent manner. The infrastructure sectors to be covered in the report are: electricity (including non-conventional energy), telecommunications, roads and bridges, railways (including MRTS), ports, airports, irrigation (including watershed development), water supply and sanitation, storage and gas distribution sectors. These are the sectors which have been defined for the purpose of projections on investments in the Eleventh Plan Document and as approved by the Empowered Committee of the Committee on Infrastructure.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide, Saurabh Bandyopadhyay, Sambasiva Rao, and TCA Srinivasa-Raghavan*

Status: Final report under preparation after receiving comments on revised report.

18. Additional work on Preparation of a Standard Bidding Document for large Civil Works in the Infrastructure Sector* (I/07/047)

Sponsor: Planning Commission, New Delhi

NCAER was entrusted with the task of preparing a standard bidding document for inviting bids for the large civil works in the infrastructure sector. As a good bidding document relates to government's procurement policy, a problem arises due to the existing bidding documents. These documents often contain different words to convey the same meaning, resulting in different interpretations. Hence, there is a need to develop a national standard document for procurement of large civil works which draws on the national and international experience.

Project Team: *R. Venkatesan and Siddharth Kumar*

External Team: *M.P. Gupta, S.C. Sharma, and M.S. Bhati*

19. Infrastructure Development in India: An Assessment of Status and Strategies* (M/09/124)

Sponsor: Holcim Group Support Limited, Zurich

Objectives: This study provides an assessment of the strategies adopted by India for its development of selected core physical infrastructure sectors: transportation (roads, railways, airports and ports), power, telecommunication and irrigation. The study will examine the development of the sectors, especially in terms of the objectives during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, and assess the progress in achieving the goals.

Key findings: The evolving policy framework reflects the new strategic choices and compulsions of building efficient infrastructure to meet the needs of a fast-growing economy. Enabling legislations have been put in place and institutions of regulation established. The evolution of mechanisms for coordination of policies across finance and environment domains is an ongoing process. Coordination of policies at the Central and State levels is another challenge to be overcome for speedy implementation of projects. The need for policy coordination between infrastructure and other sectors is also highlighted by the sudden rise in demand for skilled and semi-skilled manpower in project execution as well as management of contracts, monitoring and evaluation of capacity and the suitable policy response to it in the education sector.

Infrastructure development in India will continue to be mainly demand-led and therefore efficient use of existing infrastructure and efficient construction of new assets will be critical in the pursuit of higher economic growth. Fiscal support will continue to be dominant for infrastructure development but equally important would be the enabling policies that could lead to streamlining of procedures and protecting interests of both investors and consumers.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide, Geethanjali Nataraj, Ashwani, Nandini Acharya, Saurabh Bandyopadhyay, Bornali Bhandari, Rajesh Chadha, Esha Chhabra, Pooja Ramawat Goel, Payal Malik, S.K.N. Nair, Prashant Prakash, Shweta Shankar, and Anjali Tandon*

Date of Completion: March 2010.

Outcome: A two-volume report was released at a conference held on February 14, 2010. The report was released by Mr Kamal Nath, Honourable Minister for Highways and Road Transport. The conference was also addressed by Mr B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission; Dr Rakesh Mohan, former Deputy Governor, RBI; and Dr Bimal Jalan, former Governor of the RBI, and many other distinguished speakers. The reports are entitled, “*Infrastructure Development in India: An Assessment of Status and Strategies*” (see publication section).

20. Data Support through Half-yearly Surveys for Residex: An Index of Residential Property Prices (M/09/126)

Sponsor: National Housing Bank, New Delhi

Objectives: To assist NHB in the compilation of data on housing prices based on a sample survey and provide a preliminary assessment of the data.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide and Charu Jain*

Status: Data were obtained on property prices for two periods during 2009. 15 cities were covered during this work. The data were provided to NHB for compilation of the Residex after an initial processing.

21. Study for Collection of Inland Water Transport Data* (I/09/057)

Sponsor: Inland Waterways Authority of India, Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Objectives: Inland waterways transportation is universally considered a low cost and environment-friendly mode of transportation.

Key findings: The present, survey-based study, had the mandate of estimating, inter alia, the cargo estimates for the NW-1 stretch from Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh to Haldia in West Bengal. The study has attempted to profile typical passengers using IWT mode in States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Project Team: *R. Venkatesan, Siddharth Kumar, and Jaya Koti*

Outcome: Final report submitted to the sponsor.

22. e-Readiness and Total Factor Productivity Growth of CPSEs in the Manufacturing Sector* (I/07/050)

Sponsor: National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi

Our mandate was to carry out an assessment of e-Readiness of Central public sector enterprises in the manufacturing sector and the relationship between Information and Communication Technology adoption and efficiency or business performance indicators at the enterprise level. The assessment was carried out on the basis of responses to a structured questionnaire.

Project Team: *R. Venkatesan, Wilima Wadhwa, Sucharita Sen, Siddharth Kumar, and Diane Rai*

Outcome: The report entitled, *e-Readiness and Total Factor Productivity Growth of Central PSEs in the Manufacturing Sector*.

23. e-Readiness Assessment and e-Governance Ranking of Indian States/UTs 2008* (I/08/055)

Sponsor: Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, New Delhi

This is the fifth in a series of e-Readiness reports prepared by NCAER for the DIT since 2004. In this report, apart from carrying out e-Readiness assessment, additional feature is the analysis of different e-Governance projects being implemented in Indian States/UTs. e-Governance refers to a paradigm shift in the delivery mechanism of various governance services through ICT adoption by government (G2C, G2B, G2G) and is a tool to 'serve the unserved' and promote inclusiveness. It would, therefore, be interesting to carry out assessment of different Indian States/UTs in terms of e-Governance projects they have undertaken.

Project Team: *R. Venkatesan, Sucharita Sen, Wilima Wadhwa, Diane Rai, Kiran Sheokand, and Siddharth Kumar*

Outcome: The report entitled, *India: e-Readiness Assessment Report 2008: for States/ Union Territories* (see publication section).

24. Contribution of Iron Ore Mining to the Economic Development of Goa (I/08/056)

Sponsor: Goa Mineral Ore Exporter's Association, Goa

The study was commissioned to NCAER for carrying out the evaluation of contribution of iron ore mining sector to the economic development of Goa. This report will contain assessment of economic benefits in terms of output and employment generation and contribution to exchequer. Environmental issues arising out of mining and steps taken by mining companies to address the same, along with their CSR initiatives, will also form part of this study.

Project Team: *R. Venkatesan, C.S. Rao, and Siddharth Kumar*

25. Comprehensive Study of Cement Sector (M/09/122)

Sponsor: Cement Manufacturers Association, Noida

Objectives: The study reviews the contributions of the cement sector to economic growth and nation building. It analyses the recent developments in government policies (including tax structure) and the economic environment affecting cement markets, capacity creation and demand. The national and international trends are also analysed. Policy recommendations are provided.

Project Team: *Kanhaiya Singh, Saurabh Bandyopadhyay, S.K. Mondal, Tejinder Singh, Y.K. Tanwar, and Deepak Varshney*

26. Economic Assessment of Defence Research and Development* (M/06/097)

Sponsor: Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Ministry of Defence, New Delhi

Objectives: The study made a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the final output of DRDO in terms of capacities to face technological complexities and cost effectiveness over time. It also has made quantitative and qualitative assessments of backward and forward linkages of the products and the prototype products developed at DRDO laboratories, carries out social cost benefit analyses of selected projects as representative case studies and suggested ways to increase operational effectiveness and sustainability of cutting edge research and development activities.

Project Team: *Kanhaiya Singh, S.K. Mondal, Saurabh Bandyopadhyay, Tejinder Singh, Y.K. Tanwar, and Deepak Varshney*

Outcome: Main Report on Macro-Level Analysis has been submitted. Cluster-level analysis and analysis of scientists responses have been completed. The final report is being compiled.

27. Cable Distribution Network in Small Towns of Bihar and Orissa (M/10/129)

Sponsors: Star India Private Limited and Star Den Media Services Private Limited, Mumbai

Objectives: The study will assess the market condition of the cable TV network, the actual market size and growth potential across two States of the Eastern region of India. It will suggest policy recommendations for the cable TV network.

Project Team: *Kanhaiya Singh, Saurabh Bandyopadhyay, Tejinder Singh, and Deepak Varshney*

28. Study on Assessing the Prospects of India's Textile and Clothing Sector* (M/07/113)

Sponsor: Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, New Delhi

Objectives: The sample survey was especially designed to estimate weighted per unit ratios for various-size classes. These ratios are then multiplied by their respective number of units derived using ASI and NSSO 62nd round data. Questionnaires were carefully designed to ensure the possibility of cross check and special care was taken in this regard during the survey and further accuracy was ensured by comparing the information with standard ratios. The study brings out that Government's effort to help handloom sector by imposing restrictions to produce hank yarn and other schemes are not yielding desired results. It is estimated that over all production of woven fabrics from manually run units is 3,145 million square metres during 2005–06, which is quite low compared to Textile committee estimates of 6,100 million square metres during 2005–06, but it is comparable with estimates of 2,624 million square metres derived using revised conversion rates and hank yarn diversion in the study.

Project Team: *Jatinder S. Bedi, Pradip Kumar Biswas, Radheshyam Verma, Sanjeev Kumar, Rajkumar, Minal Kapoor, and Raghav Gupta*

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

29. Bio-Fuel Policy Issues: A Study* (M/06/098)

Sponsor: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, New Delhi

Objectives: To develop a methodology for working out the MSP (minimum support price) for non-edible oil seeds of *Jatropha* and *Pongamia* and other non-edible oil seeds, taking into account the package of practices being presently adopted. Also critical is an examination of the existing tax structure, including excise duty, custom duty (for import of bio-diesel; plant and machinery), Central and State VAT, etc.

Project Team: *Sanjib Pohit and Jatinder S. Bedi*


Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

30. International Crude Oil Price in the Context of 'Peak Oil' and Possible Recourses for India* (M/08/116)

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Objectives: Prior to the inception of this project, crude oil prices exhibited record spikes and were highly volatile. These had deleterious effects on the Indian economy. They underlie India's vulnerability to energy security risks and it is imperative that India must therefore take recourse to policy measures to hedge against these risks. There are a slew of renewable fuels available to meet the crude oil and gas demand. This report outlines two of the most important choices: production of bio-diesel or bio-methane from algal feedstock and on the possible applications of nanotechnology in designing solar photovoltaic.

Key findings: Eukaryotes, such as algae, are known to accumulate lipids. Chemical processing of these lipids through transesterification can yield bio-diesel. Alternatively, anaerobic digestion of algal feedstock can yield bio-methane, which can substitute natural gas as possible clean transport fuel. Bio-methane can also be produced by anaerobic digestion of organic municipality wastes



or algal feedstock. It not only cleans the environment, but also produces a clean transport fuel and digested substrate that can be used either as fertilisers or bio-fuel briquettes.

Paradigm shift in design and material inputs of solar photovoltaic cells will underlie the future of solar cells. The goal has been on maximising photo-conversion efficiency by molecular design, developing new nanostructure architectures, and establishing the fundamental processes in light harvesting assemblies. Although research is still in its infancy and is ongoing, in the future, quantum dot based photovoltaic may offer advantages such as mechanical flexibility (quantum dot-polymer composite photovoltaic) as well as low cost, clean power generation. Research is also underway to find out if there is a possibility for one of the abundant metal oxides to substitute silicon or other rare earth metals, currently used. This will have impact both on the cost and scale issues regarding reliable and affordable solar energy.

Project Team: *Saumen Majumdar*

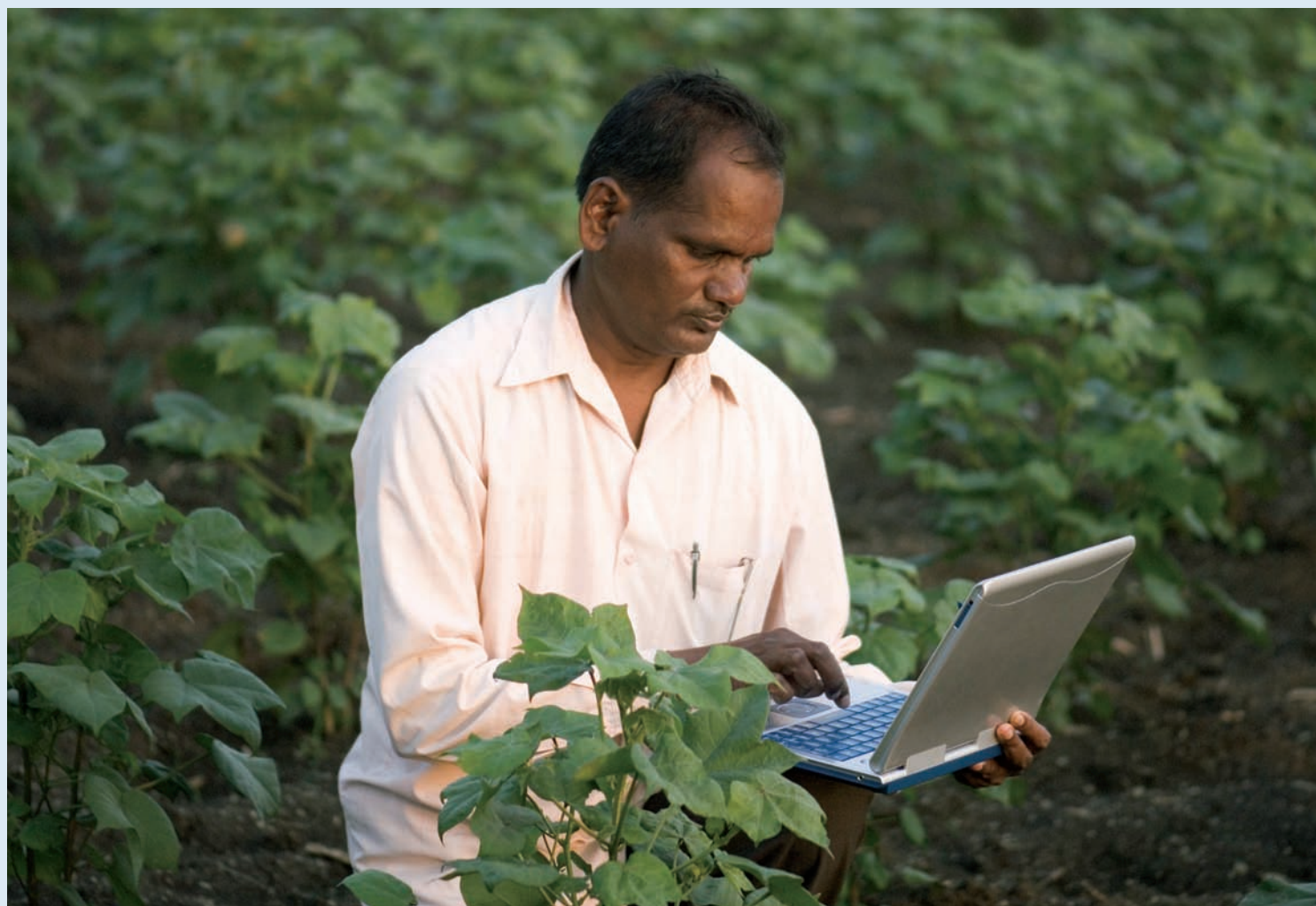
Outcome: Final report submitted to the sponsor.

31. NSDI Data Dissemination Project (I/10/058)

Sponsor: National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi

Objectives: NCAER is recognised as a nodal agency recognises its potential for collecting/generating a large data base on the socioeconomic and techno-economic front. This non-spatial data will be used in conjunction with the spatial information sets to make decisions at the local, regional, state and central level planning, implementation of action plans, infrastructure development, disaster management support, and business development apart from Natural Resources management, flood mitigation, environmental restoration, land use assessments and disaster recovery.

Project Team: *J.M. Chawla*



Increasing agricultural productivity is critical to achieving India's goals in a number of areas, including reduced rural poverty, lower inflation and improved food security. NCAER's work programme on rural issues has included work on e-governance, employment and international and domestic agricultural trade.

Agriculture, Rural Development and Resource Management

The importance of a dynamic agricultural sector in achieving the twin goals of higher economic growth and social development has been recognised in the calls for 'inclusive growth'. While the importance of agriculture, in terms of its contribution to the overall GDP, has declined over the years to reach 17 per cent in 2009–10, its role as a provider of livelihood to unskilled labour remains crucial. The rural economy continues to depend on the agricultural sector for employment.

The prospects of this sector, however, are intertwined with the growth of the non-agricultural sector. The latter would be required to generate far more employment opportunities than has been the case so far. In the long run, this is the only way through which re-allocation of labour could be possible.

There are opportunities as well as challenges confronting agriculture. These include globalisation, rising food prices and climate change. As recent events have demonstrated, India cannot remain isolated from these changes. Appropriate policies must be designed to combat these challenges as well as exploit opportunities thrown up by the new age. Trade policies for agriculture need to be aligned with the changing structure of the economy to improve efficiency. Similarly, new methods of production, marketing and trade would have to be considered to improve efficiencies in production, processing and distribution of agricultural products.

Over the years, the Council has carried out a large number of studies in different areas of the sector for a wide range of sponsors. The studies have utilised both primary as well as secondary data for analysis in the partial as well as Computable General Equilibrium framework.

32. Policy Reforms in the Sugar Sector: Implications for the *Gur* and *Khandsari* Industry* (A/05/004)

Sponsor: Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs, New Delhi

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the current status of *gur* and *khandsari* industry and suggest policy options to address the problems that would arise from liberalisation of the sugar industry. Accordingly, the precise goals of the study were to estimate the size and output of *khandsari* and *gur* units in selected sugarcane growing States of the country and examine the systems of cane supply, pricing, rates of recovery and economics of production of *khandsari* and *gur*.

Project Team: Anil Sharma, Tejinder Singh, Ajay Sabu, Jatinder S. Bedi, Animesh Kumar, and Sunil Kumar

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

33. Study of Fertiliser Consumption and Agricultural Output* (A/07/015)

Sponsor: Ministry of Finance, New Delhi

Objectives: During the recent years, there has been concern that rising fertiliser consumption is not having the same productivity impact as it was in the past. The stagnation/deceleration in crop production as well as overall agricultural output against increasing consumption of fertilisers has forced policy makers to think about disconnect between fertiliser use and crop production. The objective of the current study was to assess the impact of fertiliser consumption

on agricultural output based on available data on fertiliser consumption, crop output and other related variables at the State and national levels.

Project Team: *Anil Sharma and Laxmi Joshi*

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

34. Evaluating Performance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act* (A/08/016)

Sponsor : Public Interest Foundation, New Delhi

Objectives: More than two years have passed since the introduction of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in February 2006. As an act of Parliament, this law confers statutory powers to offer up to 100 days of employment per year for an adult member of a rural household at the statutory minimum wage rate. As the programme has been expanded to cover all rural districts of the country, insights from the early experiences raised several questions about the effectiveness of NREGA in bringing about the desired change in rural areas. The purpose of the study was to find answers to the following questions. How well is the scheme being implemented in various parts of the country? What are the main difficulties? To what extent the poor are actually benefiting from the programme? What kinds of work programmes are being undertaken, how these are being selected? What is the quality of assets and what should be done to make the programme more effective?

Project Team: *Anil Sharma, Laxmi Joshi, and Ajay Sahu*

External Team: *Prabhu Ghate*

Outcome: The report entitled, *NCAER-PIF study on Evaluating Performance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act*.

35. Estimation of Status of Degraded Forest in Impact Area of Indra Sagar Project and Cost of Afforestation of Such Degraded Forests in Madhya Pradesh (M/05/064)

Sponsor: Narmada Valley Development Authority, Bhopal

Objectives: The study broadly defines a degraded forest, estimates the quantum of degraded forests in the Project Impact Area of Indra Sagar Project (ISP), and also prepares a cost estimate of afforestation in the Project Impact Area of ISP.

Project Team: *Kanhaiya Singh, Y.K. Tanwar, and R.R. Chauhan*

Outcome: Inception Report has been submitted and the same is accepted. Data has been collected and analysed. Report writing is in progress.

36. Policy Instruments to Address Air Pollution Issues in Agriculture – Implications for Happy Seeder Technology Adoption in India (A/08/017)

Sponsor: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Australian High Commission in India, New Delhi

Objectives: The project focuses on environmental policy issues associated with rice residue burning and the role of the Happy Seeder in addressing these issues. The specific objectives are:

1. Assess the broader significance of agricultural based pollution in Punjab and describe existing and proposed policies.

2. Evaluate the Happy Seeder (financial and economic evaluation) relative to other (technically feasible) rice residue use and management technologies;
3. Evaluate a range of potential policy instruments to improve adoption of the Happy Seeder and similar technologies associated with better management of crop residues.
4. Review the influence of policies and policy instruments in changing residue management practices in Australia.

The draft report of the project is in final phase and will be submitted by September 2010.

Project Team: *Pramod Kumar, Laxmi Joshi, and Sudhir Kumar Singh*

37. Assessment of Supply-Demand Balance of Foodgrain and Other Food Items over the Medium Term Future (S/07/030)

Sponsor: Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs, New Delhi

Objectives: This study aims to estimate and forecast supply and demand balances of foodgrains and edible oils by the end of 2020. Forecasting demand, income (expenditure) and price elasticity were estimated using Almost Ideal Demand System using unit level monthly per capita expenditure data of the National Sample Survey for the period between the 43rd and 62nd rounds, and wholesale price indices for the same time period. For supply estimation, a simultaneous equations model was estimated with four sets of equations – area, yield, prices and exports using data for the period 1980–81 through 2005–06. The aggregate demand (direct and indirect) for foodgrains is projected to increase from 207 million tonnes to the baseline (2008–09) to 216 million tonnes by the end of 11th Five Year Plan and 241 million tonnes by the end of 2020, if the economy grows at 8.9 per cent per annum. However, if the economy goes on to 12 per cent per annum growth path, the demand for foodgrains by 2020 will be much lesser to 230 million tonnes because of the rapid diversification of consumption basket from foodgrains to high-value food items. On the other, if economic growth slows down to 6 per cent per annum, the aggregate demand for foodgrains would surpass 220 million tonnes by 2012 and will exceed 250 million tonnes by the end of 2020. The production of foodgrains is expected to grow from 230 million tonnes in 2008–09 to 240 million tonnes by the end of 11th Five Year Plan and further to 268 million tonnes in 2020–21, if the post-liberalisation trends input usage continue during the projected period.

Project Team: *Pramod Kumar, Poulomi Bhattacharya, and Sudhir Kumar Singh*



India's struggle to improve its social indicators has been a feature of recent studies including the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) and the Evaluation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

Household Behaviour, Poverty, Human Development, Informality and Gender

There has been a revival of focus on 'inclusive growth' in medium-term economic policies. Recognition of substantial disparities between socioeconomic groups and regions has led to a variety of policies to address these inequalities. Current policy debates focus on two aspects of social protection. First, some policies have been recognised as important in providing social safety nets to all individuals with the expectation that only the vulnerable individuals will utilise them. The second set of policies seeks to identify the vulnerable groups and provide special support to them, such as the Targeted Public Distribution System. Both require identifying different aspects of vulnerability and designing appropriate policy responses. They also require that we understand what enables households to adjust to changing economic structures. Households are faced with choices that determine their consumption, savings and incomes. New employment opportunities, declining prospects in some sectors and technological advances are the changing realities that households and individuals need to contend with. Historical and cultural traditions may block access of certain groups to new opportunities based on gender, age, class, caste and religion. To ensure that there are social safety nets for the disadvantaged what is required is information and analysis of the changes in the processes noted above.

The Council has continued to retain strong focus on the socioeconomic status of households through various stages of India's economic development. Health, education and employment have been important areas of interest in our research programmes.

The Council has usefully contributed to this area over the years by carrying out surveys of expenditure and income of households. The expenditure surveys have provided profiles of consumers and consumer purchases, mobility of households across income groups and their patterns across economic-demographic characteristics. While some of the surveys are unique in their longitudinal nature, others have extensive coverage in that they provide information at the State-level, for both rural and urban areas.

Surveys of household expenditure provide important data to understand the roles of different sectors in terms of their impact on the economy. A variety of surveys and studies have generated a large database on consumer purchases and utilisation of other services across income groups, States, major cities and for urban and rural areas. In addition to limited focus surveys, the Council also engages in multi-topic surveys designed to understand social processes surrounding household and individual well being and offer possibilities for rich analysis to researchers from within and outside the Council. The Council is making efforts to contribute to a broader research agenda by making some of the data publicly available. For example, the India Human Development Survey is now being used by nearly 1,000 users worldwide.

In order to locate household level processes within a broader social context, the Council is continuing its programme of work to understand the process of decentralisation in rural governance. What are the implications of decentralisation to the delivery of public services like education and health? What are the impediments to full realisation of the benefits of decentralisation? These are the questions the programme is examining.

38. Study of Chronic Poverty Issues* (M/07/112)

Sponsor: Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

To assess the alternative future poverty scenarios based on the trends emerging from the panel data supplemented by information on other relevant parameters of the economy.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide and Ranjan Kumar Dash*

Date of Completion: March 2010.

Outcome: The final report has been submitted to the sponsor. It is expected to be disseminated as a working paper.

39. Background Papers for the India Chronic Poverty Report (M/07/127)

Sponsor: Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

Objectives: To participate in the preparation of the India Chronic Poverty Report, to be brought out by the Chronic Poverty Research Centre, IIPA, focusing on issues relating to concepts, measurement and patterns of poverty and chronic poverty in the Indian context. The work will be anchored by NCAER's panel data on rural households but would be supplemented by other analysis.

Project Team: *Shashanka Bhide, Amrita Chatterjee, and Prashant Prakash*

Status: The work is in progress.

40. Maternal and Child Health* (H/03/016)

Sponsor: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD

Objectives: To make information on different markers of health and human development available in a way that allows for in-depth analysis of the way in which poverty, public policy and social inequalities shape human development. In this second phase, a data from India Human Development Survey (IHDS), a nationally representative survey of 41,554 households were placed in the public domain and have been downloaded by nearly 1,000 users worldwide.

Project Team: *Sonalde Desai, Amaresh Dubey, O.P. Sharma, and Biswarupa Ghosh*

External Team: *Reeve Vanneman, University of Maryland*

Outcome: A book titled, *Human Development in India: Challenges for a Society in Transition* has been published by Oxford University Press. Several papers are forthcoming in Indian and international journals.

41. Parental Education and Child Outcomes* (H/04/021)

Sponsor: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD

Objectives: To understand access to education and educational quality to better understand the intergenerational linkages in health and education.

Project Team: *Sonalde Desai, Amaresh Dubey, O.P. Sharma, and Biswarupa Ghosh*

External Team: *Reeve Vanneman, University of Maryland*

Outcome: Two papers have been published, the first examines the role of private sector in educational provision, and the other examines social inequalities in skill development (see publication section).

42. Regional Knowledge and Partnership Networks for Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth (M/09/125)

Sponsor: Asian Development Bank, Manila

Objectives: The ADB TA 6502 on Regional Knowledge and Partnership Networks for Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth aims to improve the strategic thinking on the new poverty reduction and inclusive growth agenda in an increasingly regionalised and global Asia. The main intension is to work with key institutions in Asia-Pacific to establish knowledge network wherein the participating institutions will produce knowledge products on poverty reduction and inclusive growth, including working papers, policy briefs and opinion pieces that

will be shared to policy makers, development practitioners, academe and other stakeholders and interest groups through a regional website that will be maintained by the ADB. The initial activities will establish knowledge hubs through IPRCC (Beijing) – to coordinate within PRC and Central Asia, the Korean Development institute (for work in Korea). National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in Delhi and other institutions will coordinate work in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Total RETA funds are \$1 million (equally financed through the poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund of the People's Republic of China trust fund with ADB, and the Korean ICT fund with ADB). Funding for the subject cooperation with NCAER, as a regional knowledge hub for India and South Asia, is \$1,225,100.

Project Team: *Anushree Sinha, Rajesh Jaiswal, Rakesh Srivastava, Barun Deb Pal, Raphaëlle Bisiaux, and Vinay Kumar*

43. Impact Study of Insurance Awareness Campaign (M/10/128)

Sponsor: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Hyderabad

The objectives of the proposed survey are:

- (a) To study and analyse awareness levels of the insured population regarding rights under the Act, policyholder protection regulations, different types of insurance (life insurance including term, single, premium, endowment, ULIPs, health insurance, general insurance including householders, burglary, etc.), levels of protection available from various types of insurances, etc.
- (b) To study and analyse the awareness levels of the uninsured regarding need for insurance, types of insurance available, insurance interest, benefits of insurance, benefits of ULIP investment, etc.
- (c) To generate a socioeconomic profile of insured and uninsured population by various socioeconomic parameters like religion, caste, income, occupation, age, literacy levels, family size, etc.

Project Team: *Anushree Sinha, Rajesh Jaiswal, Rakesh Srivastava, Barun Deb Pal, and Kalicharan Shukla*

44. Analysis of Household Saving Behaviour 2008–09* (S/08/031)

Sponsor: Nathan Economic Consulting India Pvt. Ltd., Chennai

Objectives: The study “Household Saving Behaviour 2008–09” was conceptualised with an objective to understand the saving behaviour of individuals and households and know the factors that influence their decisions on savings and investments. Another focus of the study was why bank customers keep money in savings account and to understand to what extent people know that CASA (Current Accounts and Savings Accounts) gives a negative yield. The survey covered 14 clusters in the 10 cities spread across India, which were selected by the Bank and covered a sample of 300 per city. The selection of the cities was done by using cluster sampling based on the characteristics of the population.

Project Team: *Rajesh Shukla, K.A. Siddiqui, P.K. Ghosh, and Rachna Sharma*

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

45. Consumer Demand Analysis–Phase II* (S/08/034)

Sponsor: McKinsey & Company, Inc., Gurgaon

Objectives: The Phase II of the Consumer Demand Analysis study was in continuation of Phase I – “Consumer Demand Analysis for India” – using NCAER’s Market Information Survey of Households (MISH) rounds 1987, 1993–04 and 2001–02. The objective of Phase II was to provide the demographic profile and product penetration for a wide variety of consumer durables and automobiles across 21 income categories for MISH rounds of 1993–94 and 2001–02 and NCAER’s National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (NSHIE) 2004–05 at the rural, urban and overall levels.

Project team: *Rajesh Shukla, Rachna Sharma, and Preeti Kakar*

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

46. Evaluation of Integrated Child Development Services (S/08/035)

Sponsor: Planning Commission, New Delhi

Objectives: The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), initiated in 1975, is one of the largest child intervention programmes in the world with a package of six basic services for children aged up to six years and for pregnant and nursing mothers. It includes health checkup, immunisation, referral services, supplementary feeding, pre-school education, and health and nutrition education through anganwadi centres.

In this regard, both primary and secondary data were collected through structured instruments at different levels for measuring the identified indicators. The secondary data study to be obtained through the State, district, block and village-level questionnaires, besides the documents published by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. The primary data base will be generated through a sample survey of around 25,500 households of various categories spread across 1,500 Anganwadis, 300 projects and 100 districts in 35 States/UTs of the country. The findings of the study would be extremely helpful to the Indian policy makers as well as planners.

Project Team: *Rajesh Shukla, S.P. Pal, P.K. Ghosh, Minal Kapoor, Chinmai Biswal, Preeti Kakkar, Rachna Sharma, Bijay Chouhan, O.P. Sharma, K.J. Khan, Rakesh Srivastava, Amit Sharma, Sandeep Mishra, and Ankhi Bhattacharya*

Status: Expected completion by May 2010.

47. National Youth Readership Survey–2009* (S/08/036)

Sponsor: National Book Trust (India), New Delhi

Objectives: The focus is upon the literate youth in the age group of 13–35 with major emphasis on their reading habit from the perspective of book reading with special focus on ‘leisure books’ or ‘non-text’ reading materials. It also provides a comprehensive summation of the demographic profile, exposure and pattern of mass media, which is extremely important considering the growing consciousness among policy makers about the need to reap the demographic dividend in the second decade of the 21st century.

NYRS-2009 has opened up a new horizon for India’s youth. It is the first formal research into the rich possibilities that lie ahead for the nation in marshalling the intellectual capacity of youth for national progress. The findings have injected new dynamism into the country’s database and statistical system related to the largest vibrant segment of its population the youth.

Project Team: *Rajesh Shukla, Palash Baruah, Joydeep Goswami, Rupinder Kaur, Bijay Chouhan, Preeti Kakkar, Lokesh Dwivedi, Harsha T. Dutt Dev, Pallavi Kalita, K.A. Siddiqui, P.K. Ghosh, O.P. Sharma, Rachna Sharma, Kosar Jamal Khan, Rakesh Srivasatava, Sandeep Mishra, Amit Sharma, and Poonam Dhawan*

Outcome: Report titled, *Indian Youth: Demographics and Readership* is ready for publication by National Book Trust, India .

48. Third Census of Handloom Weavers and Issue of Photo Identity Cards to Weavers and Allied Workers 2008-09 (S/07/029)

Sponsor: Development Commissioner (Handloom), Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi

Objectives: The basic objective of the Third Handloom Census is to build a sound data base for the handloom sector to provide inputs for planning purposes. The need to understand the differential impact of policies is increasingly been realised by planners and policy makers. The survey was conducted in rural and urban areas of all the 35 States/UTs. The estimated coverage of the third census of handlooms is approximately 28 lakh households.

The primary purpose of the Third Census of Handloom Units and Allied Activity Workers is to obtain:

- the total number of units – both households and non-households – engaged in handloom activities;
- the number of workers (weavers and allied workers) involved in such activities;
- photographs and individual details of all handloom weavers and allied activity workers aged 18 and above for the issue of photo-identity cards to them; and
- the total count of looms (working and idle) available with both household and non-household units.

Apart from this, the other purpose is to obtain the socioeconomic profile of these household units which would be of immense help to planners, policy makers to take corrective measures for the handloom industry, if any.

The entire data is collected through latest technology by using Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) devices. The PDA used could take the photograph and save it along with other household information in one data record. This process reduces the errors involved in linking the photograph with the household data, which otherwise could have been mismatched.

Project Team: *Rajesh Shukla, P.K. Roy, K.A. Siddiqui, P.K. Ghosh, O.P. Sharma, K.J. Khan, Rakesh Srivastava, and Bijoy Chauhan*

Status: The final report will be submitted to Development Commissioner (Handloom) in the month of September 2010.

49. Market Prioritisation Project* (S/08/037)

Sponsor: ICT India Limited, Gurgaon

Objectives: Customised analysis of NCAER data from national survey of household income and expenditure (NSHIE) 2005.

Project Team: Rajesh Shukla

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

50. Understanding Urban Consumer Preference in India* (S/09/038)

Sponsor: MasterCard International, New York

Objectives: Customised analysis of NCAER data from national survey of household income and expenditure (NSHIE) 2005.

Project Team: Rajesh Shukla

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

51. Rural Economic and Demographic Survey 2006* (S/05/015)

Sponsor: NCAER and Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

Objectives: The chief output of this project is a database which forms the fourth round of a rural panel study that help to understand the social, economic and demographic transition in India since 1971, 1982 and 1999.

Three compact discs containing REDS-2006 data sets were handed over to Prof. Andrew Foster by Mr Suman Bery, Director-General NCAER on July 16, 2009 at NCAER.

Project Team: *Hari K. Nagarajan, J.P. Singh, Kailash Chandra Pradhan, and Anuj Sharma*

Outcome: Report submitted to the sponsor.

52. Policy Research Capacity for Rural Governance and Growth in India (M/08/118)

Sponsor: International Development Research Centre, Singapore and Ottawa

Objectives: The study on “Globalisation, Growth and Poverty” is conducting research on various aspects of rural governance in an attempt to establish whether decentralisation of governance and the creation of appropriate institutions are effective for achieving inclusive and pro-poor growth. Existing inefficiencies create bottlenecks in the flow of public goods and hamper people’s access to the fruits of macroeconomic growth. Hence, a more ‘bottom-up’ approach is suggested. With greater decentralisation, the characteristics of public goods can be expected to match better with the preferences of the target population. The research project, therefore, addresses the process of effective provision of local public goods as well as the impediments to their supply.

The programme of work include:

1. To create capacities within NCAER in a sustainable way to assess and propose solutions to a range of problems associated with rural development, specifically with respect to decentralisation and service delivery, which include health, education and economic services.
2. To build capacities within NCAER for better utilisation of the data on socioeconomic indicators that are available from a variety of sources, including its own surveys in analysing important development policy issues, in the hope that this core resource would be sustained subsequently on the strength of its quality and visibility.
3. To build a network of stakeholders in academia, the policy community, civil society organisations, development community and the media so that the research benefits from these interactions and its output informs the discourse well beyond the research community both within the country and abroad.
4. To put in place a strategy for projecting the research output to wider audiences so that the public policy debate is based on evidence-based research.

The research involves answers to the following questions:

1. Is there evidence of elite capture and corruption in decentralised forms of governance? This would help in understanding whether community participation has been interfered with by interest groups of different kinds at the village level.
2. Would decentralisation increase fiscal buoyancy? Fiscal buoyancy could often be created by effective decentralisation of powers of revenue generation along with responsibility for provision of public goods.
3. Does decentralisation reduce coordination failure? Coordination failure, defined as the inability to provide local public goods that lead to development, is often explained as a result of inadequate decentralisation.
4. An understanding of the extent to which women and disadvantaged groups have benefited from decentralisation could help in shedding light on gender-specific, gender-related and reservation policies pertaining to credit, employment, education, and health.
5. Is service delivery through decentralised forms of government relatively more efficient compared to service delivery under centralised frameworks? The efficiency of service delivery resulting within a bottom-up framework of planning and resource allocation would be compared with service delivery in a centralised framework.
6. How does decentralisation affect the impact of affirmative action programmes? The Government of India has taken steps to ensure affirmative action for women and other disadvantaged groups.

Project Team: Hari K. Nagarajan, Raghbendra Jha, Shashanka Bhide, D.B. Gupta, J.P. Singh, Sobini Paul, Kailash Chandra Pradhan, Sharmistha Nag, Debarpita Roy, Shrabani Mukherjee, Ruchi Jain, Diya Dutta, and Pooja R. Goel.

Status: The work on the following three working papers has been completed:

1. Do changes in inheritance legislation improve women's access to physical and human capital? Evidence from India's Hindu Succession Act.
 2. Impact of bribes on welfare programme participation: Evidence from Indian villages.
 3. Welfare effects of identity-based voting in local democracies: Some evidence from rural India.
- The work on fourth & fifth papers on health and gender is in progress.

53. Income, Expenditure, Savings and Investments Survey (S/08/033)

Sponsor: Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai

Objectives: The main objective of this study is to prepare a comprehensive profile of savings and investment behaviour in the context of income and consumption patterns. The study will examine whether the savings and investments behaviour reflects the attitude towards risk and liquidity preference. It will investigate the risk profile of the households and relate this to the savings and investment behaviour and also the attitudes towards different types of savings and investment alternatives. As land and gold are treated as preferred instruments of investment, which has resulted in speculative market for land; therefore, we wish to profile this aspect of household behaviour. In order to understand the impact of the equity market on the household's savings patterns, it is important to understand whether the growth in these markets has been driven by participation by the households directly or indirectly. In this context we will profile the preference for the various market instruments like the IPO, securities, and mutual funds.

Project Team: Hari K. Nagarajan, J.P. Singh, Kailash Chandra Pradhan, Sudhir Kumar Singh, and Kritika Saxena

Status: Field work and data entry has completed. The final report is under preparation.



Mr Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; Prof. Guillermo A. Calvo, International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, USA; and Suman Bery at the India Policy Forum Annual Lecture, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on July 14, 2009.

Dr Stijn Claessens, Assistant Director, IMF; Dr Javier Suarez, Professor of Finance at CEMFI, Madrid; Suman Bery; Dr Dilip M. Nachane, Senior Professor at IGIDR, Mumbai; Dr Richard Portes, Professor of Economics, LBS; and Dr Surjit S. Bhalla, Managing Director, Oxus Research and Investments, New Delhi in a conference on “India in the G-20: Macro Policy Coordination, Financial Sector Regulation and Global Reforms” at The Claridges Hotel, New Delhi on June 1, 2009



PUBLIC AFFAIRS*

LECTURES, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIA

JUNE 1, 2009: Conference on “India in the G-20: Macroeconomic Policy Coordination, Regulation and Global Governance”.

NCAER and Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), London, jointly organised a conference on “India in the G-20: Macro policy coordination, financial sector regulation and global reforms” in New Delhi on June 1, 2009. The event was supported by a grant from the British High Commission in India.

The conference brought together economists from Europe and India to discuss the global initiatives taken till date to stymie further economic slowdown and suggest conditions for the revival of growth. The current global economic crisis has led to a range of responses by the individual countries as well as some collective international responses. The G-20, at its April summit in London, had proposed a number of measures aimed at securing the reforms of the global financial system, strengthening institutions and, most importantly, preventing protectionism as a knee-jerk course of action. A fuller understanding of these proposals and alternatives is necessary not only to ensure revival of economic activity now but also to minimise the risks of recurrence of the present crisis in the future.

SPONSORED BY: The British High Commission, New Delhi

CONDUCTED BY: NCAER–British High Commission–CEPR, New Delhi

AT: The Claridges, New Delhi

ORGANISERS: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER and Shashanka Bhide, Sr. Research Counsellor, NCAER

JULY 14, 2009: Public Lecture on Lessons from Systemic Financial Crises (with special reference to emerging markets).

SPEAKER: Prof. Guillermo A. Calvo, International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, Australia

CHIEF GUEST: Mr Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

AT: India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER

AUGUST 28, 2009: HDFC-NCAER Round Table Discussion – Rural Housing “On Demand” Kiosks: From Vision to Reality.

CHAIR: Dr Bimal Jalan

AT: India International Centre, New Delhi

CONDUCTED BY: NCAER and HDFC, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER

* In many cases papers associated with these events are available on the NCAER website. Inquiries may also be referred to the staff member listed as “Organiser”.



Suman Bery; Mr Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; Richard Portes, Professor of Economics, LBS; and Dr Dilip M. Nachane, Senior Professor at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai in a conference on "India in the G-20: Macro Policy Coordination, Financial Sector Regulation and Global Reforms" at The Claridges Hotel, New Delhi on June 1, 2009

SEPTEMBER 7, 2009: Luncheon Address by the Hon. Mr Wayne Swan MP, Treasurer (Finance Minister), Australia.

AT: Taj Mahal Hotel, New Delhi

CONDUCTED BY: Jointly with Australian High Commission, New Delhi

ORGANISERS: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER and Rajesh Chadha, Sr. Fellow, NCAER

SEPTEMBER 10, 2009: Mr Nandan M. Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India – Consultation with Economists.

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been established with the task of providing UIDs based on biometrics to every resident of India. Headed by Mr Nandan Nilekani, it seeks to provide a unique identity number which would be the basis of identification of the residents. At the moment, lack of identity proof is a major hurdle for India's vast population, especially the poor and marginalised, to participate in various welfare measures of the Government. Clearly, providing a unique identity to 1.2 billion residents of this country is a Herculean task. It has immense economic implications and has a capability to transform governance in India. The consultation with economists was organised to brainstorm various impacts this project would have on the economy.

CHAIR: Mr Nandan M. Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India and President, NCAER Governing Body

AT: NCAER, New Delhi

ORGANISERS: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER and Anil Sharma, Sr. Fellow, NCAER

OCTOBER 8, 2009: Workshop on Strategies for India's Infrastructure Development.

CHIEF GUEST: Mr Gajendra Haldea, Advisor to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

COMMENTS: Comments by the invited experts: A. Didar Singh, Member, NHAI; J.L. Bajaj, Distinguished Fellow, TERI; Mahesh Uppal, Director, Com First (India); R.K. Jain, Indian Railways; Mamuni Das, *Business Line*; and Danish Hashim, CII.

AT: Hotel Imperial, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Shashanka Bhide, Sr. Research Counsellor, NCAER

OCTOBER 23–24, 2009: Global Crisis: The Next Wave of Challenges.

ORGANISED BY: Global Institute, BP India, Center for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR), New Economic School, Russia, Center for China in the World Economy (CCWE), Tsinghua University, China, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), India

AT: New Economic School, Moscow

ORGANISERS: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER and Rajesh Chadha, Sr. Fellow, NCAER

Mr Raghuram Rajan; Prof. Guillermo A. Calvo, IPA, Columbia University, USA; Mr Vijay Joshi; Mr Alok Sheel; Mr Robert Lawrence; and Mr Eswar Prasad at a working session of the India Policy Forum at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on July 14, 2009



NOVEMBER 24, 2009: International Workshop – Achieving Food Security in India: Improving Competition, Markets and the Efficiency of Supply Chains.

CO-CHAIR: Mr Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER, New Delhi

CO-CHAIR: H.E. Mr Peter Varghese, Australian High Commissioner

WELCOME AND PROJECT-RELATED REMARKS: Dr Simon Hearn, Senior Adviser, ACIAR

PROJECT BACKDROP: Mr Scott Davenport, Chief Economist, EPRB, Industry & Investment NSW, Orange, Australia; Co-Project Leader with Dr Rajesh Chadha

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Prof. Allan Fels AO, Dean, Australia and New Zealand School of Government on “*The Role of Competitive Markets in Achieving Food Security in India*”

SPEECH BY CHIEF GUEST: Prof. Ramesh Chand, ICAR National Professor, NCAP, New Delhi on India’s Food Security: Issues, Challenges and the Reform Agenda

TECHNICAL SESSION I: Competition Reform & the Food Chain

CHAIR: Mr Dhanendra Kumar, Chairperson, Competition Commission of India

TECHNICAL SESSION II: Identifying Key Issues and Areas for Further Work

CHAIR: Prof. Mahendra Dev, Chairman, CACP

PANEL DISCUSSION: Identifying Key Competition Policy & Research Priorities for 2010

CHAIR: Prof. Allan Fels and Mr R. Gopalan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce

PARTNER INSTITUTIONS: National Council of Applied Economic Research, Industry and Investment – New South Wales, La Trobe University, University of Melbourne, University of Exeter, Australia and New Zealand School of Government

AT: The Claridges Hotel, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Rajesh Chadha, Sr. Fellow, NCAER

NOVEMBER 26, 2009: Seminar on “A Comparative Perspective on Poverty Reduction in Brazil, China and India”.

CHAIR: Prof. Ravi Kanbur, T.H. Lee Professor of World Affairs and Economics, Cornell University, USA

PRESENTATION: Dr Martin Ravallion, Director, Development Research Group, World Bank, Washington DC

DISCUSSANT: Prof. Abhijit Sen (TBC), Member, Planning Commission, Government of India

AT: NCAER, New Delhi

ORGANISERS: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER and Anushree Sinha, Sr. Fellow, NCAER



Prof. Ian Harper, Director, Access Economics Pty Ltd., Melbourne, Australia delivering the sixth Sir John Crawford lecture with Suman Bery; Dr C. Rangarajan, former RBI Governor and Chairman of Indian Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (EAC); Peter Varghese, Australian High Commissioner to India during the sixth Sir John Crawford Lecture, 2009 on "Re-thinking Financial Regulation in Light of the Financial Crisis – Getting the Balance Right" at ASSOCHAM House, New Delhi on December 1, 2009

DECEMBER 1, 2009: The Sixth Sir John Crawford Lecture, 2009 on "Re-thinking Financial Regulation in Light of the Financial Crisis – Getting the Balance Right".

The Sir John Crawford lecture series, initiated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi in collaboration with the Australia-India Council (AIC), Canberra, is a forum for eminent Australians to deliver lectures in India on topics of common public interest. It is funded jointly by the NCAER and the AIC and is designed to increase awareness of Australian views in India. It aims at exchange of expertise and promotion of professional links and understanding between the two countries. It is a counterpart to the K.R. Narayanan Oration, a series of guest lectures by eminent Indians visiting Australia, which was inaugurated in 1994 by His Excellency, the President of India. The Crawford lectures commemorate Sir John Crawford, a prominent Australian who helped pioneer the Green Revolution in India. (The full text of the lecture is available on the NCAER website).

SPEAKER: Prof. Ian Harper, Director, Access Economics Pty Ltd., Melbourne, Australia

AT: ASSOCHAM House, New Delhi

ORGANISERS: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER and Geethanjali Nataraj, Fellow, NCAER

DECEMBER 2, 2009: GHG Mitigation and Copenhagen: Workshop with Surjit Bhalla and Kirit Parikh.

CHAIR: Dr Kirit Parikh, Former Member, Planning Commission

PRESENTATION: Dr Surjit Bhalla, Oxus Research

AT: NCAER, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER

JANUARY 19, 2010: Book Launch & discussion on "INDIA 2039 – An Affluent Society in One Generation".

RELEASE OF THE BOOK: Mr Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India

INTERVENTIONS: **Rakesh Mohan**, former Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India and Non Resident Senior Research Fellow, Stanford University; **Suman Bery**, Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research and Member, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council; and **Harinder Kohli**, Editor and Founding Director and Chief Executive, Emerging Markets Forum and President and CEO, Centennial Group International.

AT: India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER

JANUARY 28, 2010: Interactive discussion with Dr James A. Hanson on the topic, "Financial Regulation after the Crisis: What issues Matter for India". This seminar was in continuation of the lecture series on the Great Financial Recession of 2008–09.

SPEAKER: Dr James A. Hanson, Senior Financial Policy Advisor, World Bank

Suman Bery with Dr Pratap Bhanu Mehta, President, CPR; Dr M. Govinda Rao, Director, NIPFP; Mr T.N. Ninan, Editor, *Business Standard*; Dr Rajiv Kumar, Director & Chief Executive, ICRIER; Dr Shubhashis Gangopadhyay, Research Director IDF provided a more reflective view of the Budget in a discussion on “The Union Budget 2010–11: Reform and Development Perspectives” at Shangri-La Hotel, New Delhi, March 6, 2010. This was the fourth year that Delhi’s leading research organisations came together for a discussion on the Union Budget



CHAIR: Dr Rakesh Mohan, former Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India and Non Resident Senior Research Fellow, Stanford University

AT: NCAER, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER

FEBRUARY 16, 2010: Conference on Strategies for Infrastructure Development: An Assessment of the India Experience.

INAUGURAL SESSION:

CHAIR: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER

CHIEF GUEST: Honourable Shri Kamal Nath, Minister for Road Transport and Highways, Government of India released the report

COMMENTS: Paul Hugentobler, Holcim Ltd.

INVITED ADDRESS: Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission

WORKING SESSION: An Assessment of the India’s Strategies and Status

CHAIR: Dr Rakesh Mohan, former Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India and Non Resident Senior Research Fellow, Stanford University

INVITED PANELISTS: Mr J.L. Bajaj, Dr Anupam Rastogi, Dr Mahesh Uppal, and Dr Vivek Rao

CONCLUDING SESSION: Mechanisms and Actions to Accelerate Infrastructure Development

CHAIR: Dr Bimal Jalan

INVITED PANELISTS: Dr Kirit Parikh, Mr C.M. Vasudev, Mr Sunil Jain, and Mr Urs Schottli

AT: Hotel Claridges, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Shashanka Bhide, Sr. Research Counsellor, NCAER

MARCH 6, 2010: The Union Budget 2010–11: Reform and Development Perspectives. A discussion on “The Union Budget 2010–11: Reform and Development Perspectives” was held. Five leading Indian economic policy research institutes came together to present their assessment of the reform and development implications of the Union Budget. For the fourth year running, the heads of the five institutes, CPR, ICRIER, IDF, NCAER, and NIPFP provided a more reflective view of the Budget, its highlights and implications.

PANELISTS: Suman Bery; Shubhashis Gangopadhyay, Research Director, IDF; Rajiv Kumar, Director & Chief Executive, ICRIER; Pratap Bhanu Mehta, President, CPR; and M. Govinda Rao, Director, NIPFP

DISCUSSANT: Mr T.N. Ninan, Chairman and Editorial Director of the *Business Standard*

ORGANISED BY: NCAER, CPR, ICRIER, IDF and NIPFP, New Delhi

AT: Shangri-La Hotel, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Suman Bery, Director-General, NCAER



Suman Bery; Dr Bimal Jalan in discussion during an HDFC-NCAER Round Table Discussion – Rural Housing “On Demand” Kiosks: From Vision to Reality” at India International Centre, New Delhi, August 28, 2009

MARCH 23, 2010: Seminar on “The African Economic Transformation Report: Issues and Approaches”.

PRESENTATION: Mr K. Y. Amoako, Founder and President, Africa Centre for Economic Transformation (ACET), Ghana and Former Head of the UN Commission on Africa

Concluding Remarks and Way Forward: Suman Bery

AT: NCAER, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Anushree Sinha, Sr. Fellow, NCAER

MARCH 26, 2010: Conference on “Human Development and Social Protection in the 21st Century: Evidence-Based Policy Design”.

PANEL I: Policy Changes in the 21st Century

CHAIR: Prof. T.S. Papola, Institute for the Study of Industrial Development

PANELISTS: Prof. Dipankar Gupta, (formerly) Jawaharlal Nehru University; Dr Alakh N. Sharma, Institute for Human Development; and Dr Abusaleh Shariff, Sr. Fellow, NCAER

PANEL II: Data Needs for Evidence-Based Policy Design

CHAIR: Dr Pronab Sen, Chief Statistician of India

PANELISTS: Ms Renana Jhabwala, SEWA Bharat; Dr Surjit Bhalla, Oxus Research, Prof. Ravi Srivastava, Jawaharlal Nehru University; and Dr Partha Mukhopadhyay, Center for Policy Research

AT: NCAER & University of Maryland, New Delhi

ORGANISER: Sonalde Desai, Sr. Fellow, NCAER

Dr Bimal Jalan and Dr K.C. Chakrabarty, Deputy Governor, RBI in discussion during an HDFC-NCAER Round Table Discussion – Rural Housing “On Demand” Kiosks: From Vision to Reality” at India International Centre, New Delhi, August 28, 2009



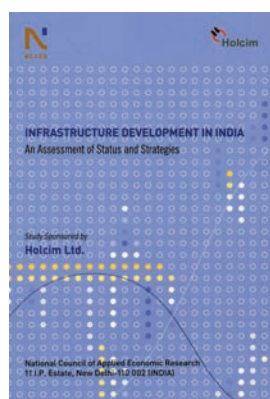
Suman Bery; Dr Bimal Jalan; Mr Deepak Parekh, Chairman of HDFC; Mr Ashok Chawla, Finance Secretary in the Ministry of Finance; Mr M.S. Verma, Vice President of NCAER Governing Body; Dr K.C. Chakrabarty, Deputy Governor, RBI during an HDFC-NCAER Round Table Discussion – Rural Housing “On Demand” Kiosks: From Vision to Reality” at India International Centre, New Delhi, August 28, 2009.



Suman Bery and Mr Paul Hugentobler, Holcim Ltd. receiving Honourable Shri Kamal Nath, Minister for Road Transport and Highways during a book release, "*Infrastructure Development in India: An Assessment of Status and Strategies*" (vol. I and II) and discussion at The Claridges Hotel, New Delhi on February 16, 2010.

PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS/ PUBLISHED REPORTS

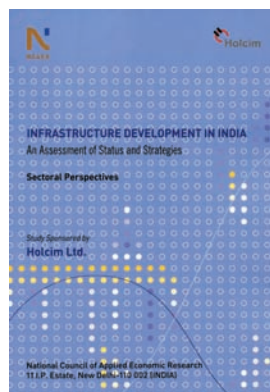


Infrastructure Development in India: An Assessment of Status and Strategies (Volumes I and II)

(2010, NCAER, pp. 120 and 284)

This study is an attempt to summarise the status of development in each of the core sub-sectors of physical infrastructure in India, the interlinkages of infrastructure with the rest of the economy; and to provide an assessment of the constraints and opportunities for growth. The sectors covered by the study include power, telecommunications, roads, railways, airports, ports and irrigation.

The study is presented in two volumes. In the main report, we provide an overall analysis of developments in the infrastructure sector and provide an assessment of the progress, constraints and recommendations based on a synthesis of overall and sector-level analyses. The companion volume, “Sectoral Perspectives on India’s Infrastructure Development”, presents a detailed description of the status and progress of the selected infrastructure sectors.



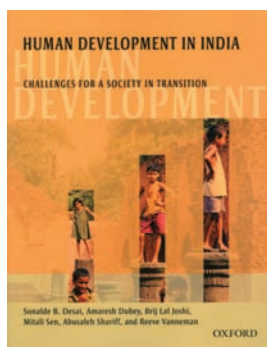
Over the last two decades, fiscal constraints on the one hand and the potential for efficiency gains from competitive markets on the other have led to a sharp change in India’s strategies for infrastructure development. The role for private sector in infrastructure building has increased substantially in areas which were earlier managed solely by the public sector. The transition has required numerous changes in the institutional framework, in policy and in monitoring of progress. There has been progress in attracting private investment into the infrastructure sectors; first in telecommunications, then in ports and roads, and in individual projects in the other sectors.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007–11) projected investments in infrastructure development to the tune of \$500 billion over a five-year period. The current economic slowdown has cast some doubts on the scale of investments that may be possible in a short period of time, but there is a wide recognition that infrastructure development would be essential for sustained high rate of economic growth over a medium-term, which is required to bring about the core objective of ‘inclusive growth’. The project report is available at the NCAER website: www.ncaer.org.

Principal NCAER Staff : *Shashanka Bhide and Geethanjali Nataraj*

Research programme and study output of NCAER research published prior to July 1, 2010. These can be in the form of books, reports, journals or research papers published by NCAER as well as by other global and Indian publishing houses.

NCAER publications/ periodicals are available by direct/ email order, through subscription/ online order at the NCAER’s web site : www.ncaer.org or publ@ncaer.org



Human Development in India: Challenges for a Society in Transition
(2010, NCAER and University of Maryland by Oxford University Press, Rs. 595/-, pp. 272)

India's rapid economic expansion has raised global interest in its complex society. This report highlights how poverty and affluence intersect with age-old divisions of regional inequalities, gender, caste, and religion that have long structured human development in India. Together, these economic and social forces shape every facet of Indians' lives – their children's education, health and medical care, the creation of new families, the care of older generations, and their entry into, or exclusion from, important social connections. Results from the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) of 41,554 households will inform a wide range of contemporary debates and policy challenges. This report goes beyond the usual tabulations of national statistics to:

- Build on past discourse but look beyond basic indicators;
- Recognise diversity across gender, caste, ethnicity, religion, income, and education;
- Analyse regional inequalities and cleavages; and
- Examine social networks and how households are linked.

Recognise several independent dimensions of human development – employment, health, education, social networks – and their interrelationships. The report is available with Oxford University press.

Principal NCAER Staff : Sonalde B. Desai, Amaresh Dubey, B.L. Joshi, Mitali Sen, Abusaleh Shariff, and Reeve Vanneman



Developing State Level Input-Output Tables: Multiplier Analysis for Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand
(2009, NCAER, Rs. 575/-, US\$ 50, pp. 164)

This report presents a methodology for developing input-output (IO) tables for the States of Jharkhand, Karnataka and Uttarakhand (USAID/REFORM states) for the year 2003–04, and also provides the reader with policy simulations using these tables. The IO analysis furnishes important information on interrelationships that exist among commodity producing sectors, final users (households, government and exports), and the factors of production within an economy.

The current volume uses a hybrid method to construct State-level input-output tables. Even in hybrid methods there are differences, and the more common method identifies cells that are most critical for the accuracy of output multipliers. This research carried out by the NCAER team guided by Dr Anushree Sinha, uses a hybrid method having key sectors surveyed in the three States. The critical or key sectors of the States were first determined through use of secondary data and discussions with State-level experts. As key sectors are major economic players, these have high linkages with all other sectors in an economy. The report is available from NCAER.

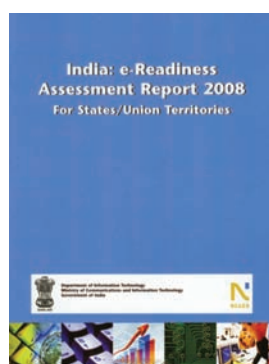
Principal NCAER Staff : Anushree Sinha, Poonam Munjal, Rakesh Srivastava, Praveen Sachdeva, and Purna Chandra Parida



FDI in India and its Growth Linkages (2010, NCAER, pp. 286)

The study is an attempt to look at the spatial and sectoral spread of the FDI-enabled production facilities in India and their linkages with the rural and sub-urban areas. While it may be true that FDI benefits the economy at macroeconomic as well as at microeconomic levels by creating foreign capital resources and technological upgradation, it is equally important to probe whether people in rural and semi-urban areas are benefiting. The present study provides a comprehensive analysis of the various aspects of the impact of FDI on the Indian economy. Report available at the NCAER website: www.ncaer.org

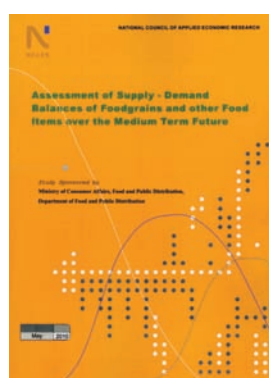
Principal NCAER Staff : *Rajesh Chadha, Geethanjali Nataraj, and Anjali Tandon*



India: E-Readiness Assessment Report 2008: For States/Union Territories (2010, NCAER, pp. 148)

This is the fifth publication in a series of e-Readiness reports since 2004. The report, apart from carrying out e-Readiness assessment, has an additional feature. It analyses different e-Governance projects being implemented in Indian States/UTs. e-Governance refers to a paradigm shift in the delivery mechanism of various Government services through ICT adoption by Government (G2C, G2B, G2G) and is a tool to 'serve the unserved' and promote inclusiveness. It would, therefore, be interesting to carry out assessment of different Indian States/UTs in terms of e-Governance projects they have undertaken. Report available at the NCAER website: www.ncaer.org

Principal NCAER Staff : *R. Venkatesan, Sucharita Sen, Wilima Wadhwa, Diane Rai, Kiran Sheokand, and Siddharth Kumar*



Assessment of Supply-Demand Balances of Foodgrains and other Food Items over the Medium-term Future (2010, NCAER, pp. 344)

This report tries to estimate and forecast supply and demand balances of foodgrains and edible oils by the end of 2020. For forecasting demand, income (expenditure) and price elasticity were estimated using Almost Ideal Demand System making use of unit-level monthly per capita expenditure data of the National Sample Survey for the period between the 43rd and 62nd rounds, and wholesale price indices for the same period. For supply estimation, a simultaneous equations model was estimated with four sets of equations – area, yield, prices and exports using data for the period 1980–81 through 2005–06. The aggregate demand (direct and indirect) for foodgrains is projected to increase from 207 million tonnes from the baseline (2008–09) to 216 million tonnes by the end of 11th Five Year Plan and 241 million tonnes by the end of 2020 if the economy grows at 8.9 per cent per annum. However, if the economy grows at 12 per cent per annum, the demand for foodgrains by 2020 would be much less: 230 million tonnes, because of the rapid diversification of consumption basket from foodgrains to high-value food items, due to an increase in per capita income. On the opposite, if economic growth slows down to 6 per cent per annum, the aggregate demand for foodgrains would surpass 220 million tonnes by 2012 and will exceed 250 million tonnes by the end of 2020. The production of foodgrains is expected to grow from the present peak of 230 million tonnes in 2008–09 to around 240 million

tonnes by the end of 11th Five Year Plan, and further to 268 million tonnes in 2020–21 if the post-liberalisation trends in input usage continue during the projected period. Report available at the NCAER website: www.ncaer.org

Principal NCAER Staff : *Pramod Kumar*

SERIALS



India Policy Forum 2009–10 (Volume 6) (Annual)

(2010, NCAER and the Brookings Institution, Washington DC by Sage (India) Ltd., pp. 300, Rs. 595/-)

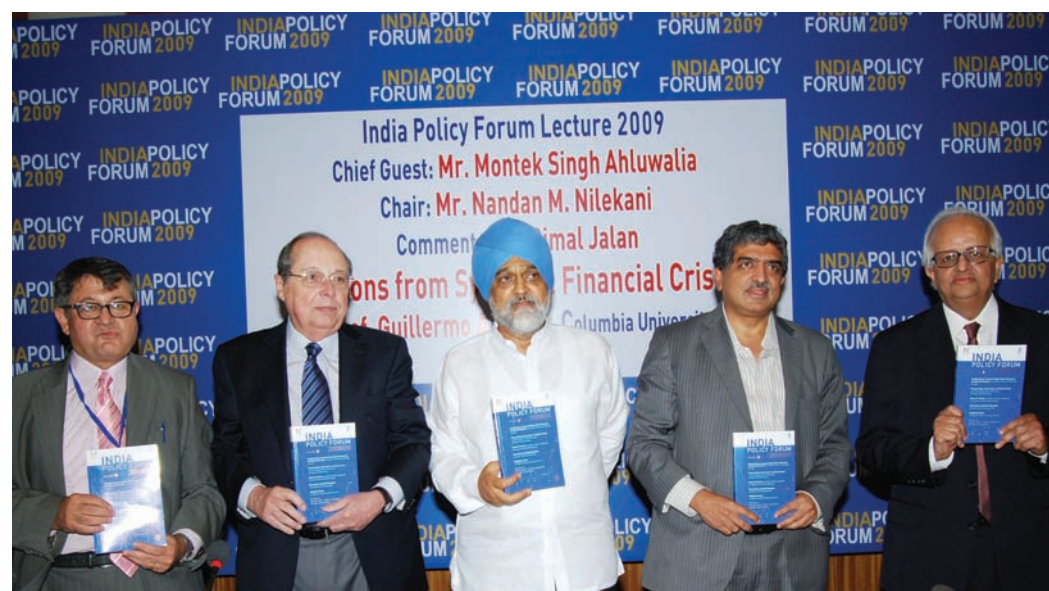
Suman Bery, Barry Bosworth, and Arvind Panagariya (Eds.)

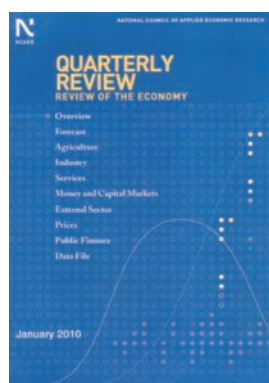
The India Policy Forum (IPF) is an annual publication dedicated to analysing contemporary trends in the Indian economy. Its objective is to carry theoretically rigorous yet empirically informed research on current issues relating to India's economic policy. A joint publication of NCAER and Brookings Institution, the IPF serves as a forum for a global network for scholars interested in India's economic transformation. The annual publication are available with NCAER and Sage.

Contributor Highlights

- Rajnish Mehra on *Fundamental Valuation of Indian Equity Markets*
- Ila Patnaik and Ajay Shah on *Capital Controls and Indian Multinationals in the Crisis*
- Arvind Panagariya on *India's Climate Change Challenge and Policy Response*
- Laura Alfaro and Anusha Chari on *Transformation of India's Microeconomic Industrial Structure*
- Klaus Deininger and Hari K. Nagarajan on *India's Land Market Policies*

Suman Bery; Prof. Guillermo A. Calvo, IPA, Columbia University, USA; Mr Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; Mr Nandan M. Nilekani, President, Governing Body of NCAER; and Dr Bimal Jalan launching the annual book, "India Policy Forum 2008–09" at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on July 14, 2009





SUBSCRIPTION PRODUCTS

Quarterly Review of the Economy

(NCAER, annual subscription, including postage Rs. 50, 000/ US\$ 1,500)

Coordinator : Shashanka Bhide

NCAER's *Quarterly Review* product is designed to meet the needs of policy makers, corporates and others interested in tracking the latest developments in the Indian economy. It provides an analysis of current policies and tracks developments in the domestic and world economy. NCAER growth forecasts are objective and widely quoted in Indian and international media. The subscribers to *Quarterly Review* also receive a copy of detailed report on NCAER's *Quarterly Business Expectations Survey*. An integral part of *Quarterly Review* is its quarterly *State of the Economy* seminars organised at NCAER, which brings together policy makers, industry leaders and researchers on a common platform. The current issues are available from NCAER on annual subscription basis.



Margin : The Journal of Applied Economic Research (Quarterly)

[NCAER and Sage (India) Ltd., available at Sage]

Volume 3, Number 2, 3, 4 and Volume 4, Number 1 (4 issues)

Chief Editor : Suman Bery

Managing Editor : Anuradha Bhasin

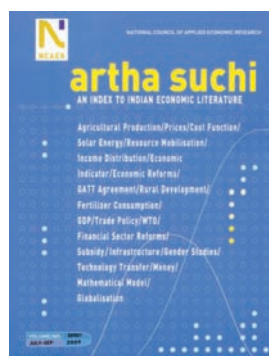
Margin : The Journal of Applied Economic Research is a refereed journal edited by the NCAER and published by Sage (India) Ltd.

Margin's emphasis on policy analysis and application of modern quantitative techniques in developmental issues brings forth research findings in broad areas of applied economics. It also provides a forum for well-known scholars, civil servants and journalists to voice their opinion on public affairs, and at the same time serves as a vehicle for dissemination of the Council's research.

Representative Articles by Non-NCAER Contributors

- Athukorala, Prema-chandra 2009: "Trends and Patterns of Foreign Direct Investments in Asia: A Comparative Perspective". *Margin—The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(4): 365–408, October–December.
- Bharadwaj B., Muralikrishna and Pandit, Vishwanath 2010: "Policy Reforms and Stability of the Money Demand Function in India". *Margin—The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 4(1): 25–47, January–March.
- Bhattacharjee, Manojit; Rajeev, Meenakshi; and Vani, B.P. 2009: "Asymmetry in Information and Varying Rates of Interest: A Study of the Informal Credit Market in West Bengal". *Margin—The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(4): 339–364, October–December.
- Chand, Ramesh and Pandey, L.M. 2009: "Fertiliser Use, Nutrient Imbalances and Subsidies: Trends and Implications". *Margin—The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(4): 409–432, October–December.
- Dao, Minh Quang 2010: "Factor Mobility, Net Migration, Growth and the Lot of the Poorest Quintile in Developing Countries". *Margin—The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 4(1): 127–137, January–March.

- Ghosh, Madhusudan 2009: "Dynamics of Agricultural Development and Rural Poverty in Indian States". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(3): 265–295, July–September.
- Inoue, Takeshi 2009: "The Causal Relationships in Mean and Variance between Stock Returns and Foreign Institutional Investment in India". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(4): 319–337, October–December.
- Iyer, G. Chidambaran 2009: "Foreign Firms and Inter-industry Spillovers in Indian Manufacturing: Evidence from 1989 to 2004". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(3): 297–317, July–September.
- Jayasooriya, S.P. 2009: "A Dynamic Equilibrium between Inflation and Minimum Wages in Sri Lanka". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(2): 113–132, April–June.
- Kumar, Manish 2010: "Modelling Exchange Rate Returns Using Non-Linear Models". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 4(1): 101–125, January–March.
- Mohanty, Bimal K. 2010: "An Econometric Analysis of Investment Spending of a Sub-national Government in India". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 4(1): 79–100, January–March.
- Nachane, Dilip M. and Ranade, Prasad P. 2010: "Relationship Banking and the Credit Market in India: An Empirical Analysis". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 4(1): 1–23, January–March.
- Narayana, M.R. 2009: "Size Distribution of Metropolitan Areas: Evidence and Implications for India". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(3): 243–264, July–September.
- Panda, Prasant Kumar 2009: "Central Fiscal Transfers and States' Own-Revenue Efforts in India: Panel Data Models". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(3): 223–242, July–September.
- Samantaraya, Amaresh and Verrier, Jeanne 2009: "Do Macroeconomic Indicators Explain India's Sovereign Ratings? An Empirical Analysis". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(3): 193–221, July–September.
- Shunmugam, V. 2009: "Biofuels–Breaking the Myth of 'Indestructible Energy'? *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(2): 173–189, April–June.
- Singh, Bhupal 2009: "Structural Shifts in the Current Account of India's Balance of Payments". *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research* 3(2): 133–171, April–June.



Artha Suchi (Quarterly)

(NCAER, annual subscription, including postage, Rs. 300/ US\$ 80)

Volume 25, Number 3, 4 and Volume 26, Number 1, 2 (4 issues)

Editor : N.J. Sebastian

Quarterly computerised index of government reports/ journal articles/ newspaper write-ups related to the Indian economy brought out by the NCAER Library.



Macro Track (Monthly)

(NCAER, annual subscription, including postage, Rs. 3,000/ US \$100)
Volume XI, Number 4 to Volume XII, Number 3 (12 issues)

Editor : Shashanka Bhide

Information and research-based analysis on major trends in the economy, industry and finance. Supplementary analysis, based on NCAER's *Business Expectations Survey* (BES) and the NCAER *Macroeconomic Forecast*, is also included. Each issue carries statistics on major States, based on current issues of economic importance.

OTHER STAFF PUBLICATIONS

- Bhide, Shashanka (co-author with Dhamija, Nidhi) 2010: **"Dynamics of Poverty in India: A Panel Data Analysis"**, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(13): 91–96, March 27.
- Bhide, Shashanka (co-author with Veerashekharappa) 2009: **"Sanitation Strategies in Karnataka"**, Working Paper 222, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
- Bhide, Shashanka; Vani, B.P.; and Rajeev, Meenakshi 2009: **"Business Process Outsourcing: the Indian Experience as an Offshore Location"**, *The Philippine Review of Economics*, 13(1), June 2006.
- Bhide, Shashanka; Gupta, D.B.; Buragohain, Tarujyoti; Sethi, D.V.; Kumar, Shailender; and Bathla, S.K. 2009: **"Roof above the Head: A Qualitative Assessment of Rural Housing in India"**, Working Paper 101, November, NCAER.
- Bhide, Shashanka and Singh, Kanhaiya (co-author with Kalirajan, Kaliappa P.) 2009: **"Development Performance across Indian States and The Role of the Governments"**, ASARC, Working Paper 2009–05, The Australian National University.
- Bhide, Shashanka (co-author with Veerashekharappa) 2010: **"Promotion of Sanitation in Karnataka: A Review of Strategies for Latrines"**, Participation and Governance, PRIA, 3(1): 43–60, January.
- Buragohain, Tarujyoti 2009: **"Poverty and Student Dropout in Orissa"**, *Journal of Educational Planning and Administration*, 23(2): 169–183, April.
- Buragohain, Tarujyoti 2009: **"Households Savings in India: An Econometric Assessment"**, *Journal of Income and wealth*, 31(1): 53–64, January–June.
- Desai, Sonalde and Kulkarni, Veena 2009: **"Unequal Playing Field: Socio-Religious Inequalities in Educational Attainment in India"**, edited by Rakesh Basant and Abusaleh Shariff, *Muslims of India: Empirical Perspectives*, pp. 271–287, Oxford University Press.
- Desai, Sonalde; Adams, Cecily; and Dubey, Amaresh 2009: **"Segmented Schooling: Inequalities in Primary Education"**, edited by Sukhdeo Thorat and Katherine Newman *Blocked by Caste: Discrimination and Social Exclusion in Modern India*, pp. 230–252, Oxford University Press.

- Desai, Sonalde; Dubey, Amaresh; Vanneman, Reeve; and Banerji, Rukmini 2009: **“Private Schooling in India: A New Landscape”**, edited by Suman Bery, Barry Bosworth, and Arvind Panagariya, *India Policy Forum*, 5(1): 1–58, Sage.
- Kakar, Preeti and Shukla, Rajesh 2010: **“The Determinants of Demand for Life Insurance in an Emerging Economy–India”**. *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research*, 4(1): 49–77, January–March.
- Kumar, Parmod 2009: **“Resource Provision, Productivity and Contract Farming: A Case Study of Punjab”**, edited by Ashok Gulati; P.K. Joshi, and Maurice Landes, *Contract Farming in India: A Resource Book*, IFPRI, ICAR and USDA website: http://www.ncap.res.in/contract_%20farming/index.htm
- Kumar, Parmod 2009: **“Contract Farming System in Punjab: An Appraisal”**, edited by B.K. Pattanaik; Kesar Singh; Sukhvinder Singh and Madan Mohan Singh, book review published in *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44(50): December 12–18, the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh.
- Nataraj, Geethanjali 2010: **“India-Japan Investment Relations: Trends and Prospects”**, Working Paper 245, January, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).
- Nataraj, Geethanjali 2010: **“Japanese Investment in India: Trends and Prospects”**, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45 (10): March 6–12.
- Nataraj, Geethanjali 2009: **“Expectations of Developing Countries from Doha Round”**, Focus WTO, IIFT: July–August.
- Pohit, Sanjib (co-author with Biswas, Pradip; Jha, Jaya and Kumar, Rajesh) 2010: **“Biodiesel from Jatropha: Can India Meet the 20 per cent Blending Target?”**, *Energy Policy*, 38: 1477–84.
- Pohit, Sanjib (co-author with Biswas, Pradip and Kumar, Rajesh) 2009: **“International Experiences of Ethanol as Transport Fuel: Policy Implications for India”**, *Energy Policy*, 37(11): 4540–48.
- Pohit, Sanjib 2009: **“Energy, Emission and India”**, *Geography and You*, 9: 8–11, November–December.
- Pohit, Sanjib 2009: **“Trends in High-Technology Trade”**, edited by P. Banerjee, *India Science & Technology*: pp. 131–134, NISTADS (CSIR).
- Pohit, Sanjib (co-author with Ojha, Vijay; Pal, Barun Deb; and Roy, Joyashree) 2009: **“Social Accounting Matrix for India”**, proceedings of the 17th International Conference of *Input-Output Techniques*, July 13–17.
- Pohit, Sanjib (co-author with Pal, Barun Deb and Ojha, Vijay) 2009: **“India’s Emissions Profile: Findings from NCAER–CGE Model”** in “India’s GHG Emissions Profile: Results of Five Climate Modelling Studies”.

- Shariff, Abusaleh (with Valarie Muller) 2010: **“Preliminary evidence on Internal Migration, Remittance and Teen Schooling in India”**, *Contemporary Economic Policy*, June 17 at www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118536136/earlyview
- Shariff, Abusaleh 2009: **“Rural Income and Employment Diversity in India during 1994 and 2005”**, *Journal of Developing Societies*, 25(2):165–208, June.
- Shariff, Abusaleh 2009: **“Assessment of Outreach and Benefits of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme of India”**, *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 52(2): 243–268, April–June.
- Sharma, Anuj (co-author with Lal, Deepak) 2009: **“Private Household Transfers and Poverty Alleviation in Rural India: 1998–99”**. *Margin–The Journal of Applied Economic Research*, 3(2): 97–112, April–June.
- Shukla, Rajesh (co-author with Goswami, Joydeep and Baruah, Palash) 2010: **“Dynamics of Youth Population – Impact of Education Expenditure”**, Working Paper 102, NCAER.
- Shukla, Rajesh (co-author with Gauhar, Raza and Singh, Surjit) 2009: **“Relative Cultural Distance and Public Understanding of Science”**, *Sage Journal of Science Technology & Society*, 14(2): pp. 269–287.
- Singh, Kanhaiya (co-author with Kalirajan, Kaliappa P. and Venkatachalam Anbumozhi) 2010: **“Measuring the Environmental Impacts of Changing Trade Patterns on the Poor”**, edited by Armin Bauer and Myo Thant on “Poverty and Sustainable Development in Asia: Impacts and Responses to the Global Economic Crisis”, The Asian Development Bank Manila and the Asian Development Bank Institute Tokyo. URL: <http://www.adb.org/documents/books/poverty-sustainable-development/default.asp>
- Singh, Kanhaiya (ed.) 2009: **“Uttarakhand Development Report”**, Planning Commission, Government of India, Academic Foundation, Delhi.
- Sinha, Anushree 2010: Contributed in **“Asia Pacific Human Development Report”** by the RCC: pp. 105–106, February, UNDP.
- Sinha, Anushree 2009: **“Engendering Macroeconomic Modelling for Policy Analysis”** on “Engendering Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies”, UNDP and Zubaan: pp. 51–92, October.
- Sinha, Anushree 2009: Foreword to **“Gender and Discrimination–Health, Nutritional and Status and Role of Women in India”**, edited by Manoranjan Pal, *et.al.*: pp. 11–16, Oxford University Press.
- Sinha, Anushree 2010: **“Economic Downturn and Informalisation: A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis”**, vol. 1 at : www.ncaer.adbpovnet.org/1/ January
- Sinha, Anushree 2010: **“Global Meltdown and Informality: An Economy-wide Analysis for India – A Policy Research Brief”**, edited by A. Bauer and M. Thant on “Development in Asia: Impacts and Responses to the Global Economic Crisis”: pp. 131–140, ADB publication, Manila, Philippines.



First Row (L to R) : Mr Nandan M. Nilekani, Mr M.S. Verma, Dr Isher J. Ahluwalia

Second Row (L to R) : Mr Mukesh D. Ambani, Dr Surjit S. Bhalla, Mr Tarun Das, Mr Yogesh C. Deveshwar, Mr Ashok Chawla

Third Row (L to R) : Mr Ashok S. Ganguly, Ms Naina Lal Kidwai, Mr Anand G. Mahindra, Ms Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, Dr Rakesh Mohan, Ms Rohini Nayyar

Fourth Row (L to R) : Mr Deepak S. Parekh, Mr Rajendra S. Pawar, Mr Suman K. Bery, Dr Jatinder S. Bedi

The Institution

THE GOVERNING BODY*

The Governing Body met thrice during 2009–10: on April 16 and August 19, 2009 and on February 2, 2010. The General Body met on August 19, 2009.

President

Nandan M. Nilekani	Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India, New Delhi
--------------------	---

Vice-President

M.S. Verma	Ex-Chairman, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and State Bank of India
------------	--

Members

Isher J. Ahluwalia	Chairperson, Board of Governors, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi
Mukesh D. Ambani	Chairperson, Reliance Industries Limited, Mumbai
Suman K. Bery	Director-General, NCAER, New Delhi (ex-officio); Member, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council
Surjit S. Bhalla	Managing Director, O(x)us Investments Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
Tarun Das	Head, Aspen Institute of India
Yogesh C. Deveshwar	Chairperson, ITC Limited, Kolkata
Ashok Chawla	Finance Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India (ex-officio)
Ashok S. Ganguly	Chairperson, ICICI One-Source Limited, Mumbai
Naina Lal Kidwai	Group General Manager and Country Head, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Mumbai
Anand G. Mahindra	Managing Director and Vice-Chairperson, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Mumbai
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	Chairperson & Managing Director, Biocon India Limited, Bangalore
Rakesh Mohan	Former Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India and Non-resident Senior Research Fellow, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA
Rohini Nayyar	Former Advisor, Planning Commission, New Delhi
Deepak S. Parekh	Chairman, Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) Ltd., Mumbai
Rajendra S. Pawar	Chairperson, National Institute of Information Technology (NIIT), New Delhi

Secretary

Jatinder S. Bedi

*As on July 1, 2010.

FOUNDER MEMBERS

J.R.D. Tata
N.R. Pillai
C.D. Deshmukh
T.T. Krishnamachari

John Mathai
V.T. Krishnamachari
J.F. Sinclair
Ashoka Mehta

THE GENERAL BODY

Life Members

Subir Gupta
S.M. Wahi
D.N. Patodia

Patron Members

Bata India Ltd.
DCL Polyesters Ltd.
ICICI Bank Ltd.
State Bank of India

Special Member

New Zealand High Commission, New Delhi

Corporate Members

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Academy of Business Studies | 24. Godrej Industries Ltd. |
| 2. A.F. Ferguson & Company | 25. Hindalco Industries Ltd. |
| 3. ASA & Associates | 26. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. |
| 4. Apollo Tyres Ltd. | 27. ICICI Bank Ltd. |
| 5. Asian Development Bank | 28. Indian Banks' Association |
| 6. Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry | 29. Indian Grameen Services |
| 7. Bajaj Auto Ltd. | 30. Indicus Analytics |
| 8. Bharat Forge Ltd. | 31. Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd. |
| 9. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. | 32. Infosys Technologies Ltd. |
| 10. BMR & Associates | 33. Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd. |
| 11. Business Standard Ltd. | 34. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority |
| 12. Centre De Sciences Humaines | 35. ITC Ltd. |
| 13. CESC Ltd. | 36. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. |
| 14. Coal India Ltd. | 37. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. |
| 15. Confederation of Indian Industry | 38. Max India Ltd. |
| 16. Crompton Greaves Ltd. | 39. Larsen & Toubro Ltd. |
| 17. DSP Merrill Lynch Ltd. | 40. McKinsey & Company |
| 18. Eicher Goodearth Ltd. | 41. National Association of Software & Services Companies |
| 19. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. | 42. National Chemical Laboratory |
| 20. Equus Advertising Company | 43. National Dairy Development Board |
| 21. Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. | 44. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. |
| 22. Godfrey Philips India Ltd. | |
| 23. Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 45. National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. | 60. Seminar Publications |
| 46. NIIT Ltd. | 61. Shell India Pvt. Ltd. |
| 47. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. | 62. SRF Ltd. |
| 48. Orient Paper and Industries Ltd. | 63. Tata Communications |
| 49. PCP Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. | 64. Tata Consultancy Services Ltd. |
| 50. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. | 65. Tata Steel Ltd. |
| 51. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry | 66. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India |
| 52. Piramal Healthcare | 67. Thakur Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co., Chartered Accountants |
| 53. POSCO Research Institute | 68. Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd. |
| 54. Punjab National Bank | 69. Usha International Pvt. Ltd. |
| 55. Punjab University | 70. UTI Asset Management Co. Ltd |
| 56. Rai Foundation | 71. V. Malik and Associates, Chartered Accountants |
| 57. Reliance Industries Ltd. | 72. Directorate General of Audit |
| 58. RITES Ltd. | |
| 59. Sakthi Sugars Ltd. | |

Ordinary Members

1. Apeejay Education Society
2. D.R. Agarwal
3. Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS)
4. EPW Research Foundation
5. Miven Mayfran, Conveyors Pvt. Ltd.
6. National Physical Laboratory
7. PSI Economic Research Analysts Pvt. Ltd.
8. Sidho Mal Paper Conversion Co. Pvt. Ltd.
9. Sir Ratan Tata Library
10. The Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Members	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
Corporate members paying Rs. 5,000/- per annum	71	72
Ordinary members paying Rs. 500/- per annum	10	10
Patron members paying a one-time subscription of Rs. 1 lakh	4	4
Special members paying a one-time subscription of Rs. 1 lakh	1	1
Total	86	87
Total fees received	Rs. 3, 60, 000	Rs. 3, 65, 000



Female education and literacy are one of India's great challenges. NCAER has undertaken a major study in cooperation with the National Book Trust to document and analyse attitudes toward reading among India's youth

Finances : Annual Accounts 2009-10

MANAGEMENT REPORT ON FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR 2009-10

The Management of the National Council of Applied Economic Research has the responsibility for preparing the accompanying financial statements and for their integrity and objectivity. The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards, applied on a consistent basis, and there are no material departures. Management has taken proper and sufficient care, to the best of its knowledge and ability, for the maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Council and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities. The financial statement includes amounts that are based on management's best estimates and judgements. Management also prepared other information in the Annual Report and is responsible for its accuracy and consistency with the financial statements.

M/s. S.P. Chopra & Co., independent auditors, recommended by the Governing Body and approved by the General Body have audited the Council's financial statements. Management has made available to the auditors all the Council's financial records and related data, as well as the minutes of the General Body and Governing Body meetings. Furthermore, management believes that all representations made to the auditors during its audit were valid and appropriate.

Management of the Council has established a system of internal controls in order to carry on the business of the Council in an orderly and efficient manner, ensure adherence to management policies, safeguard assets and secure, as far as possible, the completeness and accuracy of records that provides reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial statements. The system of controls also provides for appropriate division of responsibility. Management monitors periodically the internal controls for compliance and their adequacy. Internal auditing programme independently assesses the effectiveness of the internal controls and recommends possible improvement thereto. The existing internal controls are also supplemented through an appropriate management reporting system.

Management also recognises its responsibility for fostering a strong ethical climate so that the Council's affairs are conducted according to the highest standards of personal and corporate conduct. This responsibility is characterised and reflected in the Council's code of conduct, which includes the necessity of ensuring open communication within the Council; avoiding potential conflicts of interest and compliance with all domestic and foreign laws, includes those relating to financial disclosure and the confidentiality of proprietary information.

New Delhi
Date : July 6, 2010

Suman Bery
Director-General

VALUE OF PROJECTS 2009-10

Year	Value of Projects brought forward from previous year		Value of New Projects received in Year		Projects completed in Year		Projects carried forward to next year	
	Nos.	Rs. lakh	Nos.	Rs. lakh	Nos.	Rs. lakh	Nos.	Rs. lakh
Financial Year 2009-10	31	4,829.50	20	1,016.96	23	1,574.58	28	4,271.88
Financial Year 2008-09	26	3,683.62	39	1,901.78	34	755.90	31	4,829.50
Financial Year 2007-08	26	1,601.01	32	2,706.81	32	624.20	26	3,683.62

Note : Self Sponsored Projects not included.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

PERIOD : 2000-01 TO 2009-2010

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Project Fees	638.94	791.51	751.57	634.55	895.92	1,025.38	971.22	869.04	\$1,893.28	\$1,692.15
Interest on Investments	62.96	53.85	56.50	61.58	58.99	54.74	56.13	61.15	*239.63	*73.33
Sale of Publications	10.35	8.90	7.19	22.50	13.01	8.61	6.29	3.18	2.60	-
Others	72.40	57.93	82.01	56.29	57.96	64.76	61.87	64.54	64.22	34.06
Total Revenue	784.65	912.19	897.27	774.92	1,025.88	1,153.49	1,095.51	997.91	2,199.73	1799.54
Salary Cost [^]	544.71	551.27	619.37	547.31	688.26	699.29	683.33	679.30	1,589.94	1,268.12
Non-Salary Cost	233.71	238.70	326.32	315.31	341.82	394.54	358.82	254.04	435.48	348.84
Depreciation	49.52	38.81	37.10	36.16	32.27	37.71	47.39	44.11	45.97	41.41
Total Expenditure	827.94	828.78	982.79	898.78	1,062.35	1,131.54	1,089.54	977.45	2,071.39	1,658.37
Surplus	-43.29	83.41	-85.52	-123.86	-36.47	21.95	5.97	20.46	128.35	141.17
Corpus Fund	416.38	508.43	788.72	913.85	936.55	961.25	985.94	1,010.60	1,036.79	1,063.49
Other Grants	18.93	9.29	5.70	5.30	5.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
Investments	455.01	481.04	800.70	918.72	941.48	966.18	990.88	990.80	1,041.73	1,068.43
Surplus to Total Revenue	-5.52%	9.14%	-9.53%	-15.98%	-3.55%	1.90%	0.54%	2.05%	5.83%	7.84%
Salary to Project Revenue	85.25%	69.65%	82.41%	86.25%	76.82%	68.20%	70.36%	78.17%	83.98%	74.94%

Note : \$ Includes revenue of Rs. 9.70 crore & 6.46 crore from Handloom project in 2008-09 and 2009-10, respectively.

[^] Includes payment to external organisation for data collection.

* Including interest of Rs. 30.29 lakh & Rs. 12.11 lakh earned on short-term deposits in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FY 08–FY 11

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	FY 08 Actual	FY 09 Actual	Revised Budget Estimates FY 10	FY 10 Actual	Approved Budget FY 11
INCOME					
Grants/ Revenue/ Fees – Project & Seminar	869.04	<u>1,893.28</u>	<u>1,750.26</u>	<u>1,692.15</u>	<u>1,893.48</u>
	-	\$(970.39)	\$(646.20)	\$ (646.20)	
Golden Jubilee Fund	2.26	-	-	-	-
Government Grant	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	25.00
Membership & Subscription	3.86	3.33	3.50	3.43	3.50
Interest on Investments	28.18	28.16	29.00	28.15	
Transfer from Corpus – Interest	28.85	30.12	30.00	33.08	30.00
Interest from Short Term Deposits	-	30.30	20.00	12.11	39.00
Interest Received from Investment of Infrastructure loan	-	149.90	-	-	-
Other Income	23.22	14.65	5.00	5.62	4.50
TOTAL	1,005.41	2,199.74	1,887.76	1,799.54	1,995.48

contd...

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FY 08–FY 11

contd...

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	FY 08 Actual	FY 09 Actual	Revised Budget Estimates FY 10	FY 10 Actual	Approved Budget FY 11
EXPENDITURE					
NCAER Staff Salaries & Allowances	421.61	407.45	436.54	436.85	541.67
Provision for Leave Encashment	25.00	29.79	15.00	10.62	
Payment for Gratuity Expenses	6.87	3.06	7.32	5.44	
Payment to Professionals & Survey/ Data Gathering	222.45	1,145.60	837.91	809	947.50
		\$(901.71)	\$(424.13)	\$(426)	
Travelling & Conveyance	77.79	87.65	87.80	71.72	83.20
Council's Publications & Reports	7.16	7.36	10.00	2.60	27.31
Rent, Rates & Taxes	5.32	3.62	3.00	4.04	1.50
Postage, Telegram & E-Mail Expenses	10.32	13.01	15.00	10.58	14.50
Telephone & Fax Expenses	7.62	7.44	6.00	7.81	7.00
Stationery & Printing	13.45	33.51	9.00	4.81	6.40
Stationery & Printing - Reports Printing	-	-	20.00	29.28	-
Repairs & Maintenance	10.66	10.80	28.10	10.45	41.50
Periodicals & Journals	24.10	26.11	30.00	26.08	20.00
Entertainment Expenses	1.90	1.76	2.60	2.16	2.90
Car Running & Maintenance Expenses	3.18	3.99	5.50	5.03	3.50
Interest on Bank Overdraft	5.70	4.04	1.00	-	2.00
Interest on Infrastructure loan	0.16	60.00			
Payment to Auditors	0.83	1.80	2.37	2.06	2.77
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	44.12	45.97	50.00	41.41	45.00
Legal Expenses	1.70	1.95	2.00	1.37	6.80
Maintenance of Computers & Stat. Lab. Charges	13.65	15.36	37.09	34.26	42.25
ICICI Loan Expenses & Other Finance Charges	3.56	2.37	4.89	1.67	4.89
Miscellaneous Expenses	2.01	6.94	4.00	1.42	0.95
Workshop & Seminar	19.28	75.29	40.00	32.56	58.40
Staff Welfare Expenses – Advertisement, Recruitment & Training Expenses	0.96	1.55	4.00	4.03	17.60
Staff Welfare Expenses – Employee Insurance Policies	2.60	2.08	5.50	-	4.25
Water & Electricity	39.63	37.61	40.50	39.77	40.50
Amount Written off	4.41	0.51	-	0.01	-
Amortisation of Premium on Investments	0.53	0.52	-	0.53	-
Estimated Cost of Incomplete Projects	8.00	13.13	5.00	19.50	-
Insurance Expenses	0.38	0.36	1.60	-	0.40
Loss on sale of Assets	-	-	-	0.06	-
Fixed Assets Written off	-	-	-	-	-
Project Fee Due – Written Off	-	17.51	31.39	43.33	-
Corporate Affair Management Expenses	-	-	5.00	-	5.00
Prior Period Expenses	-	3.25	-	-	-
Provision for Old Publications Stock	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	984.95	2,071.39	1,748.11	1,658.37	1,927.79
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	20.46	128.35	139.65	141.17	67.69

Notes : \$ Figure in brackets are for Handloom project.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2010

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Amount	Amount
Opening Cash & Bank Balances		
- Cash & Bank Balances	2379.10	
- Bank Overdraft	-	<u>2379.10</u>
Inflow		
- Operation-Receipts	1410.70	
- Govt. of India-Grant-in-Aid	25.00	
- Membership & Subscription	3.44	
- Interest Received	171.60	
- Investments – Maturity	209.79	
- Miscellaneous Receipts	3.98	<u>1824.51</u>
Total Funds Available		4,203.61
Outflow		
- Expenses	1,620.68	
- Investments	236.49	
- Purchase of Assets	30.61	
- Library Expenses (including Books)	27.28	<u>1915.06</u>
Balance		2,288.55
Closing Cash & Bank Balances		
- Cash & Bank Balances	2,288.55	
- Bank Overdraft	-	2,288.55

For S.P. CHOPRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

31F, Connaught Place
New Delhi 110 001
Tel. +91 11 23313495-6-7
Fax +91 11 23713516
spc@bol.net.in
spchopra@airtelmail.in

AUDITORS' REPORT

The Members
National Council of Applied Economic Research
New Delhi.

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi as at 31st March 2010 and Income and Expenditure Account of the Council for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. 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 from any 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 presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We further report that :
 - (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Council so far as appears from our examination of the books;
 - (c) the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by the Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) in our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account of the Council dealt with by this report comply with the applicable mandatory accounting standards.
 - (e) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the said Accounts read together with the Significant Accounting Policies and subject to Note No. (5.b) Re: Non provision of Income tax of approx. Rs. 44 lacs and Rs. 52 lacs for the assessment year 2010-11, and 2009-10 respectively; and other notes thereon in Schedule- '14' give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the State of affairs of the Council as at 31st March, 2010; and
 - ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account of the Surplus for the year ending on that date.

For S.P. CHOPRA & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Place : New Delhi
Dated : July 6, 2010

(PAWAN K. GUPTA)
Partner
Membership No. 92529

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2010

Particulars	Schedule No.	As at 31st March, 2010	As at 31st March, 2009
		Rs.	Rs.
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Corpus	1	106,349,546	103,679,546
Reserves & Surplus	2	51,199,164	37,081,713
Grant Funds (Restricted)	3	330,275	330,275
Loan Funds	4	150,755,515	151,406,405
Total		308,634,500	292,497,939
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets (Net)	5	11,983,043	19,070,555
Investments	6	106,843,000	104,173,000
Net Current Assets	7	189,399,086	168,792,165
Miscellaneous Expenditure (Premium on Investments – to the extent not written off or adjusted)		409,371	462,219
Total		308,634,500	292,497,939
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts	14		

Schedules 1 to 14 form an integral part of the Accounts.

As per our report of even date attached
For S.P. Chopra & Company
Chartered Accountants

Pawan K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.
92529

S.D. Sinha
*Finance
Officer*

Jatinder S. Bedi
*Secretary and
Head Operations*

Suman Bery
Director-General

Nandan M. Nilekani
President

Place : New Delhi
Date : July 6, 2010

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2010

Particulars	Schedule No.	Current Year	Previous Year
INCOME		Rs.	Rs.
Grant-in-Aid (Government of India)		2,500,000	5,000,000
Membership Subscription		343,500	333,500
Receipts from Research Activities (Gross)		169,215,135	189,328,210
Interest	8	7,602,632	23,962,987
Other Income	9	293,486	1,089,116
Total		179,954,753	219,713,813
EXPENDITURE			
Employees' Remuneration and Benefits	10	45,508,827	44,239,757
Survey/ Data Gathering		67,979,643	101,882,182
Travelling & Conveyance		7,172,003	8,765,410
Payment to Analyst/ Professionals		13,049,334	12,873,194
Cost of Publications	11	1,402,540	476,050
Interest & Finance Charges	12	167,413	6,641,863
Administration and Other Expenses	13	26,363,672	27,350,679
Amortisation of Premium on Investments		52,848	52,848
Depreciation		4,141,022	4,597,194
Total		165,837,302	206,879,177
Surplus for the year		14,117,451	12,834,636
Balance available for Appropriation		14,117,451	12,834,636
Less : Transfer to Capital Assets Fund		(3,263,811)	(5,232,647)
Deficit brought forward		(6,688,365)	(14,290,354)
Surplus (Deficit) Carried over to Reserve and Surplus		4,165,275	6,688,365
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts	14		

Schedules 1 to 14 form an integral part of the Accounts.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.P. Chopra & Company
Chartered Accountants

Pawan K. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.
92529

S.D. Sinha
Finance
Officer

Jatinder S. Bedi
Secretary and
Head Operations

Suman Bery
Director-General

Nandan M. Nilekani
President

Place : New Delhi
Date : July 6, 2010

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Schedule 1 - Corpus

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2009	Add : Grant Received during the year	Add : Interest for the year 2009-10	Less : Interest transferred to Income & Expenditure Account	Plough Back to Corpus Fund	As at 31st March, 2010
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Corpus 1						
Government of India Grant - 1994-95	9,550,000					9,550,000
Ford Foundation Grant	8,075,779					8,075,779
General Fund	16,323,017		2,503,432	2,503,432	-	16,323,017
Total	33,948,796	-	2,503,432	2,503,432	-	33,948,796
Corpus 2						
Sir Ratan Tata Trust Grant	8,426,000		664,811	594,811	70,000	8,496,000
Total	8,426,000	-	664,811	594,811	70,000	8,496,000
Corpus 3						
Ford Foundation Grant	31,854,750		2,717,360	1,417,360	1,300,000	33,154,750
Sub Total A	31,854,750	-	2,717,360	1,417,360	1,300,000	33,154,750
Matching contribution received from (against Corpus 3)						
Canadian International Development Agency	8,000,000	-	-	-	-	8,000,000
Government of India Grant - 2002-03	6,500,000	-	-	-	-	6,500,000
Reserve Bank of India	7,500,000	-	-	-	-	7,500,000
Interest Ploughed Back on Matching Contribution	7,450,000	-	2,595,131	1,295,131	1,300,000	8,750,000
Sub Total B	29,450,000	-	2,595,131	1,295,131	1,300,000	30,750,000
Total (A+B)	61,304,750	-	5,312,491	2,712,491	2,600,000	63,904,750
Grand Total	103,679,546	-	8,480,734	5,810,734	2,670,000	106,349,546

Note : Refer to Note no. 4 of Schedule '14'.

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Schedule 2 - Reserve and Surplus

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2010		As at 31st March, 2009
		Rs.		Rs.
Capital Assets Fund : As per last Accounts	43,770,078		38,537,431	
Add : Transferred from Income & Expenditure Account	3,263,811	47,033,889	5,232,647	43,770,078
Surplus/ (Deficit) in Income & Expenditure Account		4,165,275		(6,688,365)
Total		51,199,164		37,081,713

Schedule 3 - Grant Funds (Restricted)

Grant	Total Grant Received	As at 31st March, 2010	As at 31st March, 2009
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fulbright NCAER Grant		272,168	272,168
- HDFC Limited	200,000		
- Sir Ratan Tata Trust	400,000		
IT Upgradation Grant		58,107	58,107
- IDRC, Canada	3,814,150		
- ICICI Limited	1,150,000		
- HDFC Limited	1,000,000		
- GE Capital Service India	600,000		
- ILFS Limited	500,000		
- DSP Merrill Lynch Limited	400,000		
Total		330,275	330,275

Schedule 4 - Loan Funds

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2010	As at 31st March, 2009
	Rs.	Rs.
Secured Loan		
- ICICI Bank Limited (Secured by Hypothecation of EDP Equipments)	755,515	1,406,405
Unsecured Loan		
- 4% Ministry of Finance – Infrastructure Loan (Refer to Note No.'8.i' of Schedule '14')	150,000,000	150,000,000
Total*	150,755,515	151,406,405

* Due for repayment with in one year: Rs. 755,515/-.

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Schedule 5 - Fixed Assets

Description	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 1st April, 2009	Additions	Sale/ Adjustment	As at 31st March, 2010	As at 1st April, 2009	For the year 2009-2010	Sale/ Adjustment	As at 31st March, 2010	As at 31st March, 2009
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land (Leasehold)	49,330	-	-	49,330	-	-	-	49,330	49,330
Building	2,038,138	-	-	2,038,138	980,648	26,437	-	1,007,085	1,057,490
Electric Installations	2,544,188	27,200	-	2,571,388	1,669,370	87,202	-	1,786,572	844,818
Diesel Generator Set	443,820	-	-	443,820	421,629	-	-	421,629	22,191
Statistical & Laboratory	270,156	-	-	270,156	256,648	-	-	256,648	13,508
EDP System	39,756,053	1,657,929	-	41,413,982	35,538,285	2,349,929	-	37,888,214	4,217,768
Office Equipments	3,562,297	249,436	-	3,811,733	1,978,241	275,025	-	2,253,266	1,584,056
BPL PABX Tele System	108,400	-	-	108,400	29,932	7,847	-	37,779	78,468
Air Conditioner & Refrigerators	6,138,679	132,300	213,672	6,057,307	3,704,721	254,332	190,732	3,768,321	2,433,958
Library Books	9,896,189	644,210	-	10,540,399	5,128,914	541,149	-	4,870,336	4,767,275
Motor Car	1,002,129	-	-	1,002,129	499,174	100,591	-	599,765	502,955
Furniture & Fixtures	7,548,040	263,925	-	7,811,965	4,498,515	331,272	-	4,829,787	3,049,525
Misc. Fixed Assets	226,218	-	-	226,218	214,907	-	-	214,907	11,311
Intangible Assets									
Computer Software	547,378	288,811	-	836,189	109,476	167,238	-	559,475	437,902
TOTAL	74,131,015	3,263,811	213,672	77,181,154	55,060,460	4,141,022	190,732	59,010,750	19,070,555
Capital Work-in-Progress*	-	(6,187,361)	-	(6,187,361)	-	-	-	(6,187,361)	-
Current Year's Total	74,131,015	(2,923,550)	213,672	70,993,793	55,060,460	4,141,022	190,732	59,010,750	19,070,555
Previous Year's Total	68,898,368	5,232,647	-	74,131,015	50,463,266	4,597,194	-	55,060,460	19,070,555

*Refer to Note No. 8 of Schedule '14'.

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Schedule 6 - Investments

Description	Corpus Related Investments					Investment from own Funds	Total As at 31st March, 2010
	Corpus 1	Corpus 2	Corpus 3	Matching Contribution	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Long Term Investments (Unquoted)							
A. FIXED DEPOSITS							
- Housing Urban Development Corporation	-	70,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,470,000	-	2,470,000
- Housing Development Finance Corporation Trust	-	3,953,000	4,694,500	16,502,500	25,150,000	1,530,000	26,680,000
- PNB Housing Finance Ltd	-	70,000	1,317,500	4,537,500	5,925,000	-	5,925,000
- LIC Housing Finance Limited	3,890,000	100,000	-	3,435,000	7,425,000	159,000	7,584,000
- Can Fin Homes Limited	1,270,000	70,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	3,940,000	50,000	3,990,000
B. BONDS							
- 8.63% Power Grid Corporation - 2017	-	-	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
- 8% Indian Railway Finance Corporation - 2016	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
- 8% RBI (Saving) Taxable	26,169,000	4,233,000	2,642,000	2,600,000	35,644,000	2,150,000	37,794,000
- 7.5% Govt. of India - 2034	-	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	-	2,400,000
Current Year	31,329,000	8,496,000	32,354,000	30,775,000	102,954,000	3,889,000	106,843,000
Previous Year	31,329,000	8,426,000	31,044,000	29,485,000	100,284,000	3,889,000	104,173,000

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Schedule 7 - Net Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2010		As at 31st March, 2009	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash & Bank Balances				
- Cash in Hand (inclusive of Postage Stamps)	17,305		39,424	
- Cheques-in-hand	484,948		-	
- Balances with Scheduled Banks				
- In Savings Accounts (including Rs. 325379.61 in FCRA - INR Account)	6,257,179		4,170,076	
- In Overdraft Account	-		3,134,814	
- Margin Money-Deposits against Bank Guarantees	863,210		854,359	
- Short Term Deposit	172,586,525	-	167,328,756	
- In Current Account	<u>48,646,248</u>	228,855,415	<u>62,383,095</u>	237,910,524
Interest Accrued but not due on Investments		12,767,917		8,899,189
Receivable from Research Activities (Unsecured - considered good unless specified otherwise)				
Receivable Considered Good	20,970,345		18,108,340	
Receivable Considered Doubtful	<u>2,330,072</u>		<u>2,330,072</u>	
	23,300,417		20,438,412	
Less: Provision for Doubtful Receivable	<u>2,330,072</u>	20,970,345	<u>2,330,072</u>	18,108,340
- Publication/ Reports		6,632		2,270
Research Work in Progress		15,951,188		12,431,881
Publications/ Reports (As physically verified, valued and certified by the Management)	794,005		1,814,254	
Less : Provision for Publications/ Reports	-	794,005	<u>1,016,889</u>	797,365

Contd...

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Schedule 7 - Net Current Assets *Contd...*

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2010		As at 31st March, 2009	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Advances & Deposits				
(Unsecured - considered good)				
- Advances to staff & Field offices	251,936		574,715	
- TDS Recoverable	15,319,592		9,716,552	
- Prepaid Expenses	1,821,136		1,790,285	
- Receivable from Provident Fund Trust	-		13,251	
- Deposits	180,667		190,667	
- Other Advances	<u>1,183,056</u>	18,756,387	<u>104,342</u>	12,389,812
Total Current Assets		298,101,889		290,539,381
LESS : CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Advance - Research Activities		69,020,553		92,581,424
Liabilities for Expenses		9,478,524		7,614,128
Provision for Estimated Cost on Incomplete Research Activity		2,457,533		1,418,250
Provision for Leave Encashment		6,693,821		7,093,385
Provision for Interest on Infrastructure loan		6,016,500		6,016,500
Other Liabilities		15,035,872		7,023,529
Total Current Liabilities		108,702,803		121,747,216
Net Current Assets (As per Balance Sheet)		189,399,086		168,792,165

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE INCOME STATEMENT

Schedule 8 - Interest

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Rs.		Rs.	
On Investments				
- Corpus	8,480,734		8,138,600	
Less : Interest Ploughed back to Corpus Fund (Refer Schedule - 1)	2,670,000	5,810,734	2,620,000	5,518,600
- Others		311,422		310,414
On Short Term Deposits*		1,211,113		18,018,662
On Saving Bank		269,363		115,311
Total		7,602,632		23,962,987

*Refer to Note No. 8 of Schedule '14'.

Schedule 9 - Other Income

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	156,748		906,000	
Miscellaneous Income	136,738		183,116	
Total	293,486		1,089,116	

Schedule 10 - Employees' Remuneration and Benefits

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Salaries & Allowances	29,663,005		22,782,538	
Govt. Grant - Administrative Staff Salaries	2,500,000	32,163,005	5,000,000	27,782,538
Performance Linked Incentive Pay		5,929,338		4,981,632
Gratuity		544,386		306,923
Payment to Temporary/ Casual Workers		3,525,320		6,004,383
Provident Fund Contribution		2,061,966		1,977,584
Leave Salary		1,062,102		2,978,931
Staff Welfare Expenses		222,710		207,766
Total		45,508,827		44,239,757

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE INCOME STATEMENT

Schedule 11 - Cost of Publications/ Reports

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Stock	1,814,254	1,847,425
Add: Printing, Editing & Translation Expenses	1,741,050	703,118
	3,555,304	2,550,543
Less : Recoveries from sale/subscription	(343,485)	(260,239)
Less : Stock Written Off	(1,015,274)	-
Less : Closing Stock	(794,005)	(1,814,254)
Total	1,402,540	476,050

Schedule 12 - Interest & Finance Charges

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	Rs.	Rs.
- On Overdraft Facility	-	404,518
- On 4% Ministry of Finance - Infrastructure Loan*	-	6,000,000
- On Other Accounts	167,413	237,345
Total	167,413	6,641,863

*Refer to Note No. 8 of Schedule '14'.

Schedule 13 - Administration and Other Expenses

Particulars		Current Year		Previous Year
		Rs.		Rs.
Rent, Rates & Taxes		404,325		361,622
Water & Electricity		3,977,349		3,760,815
Stationery & Printing		2,271,791		3,351,024
Postage, Telegram & Telephones		1,839,449		2,045,234
Repairs & Maintenance		1,044,765		1,075,321
Periodicals & Journals		2,607,774		2,611,310
Computers Services		3,425,891		1,535,627
Seminars & Workshops		3,255,964		7,529,081
Estimated Cost on Incomplete Research Activity		1,950,000		1,313,250
Car Running & Maintenance		503,141		399,345
Entertainment Expenses		215,794		175,726
Staff Recruitment Expenses		76,350		100,209
Auditor's Remuneration				
- Audit Fee	50,000		50,000	
- Certification Fee	155,742	205,742	129,500	179,500
Staff Development Expenses		35,725		30,650
Advertisement		67,678		24,200
Amount Written off		278		51,220
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets		6,140		-
Provision for Receivable considered doubtful		-		1,751,370
Receivable Written Off		4,333,044		-
Prior Period Expenses		-		325,148
Miscellaneous Expenses		142,472		730,027
Total		26,363,672		27,350,679

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

Schedule 14 - Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2010

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India ("GAAP").

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with "GAAP" in India requires the management to make estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual result and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/ materialised.

Revenue Recognition

- i) Income & Expenditure is recognised on accrual basis except the income pertaining to self-sponsored activity, subscription to Journals and membership subscription which are accounted on receipt basis.
- ii) Receipt from Research Activities
 - a) Revenue from Research Activities is recognised in proportion to the cost incurred on activity (including cost of associated computers, equipment, etc. purchased from the activity funds) assuming that the cost incurred represents corresponding progress of the research activity.
 - b) The difference, if any between the contract price of the Research Activities and the revenue recognised as stated in para (a) above is recognised when the activity is completed in all respect.
 - c) Where cost incurred is out of proportion to progress of work, for revenue recognition the actual progress is taken into account.
 - d) Provision for expected over run, if any on uncompleted Research Activities are recorded in the period in which the same become probable based on current estimate.
 - e) Cost incurred on the Research Activities is ascertained by applying per day charges determined on the basis of estimated time spent by research staff of different categories, plus cost of common facilities and other overheads, etc.

Grants

Grant from government and other agencies received as contribution for utilisation for specific purpose is credited to "Corpus Account" and Grant received as non-recurring/ administrative expenses is recognised as income in the year of receipt.

Investments

Long-term investments are primarily meant to be held over long term period and are valued at cost. Provision is made when in the management's opinion, there is decline, other than temporary, in the carrying value of such investments. Current investments are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is less. In respect of unquoted interest-bearing bonds, the premium paid at the time of acquisition is amortized over the remaining period to the date of maturity of the bonds.

Fixed Assets

- i) Fixed assets are accounted for on historical cost basis inclusive of all the incidental and installation cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.
- ii) Depreciation is provided on the written down value basis at the rates determined as under, retaining 5% of the original cost of the assets as residual value.

Fixed Assets	Rate (%)
Building	2.50
Electric Installation, EPABX System, Air Conditioners & Refrigerators, Library Books and Furniture & Fixture	10.00
Office Equipment	15.00
Diesel Generator Set, Statistical laboratory, and Motor Car	20.00
EDP Systems	40.00
Miscellaneous fixed Assets	25.00

- iii) Software which is not an integral part of related hardware is treated as intangible asset and amortized over a period of five years (on straight line basis) or its licence period whichever is less.
- iv) In the case of addition, the depreciation is charged for the full year and in case of sale/ deletion no depreciation is charged in the year of sale/ deletion.

Retirement Benefits

- i) Gratuity to employees is funded through a Trust, which in turn has taken a Group Gratuity Scheme with LIC of India. The liability is provided/ paid as determined by LIC under the said scheme based on actuarial valuation.
- ii) Liability towards Provident Fund is funded through a separate Trust and contribution thereon is accounted for on accrual basis.
- iii) Liability towards leave encashment is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation.

Stock of Publications

Stock of unsold publications is valued at cost, net of provision for old and slow/ non moving stock.

Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs that are allocated to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies, covering current assets and current liabilities, are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing on the date transaction takes place. Gains and losses arising out of subsequent fluctuations in the exchange rates at the time of settlement are adjusted in the Income & Expenditures account under the respective head of account. Transactions which remain unsettled at the year-end are translated at year-end/contract rate.

2. NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. Balances in the accounts of receivables, sundry creditors and other parties are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. The impact, if any, subsequent to the reconciliation will be taken in the year the confirmation/reconciliation is carried out.
2. Reserve & Surplus includes Capital Assets Fund which represents amount appropriated over the years towards fixed assets of the Council. Out of Surplus available for appropriation in the Income & Expenditure Account the amount of Rs. 32,63,811/- has been transferred to Capital Assets Fund during the year.
3. Foreign exchange variation loss (net) amounting to Rs. 14.84 lacs (Previous year, net loss: Rs. 1.37 lacs) has been debited/credited to the respective revenue heads.

4. Corpus in "Schedule – 1" includes as under :

Corpus 1 : Ford Foundation granted an endowment grant of US \$ 250,000 (Rs. 8,075,779) in the year 1993 for publications, faculty development and other core activities. As per terms and conditions Council is to raise 1:1 as matching requirement which the Council raised within stipulated time. Matching Contribution has been received from Government of India and Council itself.

Corpus 2 : Sir Ratan Tata Trust granted Rs. 75 Lakhs in the year 1997 to enhance the library services. As per terms and conditions of said Grant, 10% of interest earned on Corpus fund, along with the unutilised amount of income is to be ploughed back to Corpus every year which condition is complied with every year.

Corpus 3 : Ford Foundation granted an endowment grant of US \$ 5,00,000 (Rs. 24,302,750) in the year 2002 for core support. As per terms and conditions 50% of interest earned during the year is to be ploughed back to Corpus every year. As per revised terms and conditions Council is to raise 1:1 as matching contribution which Council raised within stipulated time. Matching Contribution has been received from Canadian International Development Agency, Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and Council.

5. a) The income of the Council was held to be exempt Under Section 10(23C)(iv) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 upto the Assessment year 2007–2008. In view of the availability of the exemption under the Act, the Council applied for exemption for a period of further three years from 2008–09 to 2010–2011 under the said Section and as such no provision

for Income Tax was considered necessary for the Assessment Year 2008–2009. To avail the said exemption the Council filed an application with the Director General of Income Tax (Exemption), however, as the same was rejected on 13.10.2008, the Council further moved the application under Section 154 of the Act to the Director General of Income Tax (Exemption), which was also rejected on 02.02.2009 and thereafter the Council has filed review applications under Section 154 of the Act to the Director General of Income Tax (Exemption) and the same is pending disposal. Based on the written opinion from a tax expert, the Council is of the view that exemption shall be available for the said year as per the provisions of the Act.

b) From assessment year 2009–2010 there is an amendment in definition of Section 2(15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. However, based on a written opinion from a tax expert the Council is of the view that the amendment is not applicable in their case and the exemption contemplated under Section 10(23C)(iv) will be available to the Council considering the nature of activities being pursued by the Council. As such, no provision towards income tax is considered necessary for the Assessment Years 2009–2010 and 2010–11.

c) In view of the Council the Provisions of Service Tax are not applicable to them considering the nature of services/activities being provided/ carried out by the Council.

6. The Council has complied with the applicable mandatory Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India except accounting of certain income as per the accounting policy No. 3 (i) which are being accounted on receipt basis. The said policy of accounting of income on receipt basis is being followed by the Council consistently.
7. In the opinion of the management, the Current Assets and Loans and Advances as on 31.3.2010 have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet as on that date and that all the known and ascertained liabilities and all the accrued income and expenses relating to the year ended on 31.3.2010 have been duly provided / accounted for in these Accounts.
8. i.) Council received a loan of Rs. 1500 lacs in the year 2007–08 from Ministry of Finance for its infrastructure development. As per the terms of sanction, the aforesaid loan was to be secured by furnishing the security of Rs. 2000 lacs to which Council had shown its inability and had requested the Ministry for the waiver of the aforesaid clause vide its letter dated 19.03.2008 which as per the Council has been waived off, however, the confirmation in this regard from the Ministry is yet to be received. As such the aforesaid loan has been classified as unsecured.
- ii.) As per the terms of sanction the aforesaid loan is to be utilised for infrastructure development and till the time the funds are utilised the money is to be parked in fixed deposits with the schedule banks. Interest of Rs. 1,49,89,810/- earned on the investment of unutilised amount of the loan money and interest of Rs. 60,00,000/- paid on the said loan to Government of India was recognised/charged to revenue till earlier year/s i.e. upto 2008–09. However, in the current year, as the process for setting up the infrastructure facilities has began, the interest earned on the investment of the unutilised amount of loan and interest paid to Government of India aggregating to Rs. 1,28,46,051/- and Rs. 60,00,000/- respectively has been considered as borrowing income/cost directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of the qualifying assets in terms of 'Accounting Standard on Borrowing Costs (AS-16)' and as such has been capitalised in 'Pre-Operative/ Construction

Expenditure Pending Allocation' under 'Capital Work-in-Progress' in Schedule-'5' Fixed Assets' as detailed below.

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Interest paid on Infrastructure loan	60,00,000
Architect/ Consultants Fees	6,58,690
	66,58,690
Less:	
Interest earned on investment of unutilised amount of the loan money	(1,28,46,051)
Net amount (credit) pending for allocation	(61,87,361)

9. Employee Benefits

(a) General description of the defined benefit scheme:

Gratuity	Payable on separation @ 15 days pay for each completed year of service to eligible employees who render continuous service of 3 years or more.
Leave Encashment	Payable on encashment during the service or on separation as per the policy to the eligible employees who have accumulated earned leaves.

(b) Other disclosures as required under AS-15 (Revised 2005) on "Employee Benefits" in respect of defined benefit obligations are as under:-

(i) Expenses recognised in Income & Expenditure Account :

(Rs.)

	Gratuity			Leave Encashment		
	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Current Service Cost	420,272	584,780	668,770	713,898	787,369	1,186,435
Interest cost on benefit obligation	524,231	542,304	636,609	567,471	521,228	332,329
Expected return on plan assets	(607,268)	(621,709)	(640,879)	-	-	-
Net actuarial (Gain)/ Loss recognised in the year	1,099,889	670,747	(2,301,606)	(219,267)	(405,769)	1,246,535
Amount to be recognised in Income & Expenditure Account	1,437,124	1,176,122	(1,637,106)	1,062,102	902,828	2,765,299
Amount recognised in Income & Expenditure Account	544,386	306,923	687,384	1,062,102	2,978,931*	2,500,000

*Includes Rs. 2,076,103/- towards unprovided liability as at the end of earlier year i.e. at 31.03.2008.

(ii) The amount recognised in the Balance Sheet:

(Rs.)

	Gratuity			Leave Encashment		
	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Present Value of obligation at the end of year	(8,499,450)	(6,552,890)	(6,643,654)	(6,693,821)	(7,093,385)	(6,515,345)
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of year	7,468,420	6,474,598	7,522,323	-	-	-
Difference (ii-i) i.e. Assets/ (Liabilities)	(1,031,030)	(78,292)	878,669	(6,693,821)	(7,093,385)	(6,515,345)
Net Assets/ (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	-	-	-	(6,693,821)	(7,093,385)	(4,439,242)

(iii) Change in the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation:

(Rs.)

	Gratuity			Leave Encashment		
	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Present Value of obligation at the beginning of year	6,552,890	6,643,654	8,488,122	7,093,385	6,515,345	4,154,116
Interest cost	524,231	542,304	636,609	567,471	521,228	332,329
Current Service Cost	420,272	584,780	668,770	713,898	787,369	1,186,435
Benefit Paid	(97,832)	(1,888,595)	(848,241)	(1,461,666)	(324,788)	(404,070)
Net actuarial (Gain)/ Loss on obligation	1,099,889	670,747	(2,301,606)	(219,267)	(405,769)	1,246,535
Present value of the defined benefit at the end of year	8,499,450	6,552,890	6,643,654	6,693,821	7,093,385	6,515,345

(iv) Changes in the fair value of plan assets:

(Rs.)

	Gratuity			Leave Encashment		
	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Fair Value of Plan assets at the beginning of year	6,474,598	7,522,323	7,091,554	-	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	607,268	621,709	640,879	-	-	-
Contribution by employer	484,386	219,161	638,131	1,461,666	324,788	404,070
Benefit Paid	(97,832)	(1,888,595)	(848,241)	(1,461,666)	(324,788)	(404,070)
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of year	7,468,420	6,474,598	7,522,323	-	-	-

- (v) The disclosure above is in respect of the current year and the preceding two years. The disclosure in respect of two immediately preceding annual periods as required in 'AS - 15 (Revised 2005)' is not presented as the management considered it impracticable in the absence of requisite information.

(vi) Actuarial Assumptions :

Principal assumptions used for actuarial valuation are:

	Gratuity			Leave Encashment		
	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Method used	Projected unit credit method					
Discount rate	8%					
Salary Escalation	6%	5%		5.50%		
Mortality Rate	LIC(1994-96) ultimate/ modified					
Withdrawal rate up to 30/44 and above 44 years	3%/ 2%/ 1%					
Rate of return on plan assets	9.15%			-		

10. The previous year's figures have been regrouped - rearranged wherever considered necessary.

Signatures to Schedules '1' to '14' of the Balance Sheet.

S.D. Sinha
Finance Officer

Jatinder S. Bedi
*Secretary &
Head Operations*

Suman Bery
Director-General

Nandan M. Nilekani
President

As per our Report of even date attached.

For S.P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants

(Pawan K. Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 92529

Place : New Delhi
Date : July 6, 2010

Resources

STAFF COMPOSITION

Composition of NCAER Permanent and Regular Staff Members in Active Service on March 31, 2010

Researchers	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
(I) Professionals	35	34	33	42	43
Director-General	1	1	1	1	1
Level 6	10	11	9	8	10
Level 5	3	2	4	4	5
Level 4	15	12	12	16	17
Level 3	6	8	7	13	10
Level 2	–	–	–	–	–
(II) Field Staff	4	4	4	1	–
Level 4	3	3	3	1	–
Level 3	1	1	1	–	–
Total (I + II)	39	38	37	43	43

Composition of NCAER Non-Regular Professional Research Staff in Active Service on March 31, 2010

Researchers	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
Sr. Consultants/ Sr. Advisors	6	6	4	7	5
Consultants/ Consultants (part-time)/ Editor	12	14	9	15	18
Research Associates	29	20	24	15	14
Total	47	40	37	37	37

Staff Analysis

	Researchers	Support Staff	Total
Total Staff	80	29	109*
Permanent Staff	6	6	12
Regular Staff (3 Years and above)	37	21	58
Contractual Staff (1–3 years)	37	2	39
Staff on deputation	–	–	–
Staff on lien/ long leave	3	–	3
Male staff	52	25	77
Female staff	28	4	32
Doctorates	31	1	32

*Staff composition does not include contractual staff on less than six month contract and those on lien/ long leave.

Regular Professional Research Staff 2009–10

Mr Suman Kumar Bery <i>Director-General</i>	Mr Ranjan Kumar Das
Level 6	Mr P.K. Ghosh
Dr Shashanka Bhide <i>Senior Research Counsellor</i>	Dr R.K. Jaiswal
Senior Fellow	Dr Laxmi Joshi
Dr Rajesh Chadha	Dr Rupinder Kaur
Dr Sonalde Desai	Dr Rumki Majumdar
Dr Hari K. Nagarajan	Dr Sharbani Mukherjee
Dr Sanjib Pohit	Dr Purna Chandra Parida
Dr Abusaleh Shariff	Dr Kailash Chand Pradhan
Dr Anil Kumar Sharma	Mr Devender Pratap
Dr R.K. Shukla	Mr Om Prakash Sharma
Dr Kanhaiya Singh	Mr K.A. Siddiqui
Dr Anushree Sinha	Mrs Anjali Tandon
Level 5 (Fellow)	Mr K.S. Urs
Dr J.S. Bedi (<i>Additional responsibility as a Senior Officer Operations</i>)	Level 3 (Research Analyst)
Dr Bornali Bhandari	Ms Charu Jain
Dr Saumen Majumdar	Ms Ruchi Jain
Dr Geethanjali Nataraj	Ms Preeti Kakar
Dr Sohini Paul	Mr R.S. Landge
Level 4 (Associate Fellow)	Mr Barun Deb Pal
Dr Saurabh Bandyopadhyay	Mr Brotin Saha
Dr Tarujyoti Buragohain	Mr Ajaya Kumar Sahu
Ms Amrita Chatterjee	Mr Sudhir Kumar Singh
	Dr Tejinder Singh
	Mr Deepak Varshney

Research Contractual Staff 2009–10

Senior Consultants/ Advisors (full/ part-time)	Ms Shalini Shukla Mr Jaipal Singh Mr Y.K. Tanwar
Prof. Amaresh Dubey Prof. D.B. Gupta Dr S.P. Pal Mr T.C.A. Srinivasa-Raghavan Mr R. Venkatesan	Research Associates
Consultants/ Editors (full/ part-time)	Ms Nandini Acharya Mr Ashwani Mr Wajih Asif Mr Palash Baruah Ms Chinmayee Biswal Ms Esha Chhabra Ms Pallavi Dhody Ms Minal Kapoor Mr Rajesh kumar Mr Mukul Luthra Mr Prashant Prakash Ms Kritika Saxena Mr Kalicharan Shukla Mr Yeshpal
Ms Anuradha Bhasin Dr Milindo Chakrabarti Ms Diya Dutta Dr Biswarupa Ghosh Ms Pooja Goel Dr Joydeep Goswami Mr K.J. Khan Mr M.M. Khan Mr S.K. Mondal Mr Udayan Namboodiri Mr V.T. Prabhakaran Ms Debarpita Roy Mr P.K. Roy Mr D.V. Sethi Mrs Rachna Sharma	Staff on Lien/ Long Leave (as on March 31, 2010)
	Mr Anuj Sharma Dr Pramod Kumar Dr Ch. Sambasiva Rao

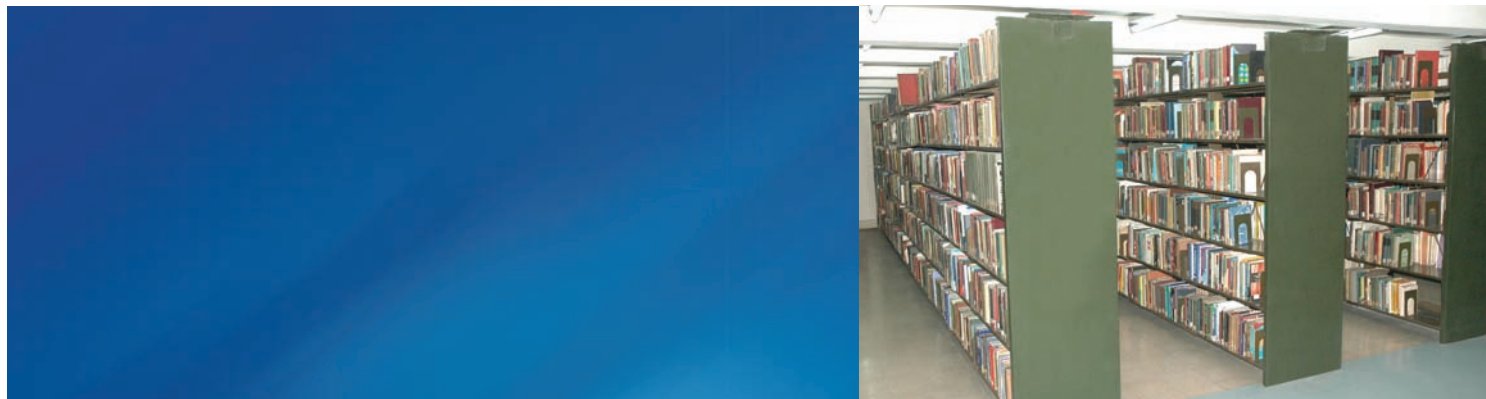
SUPPORT UNITS

Composition of Support Units of NCAER

	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
Regular and Permanent					
Level 5	2	2	2	1	1
Level 4	1	3	3	1	1
Level 3	13	13	11	15	15
Level 2	13	11	10	6	6
Level 1	4	4	4	4	4
Total	33	33	30	27	27
Support Staff (short-term)					
Officers	3	1	1	3	2
Technical Staff	2	—	—	—	—
Office Staff	6	6	2	—	—
Service Staff	8	8	—	—	—
Total	19	15	3	3	2

Regular Support Staff 2009–10

Level 5	Level 2 (Executive)
Mr J.M. Chawla <i>Head, Computer Centre</i>	Mrs Shalini Aggarwal Mr Ram Belas Mrs Sangita Chaudhary Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta Mr Budh Singh Mr Niraj Kumar Singh
Level 4	Level 1 (Service Assistant)
Mr B.B. Chand <i>Senior Assistant Librarian</i>	Mr Khurshid Ahmed Mr Ram Kumar Mr Surinder Kumar Mr Satyender Singh
Level 3 (Senior Executive)	Other Officers (Contractual Support Staff)
Mrs Sudesh Bala Mr Bijay Chouhan Mr Dharampal Mr Ajay Gupta Mr G.C. Khulbe Mrs Geetu Makhija <i>(P.S. to Director-General)</i> Mr Jagbir Singh Punia Mr B. Ramesh Mr Praveen Sachdeva Mr Praveen Sharma Mr Vinay Kumar Sharma Mr Dhanraj Singh Mr Rajender Singh Mr Rakesh Srivastava Mr Netram Verma <i>(Assistant Accounts Officer)</i>	Dr Dalip Kumar <i>Admn. Officer (Projects)</i> Mr N.J. Sebastian <i>Secretary/ Chief Librarian</i>



LIBRARY

The Library's mission is to provide easy access to current, reliable and comprehensive information by augmenting the existing resources. As an integral part of NCAER, the library supports research activities of the Council, and provides manifold services to research scholars, policy makers and students visiting the library. With its wide-ranging resources like books, reports, press clippings, electronic resources and online databases, the library has been providing value-added services to researchers. The NCAER library is emerging as an important resource centre for applied economic research.

Library Collection Development

The library's collection is enriched by the regular addition of books, reports, new journals, databases and news prints and non-print materials. Through the exchange programme, the library receives more than fifty journals. The library's resources are also enhanced for its being depository of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and select UN publications. It maintains association with national and international institutions to receive working papers and other reports to boost the library resources. During 2009–10, the library added 932 documents, including electronic documents, to its collection. An important enhancement to the NCAER library resources during this period was subscription to ScienceDirect – a journal of economics and business. This full-text database allows users access to 84 journals from volume one onwards.

The library has renewed the subscription to on-line databases – JSTOR, Capex, Prowess, Comtrade, World Development Indicators, IndiaStat, etc. The electronic resources of the library provide access to a wide range of information, including databases and e-journals.

Library Services

The library provides routine services like literature search, compilation of bibliographies, database searches, press clipping services, inter-library loan, database searches; it also helps users perform complex searches on statistical databases for accurate results. Publications like Current Awareness in Economics (CASE), List of Additions, Working Papers received in library, etc. are available to outside users through the library's web page. The web page provides information about the list of journals subscribed by the library. It also provides links to various websites which are of great importance to researchers.

NCAER Digital Library/Institutional Repository

A digital library has been set up using open source software D-SPACE to store and retrieve full texts of digital documents that are available in the public domain. The digital library is also being used as a platform for the institutional repository of NCAER, which stores NCAER Annual reports, working papers and research reports. The digital library plans to have all unpublished NCAER reports from the inception.



Towards 2010–11

The library is going to face major challenges in the coming year with the impending re-construction of the present library building. Since the library collection has to be relocated to facilitate the construction of a new building, the real challenge is to keep the collection of about 85,000 documents intact and accessible to users. It is hoped that the new building would have adequate provision of at least 10,000 sq. ft. for the expanding library.

Library Collection as on March 31, 2010

Year	Books	Reports	Other Documents	Total Collection
2008–09	26,555	36,038	19,433	82,026
2009–10	26,966	36,380	19,612	82,958



COMPUTER CENTRE

The Computer Centre maintains the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure of NCAER. It also provides services like data processing requirements of the Council.

Due to a rapid increase in the use of computer as a productivity tool, the number of desktops has been increased to meet the requirement. Each researcher and support staff has been provided with a personal computer. The Computer Centre maintains 180 high-end Pentium IV desktop PCs, 30 laptops, a vast array of local and network laser jet printers, color laser printers, scanners, CD writers, scanners and LCDs for the research and support staff. It plans to consolidate the servers to the state-of-the-art blade servers for the implementation of NAS.

Researchers have been provided with econometric and statistical software packages/ programmes like EVIEWS, GEMPACK, GAMS, STATA, MICROFIT, SHAZAM, among others; these have been made available to researchers along with uninterrupted email and internet connectivity through a 1 Mbps leased line. Besides, most of the members of the support staff have internet and e-mail access. An additional 2 Mbps leased line serves the staff exclusively for internet browsing. The Council aspires to increase the former leased line bandwidth to 2 Mbps and later to 4 Mbps.

A small part of the building has been made Wi-Fi enabled on an experimental basis, and it is proposed to extend it further after its successful implementation. However, the plan has been shelved because of the proposed building renovation. The researchers in work stations have been given connectivity to network laser printers which are being replaced by high-speed laser jet printers with duplex printing capability.

NCAER maintains its own website (www.ncaer.org <<http://www.ncaer.org/>>). All major events at NCAER are posted on the website for public access. An internal blog has also been initiated but it is at a development stage.

An office management system is in place in the Council. It effectively helps to streamline the administrative activities, maintain records of personnel as well as to serve as a management information system. Plans are underway to extend it to an ERP system.

The Computer Centre is working towards development of a Data Warehouse for the implementation of a data management system for conversion of all completed primary survey data sets to a usable format to facilitate research and analysis work. Initial human resource infrastructure for this work has been planned and the work is likely to start in the year 2010–11.

The Centre is proposed to have an in-house video conferencing facility to researchers for project related discussions and meeting with sponsors located in India and abroad.



Prof. Ian Harper, Director, Access Economics Pty Ltd., Melbourne, Australia and Suman Bery at the Sixth Sir John Crawford Lecture at ASSOCHAM House on December 1, 2009.

Activities of Senior Staff

SUMAN BERY

Selected Positions

Member

- Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister of India
- National Statistical Commission
- Board of “India Today” Economists (BITE)
- Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) for Union and States
- Central Advisory Commission (CAC) of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
- Standing Committee, NIPFP-DEA Research Programme on Capital Flows and their Consequences
- CII-International Council
- CII-Task Force on Resources
- Library Committee, India International Centre
- TERI Corporate Awards Selection Committee
- Brand Ambassador, India Brand Equity Foundation

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

March 24–25, 2010: Panelist in the “Asia-Europe Economic Forum – Facing the Aftermath”.

Organised by: Bruegel, Brussels, ADBI Institute and Japanese Ministry of Finance at Ministry of Finance, Tokyo

March 22, 2010: Presentation on “India: Sustaining Balanced Growth in the New Global Economy.”

Chair: HRH Prince Philippe, Belgium

Organised by: Belgian Economic Mission to India, ITC Maurya Hotel, New Delhi

March 12, 2010: Speaker at the India Today Conclave 2010 on “A New Decade: Great Expectations”.

Organised by: India Today, Hotel Taj Palace, New Delhi

March 9, 2010: Chair a session on “The Global Financial Crisis: Explaining Cross-Country Differences in the Output Impact”.

Organised by: National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

February 20, 2010: Lecture on “India: A Case of Balanced Growth”.

Organised by: Sharda University, Noida

February 10–15, 2010: Participated as discussant in the EABER and SABER conference on “Asian Economic Integration: Policy, Institutions and Structural Reform”.

Organised by: The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

February 7, 2010: Speaker at Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2010 “Beyond Copenhagen: New Pathways to Sustainable Development” session on “Mobilising the Civil Society”.

Organised by: TERI, Hotel Taj Palace, New Delhi

January 16–18, 2010: Participated in Eleventh Annual NBER, ICRIER, NCAER, Neemrana Conference on the Indian Economy.

Organised by: ICRIER, Neemrana Fort, Neemrana, Rajasthan

January 13–15, 2010: Participated in the ADB Regional Forum on “The Impact of Global Economic and Financial Crisis”.

Organised at: Manila, Philippines

January 4, 2010: Presentation at seminar – The Global Economic Crisis: Back to Keynes?, session on “Policy Framework of dealing with the Crisis”.

Organised by: Sri Ram Centre, FICCI, New Delhi

December 17–19, 2009: Participated in Ideas India 2009 session, “Why is Economic Growth Not Translating to Economic Prosperity for All?”.

Organised by: CII, Hotel Taj Palace, New Delhi

December 16, 2009: Chaired lecture on “How Should We Value Unpaid Work? Theory, Methodology and Estimates”.

Organised by: Institute of Economic Growth, IIC, New Delhi

December 11, 2009: Panel participant in the GDN Global Policy Dialogue “Experience with IMF’s Newest Crisis Programmes and its Evolving Mandate”.

Organised by: GDN/IMF, IIC, New Delhi

December 4–8, 2009: Participation in the First Emerging Market Symposium: “Health-care Productivity and Affordable Drugs”.

Organised by: Green-Templeton College, Oxford

November 16, 2009: Panelist in a conference on “Competition, Public Policy and Common Man”, a panel discussion on “Competition and Sectoral Regulators: Synergising Regulation”.

Organised by: Competition Commission of India (CCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), and India Habitat Centre (IHC), New Delhi

November 11–13, 2009: Discussant at “The Performance Theatre” on “Leadership in a Time of Transition and Turbulence”.

Organised at: Washington DC

October 22–23, 2009: Participated in the Russia-India-China Conference “The Global Institute Conferences, 5th Annual International Conference, “Global Crisis: The Next Wave of Challenges”.

Organised at: New School of Economic Research, Moscow

October 18–20, 2009: Invitee at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Conference first Asia Economic Policy Forum in Santa Barbara, CA.

Organised at: Santa Barbara, CA

October 13, 2009: Panel discussion on Indian economy and release of volume V of the India Policy Forum (IPF) at Brookings Institution.

Organised at: Washington DC

October 6, 2009: Participated in a roundtable discussion on “Doing Business in India – the Challenges and Opportunities”.

Organised at: British Petroleum, The Taj Mahal Hotel, New Delhi

September 29, 2009: Participated as discussant at the launch of book “The Sudoku of India’s Growth” by Dr Arvind Virmani, Chief Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance by Hon’ble Finance Minister of India, Mr Pranab Mukherjee.

Organised by: CII, IHC, New Delhi

September 24–26, 2009: Chaired the 1st Habitat Summit on “Linking the Sustainability and Urbanisation Agenda: Towards Green Cities”.

Organised by: India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

September 15, 2009: Chaired session at Conference on International Cooperation in Times of Global Crisis: Views from G–20 Countries, session on “The Economic Balance of Powers after the Crisis”.

Organised by: ICRIER, Hotel Taj Ambassador, New Delhi

September 14, 2009: Lecture on “India and Global Finance: What Next”.

Organised by: Bharat Chamber of Commerce, The Park Hotel, Kolkata

September 4–6, 2009: Participated in Annual Retreat 2009 on “Rising Importance of Rural India”.

Organised by: Dun & Bradstreet Information Services India Pvt. Ltd., Club Mahindra Resort, Pondicherry

September 1, 2009: Participated as a key discussant at The Fourth Governance Lecture on “Governance for Ecological Security” by Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister for Environment & Forests.

Organised by: India International Centre, New Delhi

September 1, 2009: Participated the launch of the Australia-India Institute in India by Hon. Julia Gillard MP, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia.

Organised by: Australian High Commission, New Delhi

June 29–30, 2009: Chaired the Session 6: Economic Reforms in Bangladesh in Roundtable on “Microeconomic and Structural reform in South Asia and Asian Economic Integration”.

Organised by: EABER-ICRIER, India International Centre, New Delhi

June 23–25, 2009: Presentation at the Fourth Global meeting of the Emerging Markets Forum.

Organised by: Emerging Markets Forum & Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai

June 19, 2009: Panelist in the Consultation Workshop on “Development and Climate Change”, World Development Report 2010 and “India Low Carbon Growth Study”.

Organised by: The World Bank, The Imperial Hotel, New Delhi

May 21–22, 2009: Presentation on “India, Global Finance and the G–20: What Agenda?”

Organised by: IDRC, Ottawa, Canada

May 13–15, 2009: Presented a paper at the conference on “Economic Integration in South and East Asia: Financial and Macroeconomic Issues”.

Organised at: Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), China Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), and East Asian Bureau of Economic Research (EABER), Beijing

April 3, 2009: Yale Center for Consumer Insights conference “China-India Consumer Insights”.

Organised at: New York

SHASHANKA BHIDE

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

March 31, 2010: Presented a seminar on “Understanding Business Expectations: the Unusual and Business as Usual”.

Organised by: ICRIER, New Delhi

March 8, 2010: Participated as a panelist in the National Seminar on “Growth Prospects of Indian Economy under Recessionary Conditions”, presentation on “Indian Economy and the Global Economic Crisis”.

Organised by: Department of Economics, Meerut College, Meerut

March 6, 2010: Organised (jointly with Purna Chandra Parida) a Conference, “The Union Budget 2010–11: Reform and Development Perspectives”.

Organised at: The Shangri-la Hotel, New Delhi

February 16, 2010: Organised a conference on “Infrastructure Strategies”. Report on our infrastructure project was released at the conference. The project was sponsored by Holcim Ltd.

Organised at: The Claridges, New Delhi

January 22, 2010: Participated as a panelist in the session on “Transitions in the States, Markets and Institutions”.

Organised at: Bangalore

January 14–15, 2010: Participated in a discussion on a paper presented at the International Conference on Infrastructure Economics and Development.

Organised at: Toulouse, France

December 9, 2009: Organised the meeting on “IFI Reforms and Climate Change Finance”. The meeting included briefing on the issues by Dr Amar Bhattacharya, Director, Intergovernmental Group of 24 (G-24), Washington, DC.

Organised at: NCAER, New Delhi

November 24, 2009: Participated as a panelist in the International Workshop, “Achieving Food Security in India: Improving Competition, Markets and the Efficiency of Supply Chains”.

Organised by: NCAER, The Claridges Hotel, New Delhi

October 26–28, 2009: Participated as a panelist at the “National Convention on Making Growth Inclusive: Opportunities, Scope and Challenges at the State Level”.

Organised by: Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad

July 16, 2009: Participated as a discussant on a paper in the Annual Conference, “India Policy Forum”.

Organised by: NCAER, New Delhi

July 7, 2009: Participated as a panelist in the “Discussion on Budget 2009–10: An Analysis”.

Organised at: Center for Politics and Governance, Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi

June 1, 2009: Organised a joint event of NCAER-CEPR, “A Conference on India in the G-20: Macroeconomic Policy Coordination, Regulation and Global Governance”.

Organised by: The British High Commission, The Claridges, New Delhi

May, August, October 2009, and January 2010: Made presentations at the Quarterly Seminars on the State of the Economy.

Organised at: NCAER, New Delhi

RAJESH CHADHA

Selected Positions

Member

- Advisory Board, *Indian School of Business and Finance*, New Delhi
- Global Advisory Board, *Global School of Applied Management*, Hyderabad
- Editorial Board, *Vision*, Journal of MDI, Gurgaon

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

February 17, 2010: “India’s Participation in WTO and GATT”, lecture delivered to IRS probationers.

Organised by: National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi

February 11, 2010: Meeting with Mr Edgardo Torija Zane and the Chief Representative of Natixis in India, Mr Sunil Deshpande on India's economy and structural transformations ongoing in the country.

Organised at: New Delhi

February 10, 2010: Meeting with Dr Gregor Irwin, Chief Economist and Head, Global Economy Group, Mr Steve Cook, First Secretary & Dr D.J. Rao, Economic Advisor of the British High Commission.

Organised at: New Delhi

January 11, 2010: Lecture delivered on "Emerging India – Challenges Ahead".

Organised by: Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon

October 31, November 7 & 14, 2009: Lectures delivered on "Industry and Agriculture in Indian Economy", "International Trade – Comparative Advantage of the Indian Economy" and "Indian Economy – International Perspective" to the First Batch of the International Students Exchange Programme.

Organised by: University of Delhi, Delhi

October 21–25, 2009: Paper presented on "Trade Protectionism –Threat to Crisis Revival" at the Global Institute Fifth Russia–India–China Annual Conference.

Organised at: Moscow

August 31 and February 15, 2010: Lectures delivered on "Indian Agriculture – Future Prospects of Shrinking Cake" to the scholars of the Australia Rural Leadership Programme (ARLP).

Organised by: Australian High Commission, New Delhi

August 19, 2009: "Assessment of Macroeconomic Scenario for 2009–10".

Organised by: Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi

May 21, 2009: "Foreign Direct Investment in India", Interactive session with the MIT Sloan Fellows Programme in Innovation and Global Leadership, MIT Sloan School of Management students.

Organised by: Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), New Delhi

May 19, June 12, July 10, and September 29, 2009: "Impact of GST on India's International Trade", mid-term Project Presentations.

Organised by: Thirteenth Finance Commission, New Delhi

May 18, 2009: Meeting with Mr Abhinav Kanchan, GM, Corporate Communications and other colleagues from ArcelorMittal India Ltd. for study regarding Green field projects in India: Economic and Multiplier Effect of ArcelorMittal India Projects (Jharkhand and Orissa).

Organised at: New Delhi

May 5, 2009: Meeting with Dr Hiroko Arakawa, Senior Researcher, Embassy of Japan and Mr Isono, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassy of Japan.

Organised by: Embassy of Japan, New Delhi

April 06, 2009: French Embassy's luncheon meeting with Mr Jérôme Chartier and Mr François Alter, delegates of the French Parliament, Mr Jean Leviol, Head of the French Trade Mission, India and Mr Nicolas Ferrari, Financial Counsellor, Embassy of France, New Delhi.

Organised at: Diplomat Hotel, New Delhi

SONALDE DESAI

Selected Positions

Member

- Committee on Gender and Population, International Union for Scientific Study of the Population (Co-Chair)
- Population Sciences Sub-committee, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, USA

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

December 17, 2009: Paper presented (with Reeve Vanneman and Wu Lijuan) on “Demographic Dividend: Does Education Improve Women’s Work Participation?” at the conference on Gender and Economics.

Organised by: Institute for Economic Growth, New Delhi

October 29, 2009: Presentation on “Structured Inequalities: Women’s Access to Maternity Care”.

Organised by: Center for Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania

October 5, 2009: Presentation (with Reeve Vanneman) at Luxembourg Income Study conference, “Income and Consumption in India Human Development Survey” on low and Middle Income Countries.

Organised at: Luxembourg

September 27 – October 2, 2009: Chair Session on “Women’s Empowerment: Measures and Determinants”, at General Conference of International Union for the Scientific Study of the Population and poster presentation (with Wu Lijuan) on “Utilisation of Maternal Health-Care Services in India: Household Economy vs. Political Economy”.

Organised at: Marrakech, Morocco

August 9–13, 2009: Presented a paper (with James Noon) on “Who Gets Good Jobs in India?” at Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association.

Organised at: San Francisco, CA

April 15–17, 2009: Poster presented (with Samanta Tannistha) on “Individual and Structural Antecedents of Women’s Empowerment” at the Annual Meetings of Population Association of America.

Organised at: Detroit, MI

HARI K. NAGARAJAN

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

July 20–23, 2009: Participated in “Third meeting of the Society for the Study of Economic Inequality (ECINEQ)” presented a paper on “The Curse of Location: Investigating Links between Income Mobility, Migration and Location Premium”.

Organised at: Buenos Aires, Argentina

SANJIB POHIT

Selected Positions

Member

- Modelling Subgroup on Climate Change, Ministry of Environment & Forests (May 2007 onwards)
- Ph.D.: Co-supervisor of Mr Barun Pal of Jadavpur University, dissertation topic, “Study in Climate Change – Impact on Indian Economy”, A SAM based CGE Modelling Approach
- Nominated as National Expert for 5th Assessment Report of IPCC

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

October 25–27, 2009: Guest Lecture – International Trade & Policy: International Programme in Management for Executives.

Organised by: Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, Noida

October 26, 2009: “Study on Selected Issues relating to Climate Change”, presented to High officials (Chief Economic Advisor, Principal Economic Advisor, etc.).

Organised by: Ministry of Finance, New Delhi

July 9 and 21, 2009: “Key Model Results from NCAER Climate Change Model”, presented to Mr Jairam Ramesh, Honorable Environment Minister, New Delhi.

Organised at: New Delhi

May 11–16, 2009: Course Instructor: Research Training Programme on Advanced Computable General Equilibrium Modelling.

Organised by: Jadavpur University under UNCTAD-DFID-GoI Project

May 5–7, June 8, July 9, August 25, October 23, and November 18, 2009: Participation and presentations in “Modelling Sub-group on Climate Change”, Ministry of Environment & Forests on Structure of Model, Database of Model, and Policy Simulation for Copenhagen Summit.

Organised at: Copenhagen, Denmark

ANIL KUMAR SHARMA

Selected Positions

Member

- High Powered Committee for Operating and Monitoring Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Coordinating Committee for Organisation of Research Studies in the field of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture
- Governing Council, Maharshi Valmiki College of Education, University of Delhi

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

January 2010: Participated in the Eleventh NCAER-NBER-ICRIER Annual Neemrana Conference.

Organised at: Neemrana Fort Palace Resort, Neemrana, Rajasthan

December 2009: Delivered a talk on “Agricultural Trade Negotiations” at C.S.K. Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Palampur.

Organised at: Palampur, Himachal Pradesh

October 2009: Participated in a round-table discussion on “The Development Potential of India’s Low Income States” (with a primary focus on Bihar).

Organised by: IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, Taj Palace Hotel, New Delhi

August 2009: Participated in HDFC-NCAER round-table discussion on Rural Housing “On Demand Kiosks: From Vision to Reality”.

Organised at: India International Centre, New Delhi

August 2009: Participated in a conference on “From Outlays to Outcomes: Getting Development from Development Expenditures”.

Organised by: Centre for Policy Research and the Centre for Development Finance, Institute for Financial Management and Research, Ambassador Hotel, New Delhi

May 13, 2009: Made a presentation in a workshop on “Evaluating Performance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act”.

Organised by: The Public Interest Foundation, India International Centre, New Delhi

R.K. SHUKLA

Selected Positions

Member

- Technical Advisor for the study, “Sumatra Investment and Trade Survey (SITS) of Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle: Enhancement of Sub-regional Cooperation in BIMPEAGA and IMT-GT”, Asian Development Bank, Manila (2008–09)
- Technical Expert for the study, “Comparative Insights on Consumption and Investment Behavior in China and India”, Yale School of Management, New Haven, CT (2008–09) Project
- Executive Member of Working Group NSS 65th Round, National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics (2008–09)
- India Expert and Technical Advisor to “Mobile Communication Technology: An International Study of the Impacts of Precautionary Measures on Risk Perception and Trust” undertaken by Forschungszentrum Juelich, Germany (2008–09)
- Visited Methodology Institute of London School of Economics as a regular visitor, November 2009

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

October 18, 2009: “Probability Sampling in India – The National Youth Readership Survey” London School of Economics, London.

Organised by: LSE Methodology Institute/ National Centre for Social Research (joint Seminar Series), London

October 12–13, 2009: Fourth joint EU-OECD workshop on “Business and Consumer Opinion Surveys”.

Organised by: European Commission, Brussels

September 7–8, 2009: Panel discussion on “The Public Understanding of Science and Technology and Environmental Sustainability”, The First Global Environmental Leaders International Symposium.

Organised by: International Conference Center, Hiroshima, Japan

August 18–19, 2009: Presentation on “The Economics of the Market” at the Tenth CII Annual Marketing Summit.

Organised by: CII, New Delhi

June 12–14, 2009: “The Great Indian Middle Class: An Analysis through their Purchasing Power”, paper presented at the International Seminar on Middle Class, held at Indian Council for Social Science Research (Western Regional Centre), Mumbai.

Organised by: Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

May 18, 2009: Launch Workshop of “National Youth Readership Survey, 2009” at India International Centre.

Organised by: NCAER, Delhi

April 10, 2009: “Public Understanding of Science in India” lecture delivered at Michigan State University and the International Center for the Advancement of Scientific Literacy.

Organised by: Michigan State University, United States

April 7, 2009: “The Great Indian Middle Class: Myth and Reality”, paper presented at Yale School of Management, New Haven, CT.

Organised by: Yale School of Management, New Haven, CT

April 3–4, 2009: “Economic Well-Being of Indian Consumer”, paper presented at “China-India Consumer Insight Conference”, Yale School of Management, New Haven, CT.

Organised by: Yale School of Management, New Haven, CT

KANHAIYA SINGH

Selected Position

Member

- Governing Body of Bharati College, University of Delhi

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

March 16–17, 2010: “Reforming International Monetary System”, paper presented at a conference on “The Future Global Reserve System: An Asian Perspective”.

Organised by: Earth Institute, Columbia University in partnership with the Asian Development Bank and Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo

November 28–29, 2009: “Government Budget Deficit and National Debt: Case of India”, paper presented at the “International Conference on Public Economics and Management”.

Organised by: Xiamen University, Xiamen, China

2009: “Reforming International Monetary System”, paper presented at a conference on “Asian Architecture and Global Governance”.

Organised by: Asian Development Bank, Manila

ANUSHREE SINHA

Selected Position

Member

- Working Group on National Sample Survey, Government of India, 67th Round (2009–10)

Lectures/ Presentations/ Major Conferences

December 14–15, 2009: Presented a paper titled, “Trade and Informal Economy” in Expert meeting on Assessing and Addressing the “Effects of Trade on Employment”.

Organised at: ILO, Geneva

August 31–September 1, 2009: Invited participant at the WTO-ILO workshop on “Current Research on Global Trade and Employment”.

Organised at: WTO, Geneva

July 27–28, 2009: Chaired session on “The Informal Sector in South Asia: Organisational Dynamics, Institutional Determinants, Interlinkages and Development” presented a paper titled, “Productivity of Indian Informal Workers: Do Global Impulses Matter?”

Organised at: Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi

July 7, 2009: Panelist at “National Consultation on Current Employment Strategies and Women’s Work” and presented paper titled, “Measuring Non Market Work: Contribution that Matters”.

Organised by: Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi

July 3, 2009: Panelist in a workshop on “Construction of Household Development/Vulnerability Index Mission Convergence, GNCTD”.

Organised at: Government of NCT of Delhi

April 16–17, 2009: Panelist in a workshop on “Gender Budgeting” for officers of public sector undertakings of Government of India.

Organised by: Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

Abbreviations/ Acronyms

ACET	Africa Centre for Economic Transformation
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ACMA	Automotive Component Manufacturers Association
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AERC	African Economic Research Consortium
AIC	Australia-India Council
AoA	Agreement on Agriculture
ARLP	Australia Rural Leadership Programme
ASCA	American School Counselor Association
ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
ASSOCHAM	Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry
BES	Business Expectations Survey
BIMPEAGA	Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area
BITS	Birla Institute of Technology and Science
BP	British Petroleum
CAC	Central Advisory Commission
CACP	Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
CASA	Current Accounts and Savings Accounts
CASE	Current Awareness in Economics
CASS	Centre for Asian Strategic Studies
CCI	Competition Commission of India
CCWE	Centre for China in the World Economy
CEFIR	Centre for Economic and Financial Research
CEPR	Centre for Economic Policy Research
CeRES	Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CPR	Centre for Policy Research
CPSE	Central Public Sector Enterprises
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CUTS	Consumer Unity and Trust Society
DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
DFID	Department for International Development (U.K.)
DRDO	Defence Research and Development Organisation

EABER	East Asia Bureau of Economic Research
EPC	Engineering Procurement and Construction
EPRB	Estate Planning for Retirement Benefits
EPW	Economic and Political Weekly
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GASAB	Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDN	Global Development Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
GMR	Giant Magneto Resistance
GNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GoI	Government of India
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HDFC	Housing Development Finance Corporation
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICC	Internet Chamber of Commerce
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICRIER	Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICWA	Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India
IDF	International Diabetes Federation
IDFC	Infrastructure Development Finance Company
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IHC	India Habitat Centre
IHDS	India Human Development Survey
IIC	India International Centre
IILM	International Institute for Learning in Management
IIPA	Indian Institute of Public Administration
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund

IMT-GT	Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPF	India Policy Forum
IPO	Initial Public Offering
IPRCC	International Poverty Reduction Center in China
IRDA	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISP	Indra Sagar Project
ITC	India Tobacco Company Limited
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IVBSS	Inland Vessel Building Subsidy Scheme
IWEP	Institute of World Economics and Politics
IWT	Inland Waterways Transportation
MDI	Management Development Institute
MISH	Market Information Survey of Households
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MRTS	Mass Rapid Transit System
MSP	Minimum Support Price
NAPRDY	National Action Plan for the Readership Development among the Youth
NAS	Network-Attached Storage
NBER	National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, MA)
NBT	National Book Trust
NCAER	National Council of Applied Economic Research
NCAP	National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research
NES	New Economic School, Moscow
NHAI	National Highways Authority of India
NHB	National Housing Bank
NIIT	National Institute of Information Technology
NIPFP	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy
NISTADS	National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NSHIE	National Survey on Household Income and Expenditure
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

ORF	Observer Research Foundation
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PIA	Project Impact Area
PRC	Population Research Centre
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RETA	Regional Educational Technology Assistance
RIS	Research and Information System for Developing Countries
SABER	South Asian Bureau of Economic Research
SAIS	School of Advanced International Studies
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SITS	Sumatra Investment and Trade Survey
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
TTI	Think Tank Initiative
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
ULIPs	Unit Linked Insurance Plan
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNU-WIDER	United Nations University-World Institute for Development Research
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UT	Union Territory
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WTTC	World Travel & Tourism Council





NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Parisila Bhawan 11 Indraprastha Estate New Delhi 110 002 India

T +91 11 2337 9861-3 F +91 11 2337 0164 E infor@ncaer.org W www.ncaer.org

