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INTRODUCTION

The Centre for Development Economics (CDE) was set up with a generous grant from the Ministry of Finance, Government of India as a research adjunct at the Delhi School of Economics (Department of Economics) to provide better research facilities to the faculty and students of the Department of Economics. It is a non-profit organization that supports research in all areas of Economics.

AIMS

- To conduct, promote and disseminate research;
- To sponsor economists from India and abroad to visit the Delhi School of Economics;
- To conduct regular conferences and workshops;
- To upgrade and maintain research infrastructure, including communication and computing facilities.
THE COUNCIL

- J V Meenakshi
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- Deepti Goel
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- Bimal Jalan
  Ex-Governor, Reserve Bank of India

- Kenneth J. Arrow
  Joan Kenney Professor of Economics;
  Professor of Operations Research,
  Emeritus; CHP/PCOR Fellow; and
  an FSI Senior Fellow by courtesy,
  Stanford University,
  Nobel Laureate in Economics (1972)

- Joseph E. Stiglitz
  University Professor,
  Columbia University,
  Former Senior Vice-President &
  Chief Economist, World Bank; and
  Nobel Laureate in Economics (2001)

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND

The Office Bearers of the Centre for Development Economics and the Head of the Department of Economics together with Chief Economic Advisor of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, constitute the Governing Council of the Endowment Fund.

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE CORPUS FUND

The Office Bearers of the Centre for Development Economics together with Secretary, Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, constitute the Governing Council of the Corpus Fund.
During 2014-15, members of the Centre continued their research in both theory and applied areas, as in the past, and have published in high-ranking international journals, books and edited volumes. They also disseminated their research by presenting papers and giving talks at conferences, workshops and seminars worldwide. The Centre continued to publish working papers and hosted several research projects, funded by Indian and international funding institutions/agencies.

The Centre organized its annual international conference Winter School during December 2014. Invited lectures were delivered by eminent economists Professor M. Scott Taylor (University of Calgary), Professor Thomas Sargent (Nobel Laureate 2011, New York University), Professor Kaushik Basu (Senior Vice-President and Chief Economist, The World Bank), and Professor Bina Agarwal (University of Manchester and Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi). In addition, nearly 45 faculty members, researchers and advanced Ph.D. scholars presented their research at the Conference.

The Centre continues to host Public Lectures and regular seminars as part of its research activities. The Centre also invited visitors from around the globe in the course of the year and continued to extend research support to a substantial number of Ph.D. students in the active and growing Ph.D. programme of the Department of Economics. A large number of summer travel fellowships were granted to masters students for conducting field surveys; some of their papers have been published.

Also, Professor Pami Dua, member of CDE, was elected as President of The Indian Econometric Society (TIES) for the year 2015-16. Professor Shreekant Gupta, member of CDE, was elected as Member of the Expert Group on National Air Quality Index, Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. He was also nominated as Member of Senate, Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, Delhi (IIITD).


**SHREEKANT GUPTA**


**SURENDER KUMAR**


**B. L. PANDIT**


**OM PRAKASH**


RAM SINGH


UDAY BHANU SINHA


“Foreign Entry, Acquisition Target and Host Country Welfare” (with Tarun Kabiraj), Manchester School, forthcoming.

ROHINI SOMANATHAN


“Information, Branding, Certification and Consumer Willingness to Pay for High Iron Pearl Millet: Evidence from Maharashtra” (with E. Birol, B. Karandikar and J. Rampal), International Conference on Agricultural Economist (ICAE), Milan, August 2015.

Lecture on “Economics of Antritrust (Competition) Policy”, Jindal Global University, Sonepat, November 2014.

Moderated discussion at a Workshop on 'Drugs Regulatory Reform in India', ICRIER, New Delhi, May 2015.

Two presentations on Indian Competition Policy at the Competition Law and Policy Workshop organized by HSE-Skolkovo Institute for Law and Development, National Research University Higher School of Economics (Russia) and Centre for Law, Economics and Society, University College London, at St Petersburg, Russia, June 2015.

"Caste Disparities, Discrimination and Affirmative Action: Comparing Gujarat and Tamil Nadu” at a workshop on 'Reservations in Education in India', South Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, organized by the South Asian Research and Information Institute, September 6, 2014.


Panelist at the launch of 'India and the MDGs: Towards a Sustainable Future for All', New Delhi, February 4, 2015.


Lecture on "Affirmative Action in India", Summer Institute on 'Ethnicity, Conflict and Inequality in Global Perspective', Brown University, June 16, 2015.


“Utilisation of ICDS Services and their Impact on Child Anthropometric Outcomes in Eastern India” (work with Nitya Mittal), University of Warwick, U.K., July 2015.

“Diet Quality and the Nutrition Transition in India” Plenary Address, International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Milan, Italy, August 2015.


“Use of Technology and Innovation in Promoting Good Governance”, Inaugural Address, Seminar on 'Good Governance', Cluster Innovation Centre, University of Delhi, December 2014.


“A Structural Macroeconometric Model for India”, Seminar on 'India's Macroeconomy', Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, February 2015.


“Research Conduct, Integrity and Ethics”, Workshop on 'Business Research Methods', Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi, May 2015.


“Policy Options for Addressing Climate Change: The Role of Integrated Assessment Models”, Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIITD), New Delhi, October 16, 2014.

“Implications of the IPCC AR5 Report for UNFCCC Negotiations and Mitigation Options in AFOLU (Agriculture Forest and Other Land Use)”, CSE Media Briefing, organised by Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, November 6-7, 2014.


“Integrating Economic Instruments with Emission Regulations: The Road Not Taken”, Workshop on 'Diesel Price Deregulation and its Implications for Dieselisation of the Automobile Sector', organized by Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, November 28, 2014.


“Climate Change and Asia: Impacts and Response”, LKY School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, June 2, 2015.

Invited Participant at Hong Kong Roundtable on Private Sector Financing for Sustainable Transport organised by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung & Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport, Hong Kong, June 4-5, 2015.


SUNIL KANWAR


“The Market Valuation of Innovation: The Case of Indian Manufacturing”, University of Malaya (Department of Economics), December 1, 2014.


“The Market Valuation of Innovation: The Case of Indian Manufacturing”, University of Kassel (Department of Economics), June 24, 2015.


R. N. PRADHAN

“India's Exports of High Technology Products”, Utkal University (Department of Economics), Bhubaneswar, January 22, 2015.

OM PRAKASH

“The Indian Coinage and Monetary System in the Early Modern Period” (Keynote Address), Conference on 'Currencies of Commerce in the Greater Indian Ocean World', MacGill University, Montreal, Canada, April 23 - 24, 2015.

World Economic History Congress, Kyoto, Japan, August 3 – 7, 2015.

RAM SINGH

“Litigation over Compensation under Eminent Domain”, South Asian University, New Delhi, October 30, 2014.


ROHINI SOMANATHAN

“Aggregation, Ideology and Social Orderings”, Princeton University, September 13, 2014.

“School Meals and Student Outcomes in Delhi”, NEUPA, Delhi, November 5, 2014.


“Community Contracts: An Experimental Investigation of Rule Formation in Indian Villages”, Azim Premji University, Bangalore, January 8, 2015.


“An Experimental Investigation of Rule Formation in Indian Villages”, Graduate Institute, Geneva, April 14, 2015.

“An Experimental Investigation of Rule Formation in Indian Villages”, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, April 21, 2015.


“An Experimental Investigation of Rule Formation in Indian Villages”, University of Goettingen, July 6, 2015.

Continuing from reports of previous years

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Working Papers from No. 80 onwards are downloadable from our website http://www.cdedse.org
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMETRIC INDIA LINK MODEL

Project Coordinators: Pami Dua (CDE) & N. R. Bhanumurthy (NIPFP)
Research Associate: Lokendra Kumawat (Ramjas College)
Adviser: V. Pandit (Sri Sathya Sai University)

The following activities were undertaken during the year 2014-15:

(a) Updation of the model.
(b) Release of India-LINK Macroeconomic Outlook for 2014-15 (October 2014) in the World Project LINK International Meeting held in New York during October 22-24, 2014. This was presented by Pami Dua.

NOPOOR PROJECT on 'Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty'

Project Coordinator: Ashwini Deshpande
Funded by: European Union through Research Institute for Development (IRD), Paris

The EU-funded research project NOPOOR – Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty – is set up to generate new knowledge on the nature and extent of poverty in developing countries. More than 100 scientists from all over the world are exploring new areas and innovative methods to improve living conditions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The project brings new knowledge to policymakers around the globe and complements the EU’s agenda with consultations, guidance notes and policy briefs. The inclusive research design takes in important poverty alleviation stakeholders – donors and beneficiaries, civil society and researchers, development practitioners and media.

A team of researchers from the Centre for Development Economics is undertaking nine research studies under the NOPOOR project, details of which are as follows.

Education and Social Mobility
(Principal Investigator: Ashwini Deshpande)

This study seeks to examine the role of education in promoting social mobility in India. Studies in a variety of contexts show that education enhances earning capacities of individuals and that each additional year of education has a positive effect on the wage earned. This suggests that acquiring more education, ceteris paribus, would play a significant role in upward mobility of individuals.
However, in many contexts, the relationship between family background and educational opportunity is strong and therefore, education could actually reinforce social inequalities by social class, caste or religion and multiple dimensions of inequality might reinforce each other, with the result that disadvantaged groups might remain disadvantaged across multiple generations. The project will investigate, one, if the association between class/social group of origin and education changed over time and two, to what extent is the association between class of origin and destination mediated through education?

A retrospective primary survey was undertaken in Delhi. The survey concluded in January 2015, where we tracked male students who graduated from high school in 2003. These individuals have been out of high school for over a decade, and the survey asks them detailed questions about their educational and occupational history. We have a preliminary analysis of the data, which has been presented in three workshops.

**Affirmative Actions in Institutions of Higher Education in India**  
(Principal Investigator: Ashwini Deshpande)

This component of the project focuses on the question of whether affirmative action could serve as an instrument of social mobility for members of marginalized and disadvantaged groups. We have done another survey to track affirmative action beneficiaries, which has collected both quantitative as well as qualitative information. We are also analyzing the implementation of affirmative action in education and employment using secondary data.

**Dimensions of Inequality and Mobility in India**  
(Principal Investigator: Rohini Somanathan)

This project encompasses a set of inter-related studies exploring decision-making processes that influence inequality. An important goal of the project is to contrast two types of potential policy interventions; those that expand knowledge of individual decisions makers and those that encourage collective action. An example of the first type of intervention is a study conducted in rural Rajasthan in which villages were placed in 5 different treatment arms and treated families received varying amounts of information on the quality of schools attended by their children and their performance on cognitive tests. An example of the second is a study of Self-Help Groups in India which examines how their composition (in terms of both wealth and social background) influences their ability to survive and influence village outcomes. Collaborators in studies included in the project are Farzana Afridi, Danielle Allen, Jean-Marie Baland, Bidisha Barooah, Karla Hoff, Rajiv Sethi and Michael Walton.
Do Gender, Caste and Political Affiliation Impact Public Accountability and the Quality of Poverty Alleviation Programmes?

(Principal Investigator: Farzana Afridi)
Completed and final report submitted to NOPOOR.

Using cross-sectional survey data and a panel of official social audit reports, we present rigorous analysis of the impact of village council headship quotas for women on corruption and on the quality of delivery of a large scale, rural poverty alleviation program in India. Our paper is the first to shed light on how governance and corruption evolve from the time women elected leaders in reserved seats assume office (2006) and towards the end of their tenure (up to 2010) and thus as newly elected women leaders accumulate political and administrative experience. The timing of the relevant election overlaps almost exactly with the roll out of the public program (2006) and enables us to study short and long term program implementation with the characteristics of the village council (including the council head) unchanged. Specifically, we are able to demonstrate (a) whether newly elected women leaders in reserved seats initially perform worse; (b) whether they partly catch up, fully catch up or eventually outperform (male) leaders in unreserved seats and (c) the time it takes for such partial catch up, full catch up or overtake to occur. We identify the causal impact of female leadership on corruption over the tenure of the village council head by studying the interaction between the nation-wide policy of randomly reserving one-third of village council headships for women and the implementation of India's most ambitious poverty alleviation program to date - the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) - in the state of Andhra Pradesh. First, using cross-sectional survey data we analyze whether corruption in program registration and the quality of program delivery differ by village council reservation status. Second, we use official audit reports covering a five year period to build a village-level panel dataset with in-depth information on corruption in program delivery. We can thus explore whether any early setbacks, evident in the cross-section, recede and improve through learning-by-doing and the accumulation of experience over the duration of women reserved council heads' time in office. Unlike any previous study, we measure a variety of corruption outcomes, including irregularities in the receipt of wage payments by beneficiaries (e.g. bribes and impersonations) and in material expenditures on program projects (e.g. ghost projects and bribes). Given that women's status in south India (viz. Andhra Pradesh) is relatively favourable, our estimates are likely to represent a lower bound of the 'costs' of political reservations: catching up may take considerably longer in settings where gender disparities are more deeply entrenched e.g. in large, north-Indian states. The variation in women's performance during their tenure highlights the importance of timing of measurement of relevant outcomes in efforts to evaluate the impacts of political reservations using cross-sectional data. Our study also highlights the need for more research addressing the dynamic aspects of political gender quotas in developing countries. These findings underline the need for capacity building and institutional support to reduce corruption and make women's political participation and affirmative action policies more effective.
Exploring the Dimensions and Dynamics of Indian Urban Poverty: Multidimensional and Political Aspects
(Principal Investigator: Sugata Bag)

Survey for all the three cities were completed in October 2014. Data cleaning and analysis are going on. We have completed our first working paper from this project. The title of the paper is "A Comparative Study of Living Conditions in Slums of Three Metro Cities in India". The authors of this paper are Sugata Bag (DSE; corresponding author), Suman Seth (University of Leeds) and Anish Gupta (University of Delhi). The aforementioned paper was presented at the CAGE Conference of University of Warwick in June 2015, at the OPHI Summer School on Multi-dimensional Poverty (held in George Town University, Washington DC) in August 2015 by Sugata Bag and at DSA Conference of University of Bath, UK in September 2015 by Suman Seth. With the inputs received from these conferences, we are in the process of incorporating them in the paper and preparing to submit a revised version for publication in journals very soon.

Decomposing Changes in the Indian Rural Wage Distribution
(Principal Investigator: Deepti Goel)
Co-authors on the paper: Rene Morissette and Shantanu Khanna
Completed and final report submitted to NOPOOR.

The motivation of this study is to understand whether rapid rates of economic growth seen in the post liberalization era have been accompanied by increasing or decreasing inequality. According to the erstwhile Planning Commission of the Government of India, in 2004-05, almost 26 and 42 percent of the urban and rural populations, respectively, were below the poverty line. Increase in inequality would be particularly concerning if poorer sections of the population were becoming worse off. In this paper we use two rounds of the employment-unemployment survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12 to study wage earners. We find that Inequality as measured by real earnings declined in rural India over the seven year period between 2004-05 and 2011-12. Our analysis shows that this decrease in inequality is mainly driven by an increase in labor market returns to traits embodied in the workforce.

Localized Power Structures, Conflict and Poverty
(Principal Investigator: Anirban Kar)

This work is a contribution toward identifying the impact of “local” institutions on development-related outcomes both at the level of villages as well as the levels of households based on primary data collected by ourselves. We took 36 villages in the states of Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh—12 in each of these states—in India as the sites for our observation and data collection. We quantify nature of institutions from data on the day-to-day interactions of agents
in the spheres of economy, society and politics. The aspect of institution we focus on is the structure of multidimensional dependence in these spheres: whether such dependence is concentrated on a few “powerful” entities (called 'local elites') dominating over a large number of households or whether this is distributed in a sufficiently diffuse manner.

Our Preliminary findings are as follows:

1) Existence or otherwise of local elites—holding strong dependence in spheres of day-to-day activities from a sizeable number of households in a village—is an illuminating marker of the nature of local institution, especially localized power.

2) Both elite villages - those consisting of at least one local elite - and non-elite villages exist in the three states in India to which we confined our data collection.

3) Presence of local elites in a village is associated with relatively lower magnitude of development in the village in terms of several common development indicators.

4) Local elites influence the access to NREGS employment in favour of their clients (those who are dependent on local elites)

THE SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS

Principal Investigators : Ashwini Deshpande (CDE)
Christopher Ksoll (University of Ottawa)
Annemie Maertens (University of Sussex)
Alain Desrochers (University of Ottawa)
Abu Shonchoy (University of Tokyo/IDE-JETRO)

Funded by : Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Canada

Over 700 million adults worldwide are illiterate, the vast majority women. For decades, governments have been implementing adult literacy programs to reap the supposed benefits of adult literacy -- but the available evidence suggests that such literacy programs are, in general, not very effective. The first objective of this research is to provide rigorous evidence on the effectiveness a computer-based adult literacy programs in India, called Tara Akshar. In collaboration with the NGO Development Alternatives, we implemented a randomized control trial. The comparison of participant and non-participant literacy outcomes allows for a rigorous analysis of the impacts of technology-based adult literacy programs. We find that Tara Akshar has significant impacts on adult literacy, and that this is true as well in comparison with other literacy programs. The first paper from the project, (authored by Ashwini Deshpande, Alain Desrochers,
Christopher Ksoll and Abu Schonchoy) is close to being submitted to a peer-reviewed journal.

The second objective of this research is to analyze the socioeconomic impacts of literacy. The existing body of research - largely based on cross-sectional analysis - suggests that women's literacy in particular is important for a wide variety of socioeconomic outcomes, among them children's education and empowerment. Yet, most of this literature has difficulties attributing the observed outcomes to literacy itself because literate individuals tend to have many other attributes that are different from illiterate individuals. By studying changes in outcomes for individuals who become neo-literate relative to a control group, we can credibly identify the impacts of adult literacy on socioeconomic outcomes. We are particularly interested in mechanisms through which women's choices and actions might change.

The project envisages several papers examining mechanisms and pathways from women's literacy to various outcomes. The first of these is close to completion. Titled “The value of literacy beyond reading” (Ashwini Deshpande, Christopher Ksoll, Annemie Maertens), it shows that literacy increases women's knowledge and self-confidence about this knowledge. In a “knowledge game” which tests for basic geography, politics, arithmetic, health and logic, respondents assigned to the Tara Akshar literacy program answer 50 percent more questions correctly. In a second phase of this activity, women are then confronted with two answers to the same questions, one of which is correct and the other false. We find that women are more confident in the answers they gave (correctly). Neo-literate women are less likely to switch from a correct answer to an incorrect answer.

Another paper by Christopher Ksoll and Annemie Maertens investigates cognitive aspects of the literacy program by analyzing whether neo-literates are more or less likely to make choices that are rational. The paper measures three dimensions of rationality, first whether women's choices are consistent with transitive preferences, second whether they are internally consistent in risk choices and third, whether they comply with the dominance requirement (i.e. that women choose outcomes that dominate other outcomes in terms of payoffs). The paper finds no impact on consistency, but does find that literate women are more likely to make rational choices.
DISAGGREGATED INDUSTRY LEVEL PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS FOR INDIA: A KLEMS APPROACH

Principal Investigator: K. L. Krishna (CDE)
Co-Investigators:
- B. N. Goldar (Institute of Economic Growth)
- Deb Kusum Das (University of Delhi)
- Suresh Agarwal (University of Delhi)
- Abdul Azeez Erumban
  (Conference Board, Brussels)

Funded by: Reserve Bank of India

This research project aims at measurement and analysis of factor productivity in 27 industries comprising the Indian Economy from the year 1980-81 onwards. Productivity at broad sectoral level and aggregate economy level will also be studied. In each industry, five factors of productivity, namely capital (K), labour (L), energy (E), materials (M), and services (S) are distinguished. The KLEMS productivity methodology developed by Professor Dale Jorgenson (Harvard University, Cambridge, USA) and his associates, as part of the World KLEMS Initiative and implemented in many countries across the globe is being exploited for the Indian economy. Data sets on measures of output and factor inputs for the years 1980-81 onwards are being constructed for the 27 industries, broad sectors and the total economy, using official data sources, such as NAS (National Accounts Statistics), ASI (Annual Survey of Industries), NSS Employment-Unemployment Surveys, for use in the project. This is a three year project, 2015 to 2017, funded by the Reserve Bank of India. The first half-yearly report on the work done was sent to the Reserve Bank of India in July 2015.

DOES CHOICE OF PROCUREMENT CONTRACT MATTER FOR COST AND QUALITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE?

Principal Investigator: Ram Singh

Funded by: International Growth Centre (IGC),
  London School of Economics, U.K.

The study under this project will compare performance of different types of contracts used for procurement of national highways in India, with respect to project costs, and quality of road services for completed national highways. The study is expected to have considerable policy implications for the context-specific design of the 'Public Private Partnerships' (PPP) projects. Therefore, the findings of the study will be of interest to all of the stakeholders – project planners, designers, government officials, investors, creditors as well as private partners. Specifically, the focus of the study will be on the following issues:

a) The effect of the degree of risk allocated to private sector on project costs and quality of roads.

b) The effect of the contract duration on project costs and the quality.

c) Relative performance of different types contracts with respect to project costs and quality of roads.
d) Performance of PPP contracts relative to traditional procurement contracts with respect to cost and quality of roads.

EVALUATING FOOD PRICE CHANGES AND THEIR IMPACT ON DIETARY QUALITY AMONG RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN INDIA

Principal Investigator : J. V. Meenakshi
Funded by : International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

The principal objective of this work is to examine the extent to which movements in relative prices have played a role in influencing the composition of diets, particularly in rural India. This is important particularly because it appears that rural India is seeing the co-existence of both undernutrition and obesity. The work on this project so far has focused on building the data base for analysing trends in food consumption using the NSS consumer expenditure surveys from 1983 to 2011/12. Food consumption data, converted into calorie and micronutrient equivalents, have been disaggregated in several ways, including (a) By food group (Cereals and cereal substitutes; meat, eggs, fish and dairy; fats, oils and sugars; pulses and vegetables; etc) (b) By regions within India based on cropping/consumption patterns and (c) By income (total expenditure) tercile group, separately for rural and urban areas. Analysis of these trends to understand changes in diet quality is still underway.
CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED DURING 2014-15

WINTER SCHOOL 2014

The Centre for Development Economics in association with the Department of Economics at the Delhi School of Economics organized its annual international conference 'Winter School 2014' during 15-17 December 2014.

The conference consisted of two parts. The first part consisted of a series of expository lectures by invited eminent economists in their fields of expertise. The second part consisted of short presentations of current research papers by junior faculty and advanced research scholars from India and abroad.

Invited speakers for Winter School 2014 were Professor M. Scott Taylor (University of Calgary, Canada), Professor Thomas Sargent (Nobel Laureate 2011, New York University, USA), Professor Kaushik Basu (Sr. Vice-President and Chief Economist, World Bank) and Professor Bina Agarwal (University of Manchester and Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi).

Research papers were presented by junior faculty and research students from many different institutions – such as the World Bank, George Washington University (USA), Georgetown University (USA), Monash University (Australia), University of Oxford (UK), University of Exeter (UK), University of Illinois Urbana-Campaign (USA), Toulouse School of Economics (France), University of Capetown (South Africa), IIT Stuart School of Business (USA), Maastricht University (The Netherlands), Aarhus University (Denmark), University of Nottingham (UK), University of Connecticut (USA), Sam Houston State University (USA), Nanyang Technological University (Singapore), Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore), Indian Statistical Institute (Kolkata), Indian Statistical Institute (Delhi), Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (Mumbai), Assam University, Institute of Economic Growth (Delhi), Delhi School of Economics, and various colleges of the University of Delhi, , Jawaharlal Nehru University (Delhi), Indian Institute of Management (Lucknow), Jadavpur University (Kolkata), Jamia Millia Islamia (Delhi), Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (Kolkata), National Institute of Public Finance & Policy (Delhi), Indian School of Business (Hyderabad), Salesian College (Siliguri) and Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University (Belur).

The Centre for Development gratefully acknowledges the generous financial support from Export-Import Bank of India for Winter School 2014.
The Centre in association with the Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, organized seven Public Lectures during the year.

Professor Abhijit Banerjee (MIT) delivered two lectures on “Credit Access and the Poor”. These were held on November 20, 2014.

Sir Partha Dasgupta (University of Cambridge) delivered a lecture on “Well-Being and Wealth”. This was organized as Second UNESCO MGIEP Distinguished Lecture in association with Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (MGIEP).

Professor D. Daniel Sokol (University of Florida Levin College of Law) delivered a lecture on “New Issues at the Interface of Competition (Antitrust) Policy and Intellectual Property: The Internet, Patents, and On-line Sales”. This was held on March 02, 2015.

Dr. Arvind Subramanian (Chief Economic Adviser, Government of India) delivered a lecture on “The Economic Survey of India, 2014-15”. This was held on March 03, 2015.

Professor Francois Bourguignon (Chair of Knowledge against Poverty, College De France) delivered a lecture on “The Globalisation of Inequality”. This was held on April 23, 2015.

Professor James K. Boyce (Director, Program on Development, Peace building, and the Environment at Political Economy Research Institute and Professor, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA) delivered a lecture on “Climate Bonus: Designing Climate Policy as if the Present Generation Matters”. This was held on April 27, 2015.

Professor Christophe Jaffrelot [Research Director, CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) and South Asian Politics and History at Sciences Po (Paris)] delivered a lecture on “The 'Gujarat Model' – Revisited”. This was held on August 13, 2015.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO RESEARCH STUDENTS

The Centre awarded financial support to eleven Ph.D. students of the Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics as part of the utilization of Corpus Fund received from the Ministry of Finance, Government of India during 2014-15. Among these, Smriti Sharma, was awarded her Ph.D. degree for her work on “Three Essays on Disadvantage and Discrimination in Contemporary India”.

Under the Krishna Raj Fellowships Programme (funded by Sameeksha Trust), ten groups of students from the Departments of Economics and Sociology at the Delhi School of Economics were selected and provided fellowships to carry out field surveys during the summer of 2014. These ten projects were selected from a set of sixteen applications received initially.

The ten survey reports include:

**Circuits of Authenticity: Parsi Food, Identity and Globalization in 21st Century Bombay**
Anirudh Raghavan, Syeda Asia and Vanshika Singh (Sociology). This paper was subsequently published in the Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. L, No. 31, August 01, 2015.

**A Complete Study of Rickshaws and Electric Rickshaws in Delhi**
Aakash Kalyani, Ankit Kumar, Akshay Verma and Orville Dustin Mondal (Economics)

**A Polyandrous Society in Transition: A Case Study of Jaunsar-Barwar**
Nargis Jahan, Indrani Talukdar and Shruti Choudhary (Sociology)

**The 'God-Makers' of Kolkata: Can Improved Infrastructure Mitigate the Misery of Artisans in Kumartuli?**
Shomak Chakrabarti, Vinayak Iyer, Rajarshi Bhowal and Shakya Sengupta (Economics)

**Impact of MGNREGS on Women Empowerment: A Case Study of Sitapur District of Uttar Pradesh**
Aastha Malhotra, Palak Suri, Abhirupa Das and Riya Kejriwal (Economics)

**Evaluating the Section 12(1)(c) of RTE in Delhi**
Kriti Arora, Mahima, Nikita Yadav, Siddhant Madan and Sumit Abhishek (Economics)

**Changing Marriage Practices: A Study of Marriage Pattern Amongst the Jaiswars**
Anjul Chaudhari and Nikita Yadav (Sociology)

**Narratives of Loss in a Post-Riot Society**
Angelina Chamuah and Suparba Sil (Sociology)

**Unraveling the Water Demand Conundrum in Rural Punjab: Analysis of the Socio-Economic Factors Affecting Take-up Rate of R.O. Water**
Aruna Arora, Ishu Thakur, Manisha Jain, Raj Anmol Singh Garg and Raman Goel (Economics)

**Wall Art and the Politics of Space: A Case Study of Delhi**
Jayati Narain, Neha Lal, Sara Suri and Yashi Srivastava (Sociology)
PROFESSOR SURESH TENDULKAR MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Centre, on the recommendations of the Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics awarded the Professor Suresh Tendulkar Memorial Scholarships to two students of M.A. (Economics): Pranati Dang [M.A. (Final)] and Ankur Jindal [M.A. (Previous)] during the academic year 2014-15. These scholarships were paid out of the Endowment created with the contributions of family of Late Professor Suresh Tendulkar, Professor T. A. Bhavani (Institute of Economic Growth and student of Professor Tendulkar) and a group of M.A. students belonging to the batch of 1981.
## The following seminars were organized by the Centre during 2014-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>SPEAKER</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 4, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Sabastian Vollmer</strong> University of Gottingen</td>
<td>Monks, Gents and Industrialists: The Long Run Impact of the Dissolution of the English Monasteries</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 18, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Dean Spears</strong> Rice Institute and CDE</td>
<td>Revealed Preference for Open Defecation: Evidence from a New Survey in Rural North India</td>
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<td>September 19, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Joachim Betz</strong> German Institute of Global and Area Studies</td>
<td>International Monetary and Financial Order</td>
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<td>September 25, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Diane Coffey</strong> Princeton University and CDE</td>
<td>Maternal Nutrition in India &amp; Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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<td>October 16, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Ram Singh</strong> Delhi School of Economics</td>
<td>Competing Under Uncertainty</td>
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<td>October 21, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Kamal Saggi</strong> Vanderbilt University, Nashville</td>
<td>Compulsory Licensing and Patent Protection: A North-South Perspective</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 28, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Balbir Sihag</strong> University of Massachusetts, Lowell</td>
<td>Kautilya on Engineering Shared Prosperity</td>
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<td>October 30, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Rohini Somanathan</strong> Delhi School of Economics</td>
<td>Community contracts – An experimental investigation of rule formation in Indian villages</td>
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<td>November 3, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Vijayendra Rao</strong> The World Bank</td>
<td>The Anatomy of Failure: An Ethnography of a Randomized Trial to Deepen Democracy in Rural India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 7, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Esther Duflo</strong> MIT</td>
<td>The Value of Regulatory Discretion: Estimates from Environmental Inspections in India</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 11, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Rajnish Kumar</strong> Queen’s University, Belfast</td>
<td>Resource Allocation in a Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 13, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Aparajita Dasgupta</strong> Population Council</td>
<td>Can the Major Public Works Policy Buffer Negative Shocks in Early Childhood?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 27, 2014</td>
<td><strong>Tridip Ray</strong> ISL, Delhi</td>
<td>Public versus Private Provisioning: Role of Education and Political Participation</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 3, 2014</td>
<td><strong>William A. Masters</strong> Tufts University</td>
<td>Does market access protect children against poor health conditions at birth?</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 22, 2015</td>
<td><strong>Bhaskar Dutta</strong> University of Warwick</td>
<td>Rumours</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 29, 2015</td>
<td><strong>Marcelo Abreu</strong> Catholic Pontifical University of Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>India as a creditor: sterling balances, 1940-1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 5, 2015</td>
<td><strong>Sudhir A. Shah</strong> Delhi School of Economics</td>
<td>Comparative riskiness of random vector outcomes</td>
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<td>DATE</td>
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<td>February 12, 2015</td>
<td>Sumeet Patil School of Public Health, UC Berkeley and, NEERMAN (Mumbai)</td>
<td>The Gap between Assumptions and Truth: Findings from Two Randomized Control Trials of Sanitation Programs in Odisha and Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 26, 2015</td>
<td>Lore Vandwalle Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva</td>
<td>Saving by Default: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Rural India</td>
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<td>March 5, 2015</td>
<td>Soumendu Sarkar ISI, Delhi</td>
<td>Mechanism Design for Land Acquisition</td>
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<td>March 11, 2015</td>
<td>Hans-Bernd Scafer Bucerius Law School, Hamburg</td>
<td>Economic considerations on Taking and Land Acquisition: Perspectives from German Constitutional law</td>
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<td>March 12, 2015</td>
<td>Ratul Lahkar Ashoka University, Haryana</td>
<td>Aspiration, Learning and Social Change</td>
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<td>March 19, 2015</td>
<td>Rahul Goel IIT, Delhi</td>
<td>Evolution of On-Road Vehicle Exhaust Emissions in Delhi</td>
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<td>April 9, 2015</td>
<td>Pulapre Balakrishnan Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram &amp; Visitor, CDE</td>
<td>Recent Research on Growth in India: Some Questions and Some Answers</td>
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<td>April 30, 2015</td>
<td>Sabyasachi Kar Institute of Economic Growth</td>
<td>Economic Institutions and Growth Episodes</td>
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<td>May 6, 2015</td>
<td>Tarun Jain Indian School of Business, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Social Norms and Governance: The Behavioral Response to Female Leadership</td>
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<td>May 14, 2015</td>
<td>Monica Jain International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington D.C.</td>
<td>Effect of Material Time Use on Food Intake of Young Children in Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 20, 2015</td>
<td>Federico Etro University of Venice</td>
<td>A General Theory of Endogenous Market Structures (and the Addilog Model of Trade)</td>
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<td>July 23, 2015</td>
<td>Ram Sevak Dubey Montclair State University</td>
<td>Ramsey Equilibrium with Liberal Borrowing</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 30, 2015</td>
<td>Sanchari Roy University of Sussex</td>
<td>Sex Workers, Self-Image and Stigma: Evidence from Kolkata Brothels</td>
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<td>August 4, 2015</td>
<td>Utteeyo Dasgupta Wagner College, NY</td>
<td>De Gustibus Non Est Disputandum: An Experimental Investigation</td>
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<td>August 6, 2015</td>
<td>Debasis Mishra ISI, Delhi</td>
<td>On the Optimality of the Green Laffont Mechanism</td>
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<td>August 19, 2015</td>
<td>Hazel Moir Australian National University</td>
<td>Why Economists Need to Take an Interest in Patent Policy?</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 27, 2015</td>
<td>Rohini Somanathan &amp; Parikshit Ghosh Delhi School of Economics</td>
<td>The Lottery of Life and Policy Persistence</td>
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COMPUTING FACILITIES

The Centre has well-equipped computer labs with software and hardware for meeting the research and training needs of M.A., M.Phil and Ph.D. programmes of the Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics.

The Centre has acquired wide range of statistical and econometric software packages such as: Stata, E-Views, Shazam, RATS, NLOGIT, and MICROFIT. It has access to various online and offline databases including National Sample Survey (NSS), National Accounts Statistics of India, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Census of India and Prowess.

LIBRARY

The Centre maintains a mini library, which consists of specialized research resources including collection of published material and data sources related to economic research.

VISITORS & FELLOWS

The following scholars visited Centre during the year 2014-15:

- **M. Scott Taylor**, *University of Calgary, Canada*
- **Thomas Sargent**, *New York University, USA*
- **Swapan Dasgupta**, *Dalhousie University, Canada*
- **Kaustav Das**, *University of Exeter, UK*
- **Rajnish Kumar**, *Queen's University, Belfast, UK*
- **Jean-Marie Baland**, *University of Namur, Belgium*
- **Lore Vandewalle**, *Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland*
- **Pulapre Balakrishnan**, *Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala*
- **Dean Spears**, *Princeton University, USA*
- **Diane Coffey**, *Princeton University, USA*
- **Utteeyo Dasgupta**, *Wagner College, NY, USA*
OFFICE STAFF – AUGUST 2015

- Surjeet Singh
  Manager
- Rajesh Papnai
  Sr. Office Assistant
- Ashok Kumar
  Jr. Office Assistant
- Sanjeev Sharma
  Sr. Systems Administrator
- Mritunjay Singh Bisht
  Office Assistant

FINANCE & ACCOUNTS

- Finance & Accounts
- Auditors
  : Jayaraman & Co.
    Chartered Accountants
    V. K. Krishna Menon Bhawan
    9, Bhagwan Das Road
    New Delhi 110001
  : Khanna & Annadhanam
    Chartered Accountants
    3/7B, Second Floor,
    Asaf Ali Road,
    New Delhi 110002