



Since 1958

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF LABOUR ECONOMICS
CELEBRATING DIAMOND JUBILEE

60th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

19-21 DECEMBER 2018
Mumbai, India

ORGANISED by



**Indira Gandhi Institute of
Development Research**

www.igidr.ac.in

The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) is a professional association of researchers, scholars and other stakeholders interested in the area of labour, employment and development cfi itneics setomorp yteicoS ehT .seussi studies of labour markets, employment, employment relations and related issues and disseminates knowledge. It publishes a quarterly, peer-reviewed journal "The Indian Journal of LabourEconomics" (IJLE), which is now in its 61st year of publication. Promoting and featuring dna ruobal no seiduts cfiitneics employment issues, the journal is co-published with Springer. More information on the journal is available on www.isleijle.org



The Indian Society of Labour Economics

60th Annual Conference

19-21 December 2018, Mumbai, India

The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) is pleased to announce its 60th Annual Conference to be held in Mumbai during 19-21 December 2018. This Conference which commemorates the Diamond Jubilee year of the formation of ISLE is being organised by the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai. *Professor Kaushik Basu, C Marks Professor, Cornell University and former Chief Economist and Senior Vice President, The World Bank, is the Conference President.* Dr. C. Veeramani, Professor, IGIDR and Mr. Jai Mohan Pandit, Registrar, IGIDR and are the Co-Organising Secretaries of the Conference.

Conference Themes

Theme I: Emerging Labour Markets and Employment Challenges

Theme II: Inequality in Labour Markets and Wellbeing

Theme III: World of Work and Women

Dates to Remember

Last Date for Submission of Papers: **1 October 2018**

Communication about Acceptance of Papers: **22 October 2018**

Last Date for Registration: **20 November 2018**

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

- The papers should be submitted online by creating an account at www.isleijle.org/60isleconference. Alternatively, the papers may be emailed to conference.isle@gmail.com.
- *Papers on India as well as other countries and regions are welcome.* International participants are requested to submit their papers as soon as possible to avoid any delay in visa processing.
- Length of the paper should not exceed 8000 words and should adhere to the current style of writing of The Indian Journal of Labour Economics (IJLE). For further details, please visit <http://www.springer.com/economics/journal/41027>
- All papers should include a summary of 500 -750 words. The summaries of all accepted papers will be compiled into a publication which will be distributed among the Conference participants, along with a CD containing the selected papers. These summaries will also be put up on the ISLE website.
- Selected papers presented in the Conference will be published, after peer-review and revision, in the subsequent issues of Indian Journal of Labour Economics (IJLE). Those who would like their papers to be published in the journal may send their revised papers after Conference to the Editor of the Indian Journal of Labour Economics (IJLE) at <http://www.springer.com/economics/journal/41027> or, alternately, to the Editor, IJLE at isle.ijle@gmail.com.

- Authors must ensure that their submissions are original. Please note that all papers will be screened for plagiarism and accordingly accepted or rejected. Further, authors are solely responsible for violation with respect to plagiarism.

Best Paper Awards and Fellowship

Every year ISLE gives two best paper awards - Ruddar Datt Memorial Award and Sanjay Thakur Young Labour Economist Award- and one fellowship - Surjit Singh Fellowship- to young scholars below 40 years. For further details, visit: www.isleijle.org/60isleconference

Travel Support and Grant

The ISLE does not have any regular source of funding. Each year, it is able to raise only limited resources. As such, except for some select keynote/invited paper writers and resource persons, who are either superannuated or cannot manage their travel cost, travel support is not provided to the delegates.

However, ISLE awards Travel Grant to a few select young scholars from India aged 35 years or below (employed below the level of Lecturer/ Assistant Professor) whose papers have been selected for presentations in the conference. The grant amount will cover only AC three-tier train fare and registration fee. For further details, visit: www.isleijle.org/60isleconference

Panel Proposals

The conference hosts a number of panels during the course of the conference and as a part of the pre-conference event. Proposals for the same are invited. Each panel proposal should contain the following:

- Title of the panel and a description of the panel's theme
- Titles, authors and abstracts (around 500 words) of the papers to be presented
- Names, affiliations and short biographies (100-150 words) of the proposed presenters and discussants/commentators
- Name and contact information of the panel organiser

Note: A panel session will comprise of 4 – 5 paper presentations. The organisers/coordinators of each Panel Session are expected to be in charge of the Panel Discussion, including raising resources for speakers' travel and other expenditure. The panel proposals may be emailed to conference.isle@gmail.com by **31 August 2018**.

REGISTRATION FOR PARTICIPATION

| Participation Category | With Accommodation | | Without Accommodation |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Delegate | Accompanying Person | Delegate |
| India (INR) | 5000 | 4000 | 2500 |
| Developing Countries (US \$) | 175 | 150 | 100 |
| Other Countries (US \$) | 300 | 250 | 150 |

- 50% concession on registration is available to students and scholars who are not employed or for those employed as research assistants and associates (below the level of Assistant Professor/Lecturer)
- The registration fee for the Conference includes payment towards a conference kit (comprising the summaries of all the papers presented at the Conference, a CD of the papers, copies of keynote papers and other lectures delivered at the Conference, a conference bag, stationery, etc.), modest accommodation, meals and transportation between the place of accommodation (arranged by the organisers) and the venue.
- Accommodation would not be available for those registering after the deadline of 20 November 2018. On-the spot registration will be allowed only for those seeking participation without accommodation.
- ISLE Membership is mandatory for participation in the Conference. The Conference registration fee does not include the ISLE membership fee, which needs to be paid separately.

ISLE MEMBERSHIP

- All participants should acquire the membership (Annual or Life) of the Indian Society of Labour Economics to be able to attend the Conference. However, life membership is a privileged category and requires prior approval of the ISLE Secretariat for which the application should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, ISLE at isle.ijle@gmail.com
- Participants who are members of the ISLE but have not renewed their membership for the year 2018 or those who are not members of the Society need to pay the membership fee to be able to attend the Conference.
- The annual membership fee is Rs. 1000 for those from India, US\$ 75 for those from developing countries, and US\$ 125 for those from other countries.

Modes of Payment
(Registration and Membership fee*)

NEFT/RTGS Transfer

Account Name : Indian Society of Labour Economics

Account No : 18200100001495

Bank & Branch: UCO Bank, IIPA Branch, I. P. Estate, New Delhi - 110002

IFSC Code: UCBA0001820

Demand draft (DD) or local cheques

In favour of ***“The Indian Society of Labour Economics”***, payable at New Delhi

*Completed Membership form (see page or download from www.isleijle.org/60isleconference) along with Membership fee should be sent to: The Secretary, The Indian Society of Labour Economics, C/o Institute for Human Development, Plot No. 84, Functional Industrial Estate (FIE), Delhi - 110092 on isle.ijle@gmail.com with a copy to conference.isle@gmail.com

Note:

- Scanned copy of the transaction ID or the Demand Draft/local cheque number of the payment along with the filled Registration/Membership Forms should be mailed to conference.isle@gmail.com
- Mention the transaction ID/Demand Draft or Local Cheque Number and mark **“60 ISLE Conference Registration”** in the subject line in case of Conference Registration.
- Mention the transaction ID/Demand Draft or Local Cheque Number and mark **“ISLE Membership”** in the subject line in case of ISLE Membership.

CONTACT DETAILS

Conference President

Professor Kaushik Basu

*C Marks Professor, Cornell University and former Chief Economist
and Senior Vice President, The World Bank*

Conference Co-Organising Secretaries

Professor C. Veeramani **Mr. Jai Mohan Pandit**

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|---|--|
| <i>Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) Gen. A.K.Vaidya Marg Santosh Nagar, Goregaon East Mumbai – 400 065 (INDIA)</i> | <i>Registrar Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) Gen. A.K. Vaidya Marg Santosh Nagar, Goregaon East Mumbai – 400 065 (INDIA)</i> |
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ISLE Secretariat

Ms. Priyanka Tyagi **Professor I.C. Awasthi**

Communication In-Charge Hon. Secretary

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All queries/submissions relating to the Conference should be addressed only to:
conference.isle@gmail.com.

For details and updates on the Conference, please visit www.isle.org/60isleconference

SUGGESTIVE GUIDELINES ON CONFERENCE THEMES FOR PROSPECTIVE CONTRIBUTORS

The guidelines on the conference themes are suggestive only. The prospective paper writers may contribute on other relevant sub-themes as well. Apart from contributions on India, papers relating to other regions and countries are also welcome.

THEME I: Emerging Labour Markets and Employment Challenges

India's performance in terms of economic growth has been quite impressive since the 1990s. But the same cannot be said about employment, especially if one talks about productive and formal employment. The employment and labour market scene is characterized by the stubborn persistence of informal and low productivity employment, a slow process of structural transformation, high rate of unemployment of the educated, and a mismatch between education and skills required by the labour market and those produced by the country's education and training system. Meanwhile, new challenges for the future of work are emerging as a result of shift in technology and changes in the organisation of production which are developing globally but which are also affecting Indian labour markets.

It was expected that economic reforms and trade liberalization introduced in India since the early 1990s would lead to a high growth of production and exports of labour-intensive products. However, the country has not seen high rates of labour absorption through export-oriented industrialization of the kind experienced in some countries of East and South-East Asia, e.g., the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, etc. The experience of several other countries including that of South Asia has also not been much different although there are some differences between the countries. In Bangladesh, the ready-made garment industry has attained impressive growth and has played a major role in creating jobs outside agriculture. But the success in export-led industrialization and genuine structural transformation has remained limited. In Pakistan also, trade liberalization has not led to the growth of labour-intensive exports at expected rates. In Nepal, two export-oriented industries, viz., carpet and ready-made garments, showed some initial promise, but their growth could not be sustained. Sri Lanka's export-led industrialization also did not last long.

Manufacturing has not been the engine of growth in the South Asian countries as has been the case in East and South-east Asia. And that is one of the reasons for slow growth of productive employment in the region. One could, of course, argue that manufacturing does not have to be the driver of growth in all countries, and the service sector could also spearhead structural transformation and productive employment. To what extent that is happening remains a question.

As a result of the low growth of productive employment in manufacturing and low employment intensity of the service sector, the informal economy has been the major vehicle of employment in the economies of several developing countries, particularly South Asia. And the quality of jobs in large segments of that component falls short of the standards of decent work.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 include full and productive employment and decent work as part of one of the goals to be attained by 2030. While the SDGs are supposed to be applicable to countries at all levels of development, it needs to be noted that the notion of full employment as used in developed countries may not be applicable to South Asia and most of the developing countries. The indicators and targets (e.g., share of employment in the informal economy) that are recommended for monitoring performance in this regard also suffer from shortcomings.

While the challenges mentioned above continue to persist, new developments like the emergence of the so-called "gig economy", and the availability of new technologies, are adding to the earlier challenges. For example, the spread of the gig economy is calling in question the definition of employment, the relationship between employer and employee, and what constitutes decent work in many countries.

The waves of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIR) driven by robots, artificial intelligence, nano-technology and bio-technology will reach the shores of South Asia and other developing countries at some point in future. And that is likely to have profound impact on employment and labour markets. It is almost certain that while some jobs will be lost and new jobs will emerge, the nature of education and skills required by the labour market will undergo shifts of a kind that have not been seen before. Unless such changes can be foreseen and examined carefully, measures needed to adjust the education and training system cannot be formulated effectively.

In the above background, the papers on this theme may address the following issues and questions.

- What is the nature of the employment challenge that the developing countries in general and South Asian countries in particular are faced with?
- How have the labour market and employment trends been linked to the pace and pattern of growth in South Asian and other developing countries?
- How does one explain the fact that trade liberalization and economic reforms have not helped the countries of South Asia attain export-led industrialization like those of East and South-East Asia? Why has not manufacturing emerged as the driver of growth in South Asia?
- Has manufacturing as a source of growth become history, or there is still the possibility of this sector becoming the engine of growth in South Asia?
- Has technological change destroyed the (historically observed) capacity of manufacturing to generate jobs for relatively low-skilled labour at a rapid pace?
- What new developments can be observed in the pattern and quality of employment in agriculture, and what are the implications for the supply of labour to industry and services?
- What could be the alternative pathways to the “Lewis turning point” and how effective can they be?
- What explains the growth of informal employment in the formal sector? Can this trend be reversed without undermining job creation? How?
- Can some degree of formalization of employment in the informal sector be attained? What are the benefits that this might bring? And what might be the costs?
- What are the conceptual and operational problems surrounding the Sustainable Development Goal of full productive employment and decent work? How can they be addressed in order to develop appropriate strategies for pursuing the goal and monitoring progress?
- What are the nature and characteristics of the gig economy and what would be its place in the pursuit of the goal of full employment and decent work? How can the issues relating to workers’ rights and social protection be addressed in the context of this economy?
- Is the Fourth Industrial Revolution going to usher in the beginning of the end of work? Which sectors are most likely to be affected and in what ways? What are the likely implications for the overall employment situation of the country? What are the policy challenges in this respect?
- What would be the implications of the Fourth Industrial Revolution for the world of work and for the kind of education and skills that would be needed in the emerging world of work? How can the new challenge of responding to the emerging requirements of education and skills be addressed alongside the current challenge of unemployment of the educated?

THEME II: Inequality in Labour Markets and Well-Being

Inequality is currently one of the most widely discussed development problems all over the world. Theories of income distribution have been in the literature of economics from before Adam Smith to the present day. Ricardo characterises income distribution as the principal problem of economics. Several well known philosophers and economists, such as Amartya Sen and John Rawls, have examined the nature of inequality. In recent years, rising income inequality has attracted the attention of IMF, World Bank, OECD and Davos meetings. The number of bil-

lionaires is increasing throughout the world with a larger share in income and wealth. With the release of the book by Thomas Piketty (2014), 'Capital in the Twenty-first Century' there has been increasingly more debate on inequality in several parts of the world. Historically, more attention has been paid to poverty in India than to inequality, but with rising inequality in recent years this is now changing.

There are two main arguments for reduction in inequality. One is an ethical or philosophical argument that equality is important for its own sake (intrinsic value). The second one is that reduction in inequality is required for sustainability of economic growth and well-being (instrumental value). Thus, rising inequality can lead to reduction in economic growth apart from the normative dimension to equality. It is also useful to distinguish between inequality of outcome and inequality of opportunity. Economists usually measure inequality in terms of assets, income or expenditure.. Inequality of opportunity is often measured by studying non-income dimensions such as health, education, access to basic services and human development.

Labour market inequalities are high all over the world. In fact, most economic and social inequalities will have a labour market dimension. Therefore, employment and wages should be an important focus in addressing inequalities. Like many other developing countries, the Indian labour market has the characteristics of high dependence on agriculture, domination of informal sector, virtual absence of unemployment insurance or social wage, the problem of 'working poor', a large share of self employment, gender bias and seasonal migration. Another peculiar characteristic is that caste, tribe, community, kinship etc. remain important determinants of access to quality employment. Labour market segmentation is another important aspect of inequality. Wage differentials cannot be explained by economic factors alone in spite of increasing occupational and geographical mobility.

Well-being has both income and non-income dimensions. Inequalities in income, assets and consumption are part of the income dimension while health, education, sustainability of natural resources etc. refer to the non-income dimension. Inequalities have a significant relationship with the well-being of different sections of the population.

What are the policies needed to reduce inequality and raise productive employment and well-being? These policies include redistribution measures, macro policies like fiscal, monetary and trade, sectoral policies on agriculture, industry and services, skill development, policies on informal sector, labour institutions, technology, social policies on education and health, social protection policies and gender related policies. However, there is no-one size fits all policies for tackling inequality. In developed countries, more reliance on wealth and property taxes, progressive income taxation, better targeting of social benefits are needed. In emerging market countries, better access to education and health services, and well targeted conditional transfers can reduce inequality (Bastagli et al, 2012). World Bank (2016) provides some lessons from the experiences of countries such as Brazil, Cambodia, Peru and Tanzania which are among the best performers in reducing inequalities during 2004-14. Some of the lessons for the success of these countries are prudent macroeconomic policies, strong growth, better functioning labour markets and coherent domestic policies focusing on safety nets, human capital, and infrastructure. It is also cautioned that universal prescriptions are useful but we need country specific solutions. Barbosa et al (2017) compare the experience of Brazil and India in growth and inequality, and argue that a wide-ranging package of complementary policies is necessary.

Against this background, papers containing empirical analysis at macro or micro level on the following sub-themes are invited:

- Review of trends in inequality in consumption, income, wealth
- The pattern of economic growth and inequality
- Trends in inter-regional labour markets inequality
- Trends in and explanations of wage inequalities (among regular employees, among usual em-

ployees, across regions)

- Income/consumption inequalities among the self-employed (overall and across the regions)
- Inequalities in opportunity such as in health and education and implications for employment and well-being
- Public policies for reduction in inequality
- Technology and inequalities in labour markets
- Social policy and inequalities

THEME III: World of Work and Women

The inclusion of women into the contemporary global workforce has been a process that is fraught with contests, conflicts and compromises. The transition from agrarian and artisanal economies to industrial and factory work in many countries involved a reconfiguration of gender ideologies. The narrative that accompanied this transition was that women could free themselves from local/rural patriarchal oppression and become part of modern work places. Yet, a closer look at the work force in many developed, developing and emerging countries reveal occupational segregation and over representation of women in low paid jobs. In the Indian context, we can trace two movements: a) the incorporation of women into a globalised workforce who are increasingly visible in cities and towns and b) a decline in the labour force participation rates of women. Both these simultaneous, yet contradictory processes call for in-depth empirical study and conceptual rework.

Despite a high growth rate, the Indian economy has not been able to generate enough jobs to absorb the increasing working age population. Women have been particularly affected as gender remains an important axis of marginalisation and segmentation in employment. Change in employment has been much slower and more limited among women workers than among men workers. A closer examination of labour force participation rates reveal that women from marginalised communities are affected by fluctuations in employment more than others from privileged backgrounds.

A large proportion of women are self-employed in non-agricultural activities. Are these women entrepreneurs? Recent literature has suggested that all entrepreneurs are not opportunity seeking. A large proportion in developing countries, particularly women, are there by sheer force of necessity. The State policies including in India are encouraging start-ups and innovative entrepreneurship. Do educational institutions work to motivate and create a spirit of entrepreneurship? These issues demand both conceptual and empirical exploration.

The papers may explore any of the themes and questions delineated below, which are only indicative:

- What are the ways in which women are absorbed in different sectors of the new and emerging economies especially in corporate and technology jobs? What kind of challenges they face in their entry to new economies? How does gender bias operate in these new work spaces?
- How are the so-called traditional sectors performing in terms of women's employment? For example, what are the kinds of agricultural and artisanal work that women take up? How are these connected to global networks of production?
- What is the nature of manufacturing jobs that women take up? What are the economic activities in the emerging global production systems in which women are employed? How have global production networks in industries such as garment making industry impacted women workers in terms of earnings, conditions of work, skill acquisition etc? Does it involve social and occupational mobility or do they find themselves at the lower end of the value chain?
- Do strategies and policies pursued by the State such as 'Make in India' policy encourage and contribute to women's employment?
- What are the barriers to women's entry to the labour market (e.g. location, education and

skills, care responsibilities, social norms)?

- What are the intersectionalities associated with women's work? What is the relationship between women's work and social identities like caste, class, ethnicity, disability and sexual orientation?
- How is education and aspirations for social mobility related to women's work? This could involve themes like unemployment among educated women, social networks and entrepreneurship and barriers to career advancement among employed women.
- What are the new ways in which women combine their care responsibilities at home and productive employment in the work places? What are the critical factors required for combining multiple roles in family, community and work lives?
- How do women negotiate the new temporalities of the global work place? For example, how do they view night shifts? Does working from home enable women to exercise greater control over their dual responsibilities of production and reproduction?
- How is women's work affected by global challenges (eg. changes in the H-1B visa procedures)? Are women based industries affected by increasing protectionist policies of the Western countries?
- Are women self-employed workers entrepreneurs? Are there gender differentials in the drivers of entrepreneurship? Are women owned start-ups different in their ideation, motivation and choice of sector? Do colleges encourage entrepreneurship?
- Do women have access to productive resources including financial resources? To what extent and what are the patterns of such access across class and caste?

60th ISLE Annual Conference

Registration Form*

19-21 December 2018, Mumbai, India

Name _____

Gender _____ Age _____

Designation _____

University/Organisation _____

Address _____

City _____ Pin _____ State _____

Country _____

Mobile _____ E mail id _____

Date of Arrival: _____ Time: _____ Flight/Train (Name & No.): _____

Date of Departure: _____ Time: _____ Flight/Train (Name & No.): _____

Accompanying person(s) details

Name(s): _____

If paid through NEFT/RTGS Transfer:

Transaction Id: _____ Date of Transfer: _____

If paid through Demand Draft:

Attached herewith demand draft no _____ Dated _____

Amount for Rs./US \$ _____

Accommodation required (Please write Y for yes and N for no): _____

*Notes:

Scan Copy of the transaction id or the Demand Draft/local cheque number of the payment along with the filled Registration Form should be emailed to Secretary, The Indian Society of Labour Economics C/o Institute for Human Development, Plot No. 84, Functional Industrial Estate (FIE), Partparganj, Delhi – 110092 on conference.isle@gmail.com.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF LABOUR ECONOMICS

Application for Membership form

I/We subscribe to the Aims and Objectives of the Indian Society of Labour Economics. I/We agree to abide by the Constitution and Rules & Regulation of the Society as may be in force from time to time. I/We hereby apply for membership as per following particulars:

- Individual Annual Membership for the calendar year _____
- Life Individual Membership; Commencement year _____
- Student Annual Membership for the calendar year _____
- Other (Specify) _____

(Please tick the appropriate category mentioned above and provide details)

Rs./US\$ _____ is being sent herewith for the Membership Fee by bank draft/bank transfer

Name (in full (in Block letters):

Gender Date of Birth

Designation

Full address of organization
presently working (in case
retired, previous institution)

Mailing Address:
(if different from above)

Phone Mobile

Email:

Name of the contact
person in case of
institutional member

Broad areas of research
interest

Date:

Encl:

(Signature of Applicant)

(For membership fee struture, please see overleaf)

Memberships Details (Individual/Institutional)

Membership Fee

| Type of membership | India (Rs.) | Developing Countries (US\$) | Other Countries (US\$) |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Individual Annual | Rs. 1,000 | 75 | 125 |
| Individual Life | Rs. 10,000 | 75 | 125 |
| Institutional Annual | Rs. 4,000 | NA | NA |
| Institutional 15 years | Rs. 50,000 | NA | NA |

Notes:

1. A short CV (100-150 words) of the applicant should be sent in case of individual membership. In case of Institutional members, a profile of the organization in not more than 500 words should be sent.
2. Signed Application form by post should be sent to ISLE Secretariat or scanned copy of signed application form may be sent to email id: isle.ijle@gmail.com

Entitlement of Members:

- Will be entitled to attend the annual conferences of the society.
- Members with a continuous period of two years and life members will have Voting rights in the General Body.
- Will be provided annual conference materials (abstracts and papers) or through CD/email/website:isleijle.org.
- Will be given online access to IJLE/after an undertaking (except student members)
- Will be supplied hard copies of Indian Journal of Labour Economics at a subsidized rate.

Mode of Payment:

Membership fee may be paid by way of NEFT/RTGS Transfer or Demand Draft (DD) or local cheques.

Details for the NEFT/RTGS Transfer

Account Name: Indian Society of Labour Economics

Account No: 18200100001495

**Bank & Branch: UCO Bank, IIPA Branch, I. P. Estate,
New Delhi - 110002**

IFSC Code: UCBA0001820

Details for payment through Demand draft (DD) or local cheques

In favour of **"The Indian Society of Labour Economics"**, payable at New Delhi

Note: Scan Copy of the transaction id or the Demand Draft/local cheque of the payment along with the filled Membership Form should be mailed to ISLE Secretariat on conference.isle@gmail.com.

For any queries with regard to the Society or the Journal, please write to: Hon. Secretary, Indian Society of Labour Economics, Plot No. 84, Functional Industrial (FIE), New Delhi-110092, Email: isle.ijle@gmail.com / Phones: +91 22159148 / 49, Extn: 117/118

INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (IGIDR)

Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) is an advanced research institute established and fully funded by the Reserve Bank of India for carrying out research on development issues from a multi-disciplinary point of view. IGIDR was registered as an autonomous society on November 14, 1986 and as a public trust in January 1987. On December 28, 1987 the campus was inaugurated by Late. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India. Subsequently, the Institute was recognized as a Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

The Institute has a body of researchers from a variety of academic backgrounds working in different areas. These include standard economic sub-disciplines such as microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics and special areas such as agricultural policy analysis, industry studies, financial economics modeling, and studies of poverty, rural development and human development. The choice of topics for research in the Institute depend on the academic interests of the faculty members, the Institute's perception of emerging analytical and policy issues in the national and international context, and sponsored projects reflecting the importance of current empirical issues. The Institute's conscious aim has been to encourage the use of economic analysis to further the understanding of developmental issues, with a fine balance between theory and practice.

IGIDR offers academic programmes like M.Sc, M.Phil and Ph.D where students with background of economics and other disciplines such as engineering, science, management, etc are encouraged to join the programmes. However, the primary focus of the teaching programme is Economics. Students have been placed in reputed corporate firms, banks, research institutes, government and non-government institutions, which reflects the quality of teaching and research at IGIDR.

The Visiting Scholar Programme (VScP) is one of the outreach programme at IGIDR with the objective of supporting quality Ph.D research being conducted by students and junior faculty members of colleges and universities in India. The scholarship enables selected scholars to spend three months at a stretch at IGIDR to work on a research proposal related to their ongoing Ph.D dissertation which can be satisfactorily completed during their stay.

The Visiting Students Programme invited applicants from all over the country and candidates selected represented a diversity of backgrounds, fields of interest and match with faculty interests. The IGIDR Visiting Students Program is part of the institute's mandate to reach out to students outside the institute, to foster interactions and nurture the capacity of students to undertake research. Selected students were assigned a faculty supervisor to work with for the duration of their visit

Reaching IGIDR from Mumbai's Airports/Railway Stations

I. Arrival by Domestic Flight

- By cab/auto-rickshaw through the Western Express Highway (refer to the map below). It will take about 30 minutes to reach the Institute.
- By train: Drive by cab or auto-rickshaw to Vile Parle station takes about 5 minutes. From Vile Parle station, take a local train going towards Borivli, and alight at Goregaon (fast local trains generally do not halt at Goregaon). From Goregaon (East), i.e. from the east side of the railway station, drive by cab or auto-rickshaw to the Institute takes about 20 minutes (the campus is popularly known as Indira Vikas, Santoshnagar). Alternatively, board the bus route number 343, and alight at Santosh Nagar. Then walk for a few minutes towards film city.

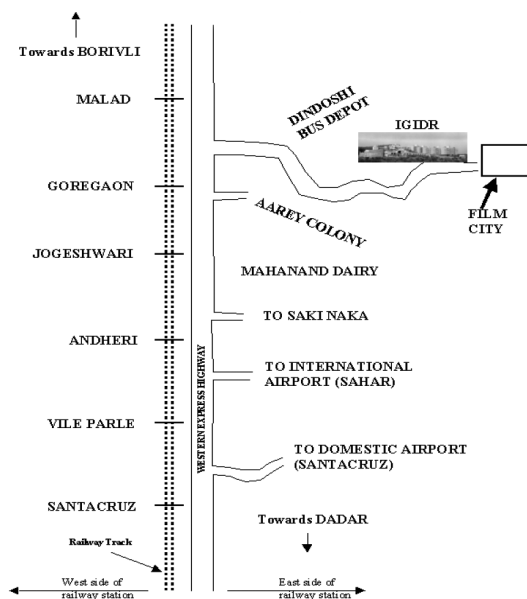
II. Arrival by International Flight

From the Sahar International Airport, take a cab/auto through the Western Express Highway (refer to the map below). It will take about 25 minutes to reach the Institute.

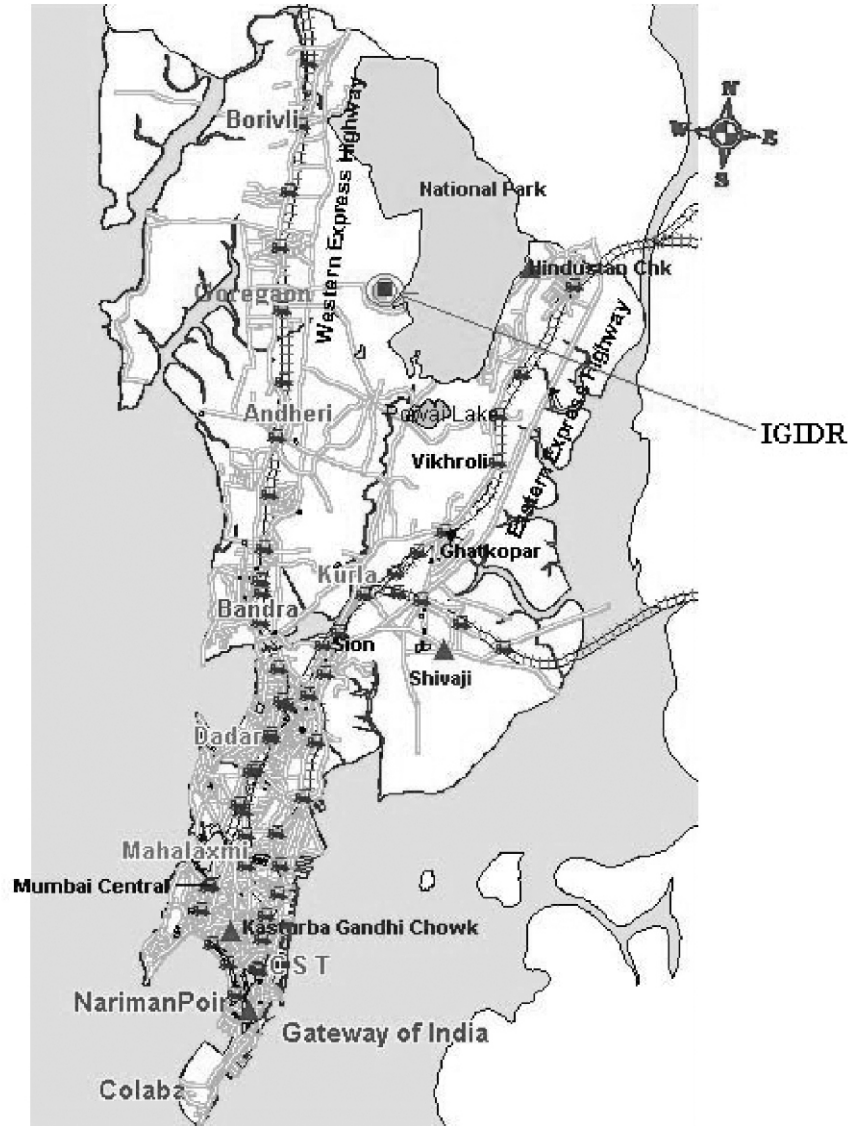
III. Arrival by Train

Almost all trains arriving at Mumbai (be it Western Railway or Central Railway) halt at Dadar Station. One has to alight at this station. If you come by Central Railway, then cross over to Western Railway at Dadar Station. From Dadar Station, take a local train (slow one) going towards Borivli and alight at Goregaon station. Some long distance Western Railway trains halt at Borivli station. From Borivli station, one can catch a slow local train to Goregaon station. From Goregaon station, you can reach the Institute as per I(b) above. From L.M.T.Terminus at Kurla, one has to take a taxi to reach our institute. It may take an hour, via Sion and then through the western express highway.

A Rough Route Map to Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)
(Not to scale)



Direction map to INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH (IGIDR)





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