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## ABSTRACTS

### **Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows into India after Globalisation: An Empirical Investigation**

**Pabitra Kumar Jena\* and D. S.Hegde\*\***

#### *Abstract*

*This study aims at investigating determinants of FDI inflows into India at macro level on the basis of annual as well as monthly data. The linear regression method and factor analysis technique was used for finding out determinants of FDI inflows. This study also reviewed some of the earlier works on determinants of FDI inflows into India. The study finds that on the basis of annual data nine variables (GDP, WPI, FII, FER, EX, IM, TB, OPEN and POP) are most important determinants while, monthly data on five variables (WPI, FER, FII, GDS and TB) stand out as determinants for FDI Inflows into our country after globalization. Again, it is seen that there are three main factors such as domestic, international and institutional which affects FDI inflows into India. On the basis of factor analysis results, it is suggested that India should give more emphasis on “FDI domestic determinants” compared to “FDI international determinants” and “FDI institutional determinants. Therefore, the government should give more importance to the domestic factor because it influences more compared to other factors. Further, the paper goes on to discuss some of the policy suggestion for better inflows of FDI in India. Finally, scope for further research and limitations is spelt out.*

## **Equilibrium Real Exchange Rate and Its Misalignment In Vietnam**

**Ha Thi Thieu Dao\* and Pham Thi Tuyet Trinh\*\***

### **Abstract**

*This paper aims to explore the degree of misalignment of the Vietnam Dong (VND) by estimating short- and long-run equilibrium real exchange rate (EREER) of VND. Using Engle-Granger's cointegration approach, we identify that trade openness, government expenditure, domestic credit and net foreign assets are important determinants EREER of VND. In the period of 2000-2010, the REER of VND fluctuated around its long-run equilibrium and the misalignments can be divided into 3 sub-periods: VND is undervalued in 2000-2003; overvalued in 2003-2007 and fluctuated dramatically in the later period.*

## **Location of Economic Activity and New Economic Geography: An Evolutionary Perspective**

**Nalin Kumar Ramaul \* and Pinki Ramaul\*\***

### *Abstract*

*This research paper briefly summarises the origin and evolution of the New Economic Geography and compares it with other theories of industrial location. The New Economic Geography stresses the role of 'second nature geography'. In second nature theories, cumulative causation mechanisms explain endogenous growth. It lays stress on the geography of distance between economic agents and emphasises the interactions between economic agents and in particular increasing returns that can be created by agglomeration.*

## **Right Based Perspective of Child Health and Nutrition: The Kerala Experience**

**K. P.Vipin Chandran \***

### **Abstract**

*The child population is one of the important sections of society which being vulnerable needs very careful nurturance. A wise investment in children's health, nutrition and education is the foundation stone for all national development. The care of young children cannot be left to the family alone-it is also a social responsibility. Social intervention is required, both in the form of enabling parents to take better care of their children at home, and in the form of direct provision of health, nutrition, preschool education and related services. In recent years, there has been an increased focus on the issues that affect the health and nutritional status of children in India in general and Kerala in particular. The present paper is an attempt to analyse the right based perspective of child health and nutritional status in Kerala.*

## **Saving Behaviour of the Industrial Workers Across Different Age Groups: An Empirical Analysis**

**Tanvi Kiran\* and Shivam Dhawan\*\***

### **Abstract**

*The present study examines the saving behaviour of industrial workers across different age groups. As indicated by the saving-income ratios, the propensity to save of the workers was observed to be low in the early years, relatively higher in the middle years and eventually lower in the older years. The ANOVA post hoc analysis revealed that the mean monthly savings of the young workers were significantly less than that of the middle aged ones, whose monthly savings were significantly higher than that of the older workers. The regression analysis corroborated that the estimated monthly savings of the middle aged and senior workers were significantly higher than that of the young workers. Though, the propensity to save of the workers in the later years of life was observed to be less than that of the middle years, nevertheless as most consumption needs are satisfied in the old age, therefore the saving-income ratio of the older workers was observed to be relatively higher than that of the young workers.*

## **Trade Openness and Performance of Manufacturing Sector in India**

**Sufaira C \***

### **Abstract**

*Trade Openness or Trade Integration is considered as a driving force for productivity growth in the manufacturing sector in the country and it promotes innovation and trade more than growth and employment. In this context the present study tries to explore the role and importance of Trade openness for enhancing productivity growth in the manufacturing sector. The Error Correction Coefficient Indicates that growth in the manufacturing sector adjust slowly in the economy. The result suggests that trade openness has a significant positive impact on manufacturing productivity in India. The evidence suggests that in order to achieve sustained growth in the sector, policy makers should consider the role of trade openness in their policy actions.*

## **Structural Changes and Growth Pattern of Indian Industries in the Post Reform Era**

**Satheesha B and C.R.Yadu \***

### **Abstract**

*This paper analyzes the structural change and growth pattern of Indian industries during the post-reform period. The paper mainly looks at the performance of registered manufacturing sector in post-reform period. Manufacturing sector registered 8.4 percent growth rate during 1991 to 2011. The composition of industrial output changed in favor of basic goods industry in post-reform period. The post-reform period also has witnessed changes in technological composition of manufacturing export. The share of capital intensive industries has increased while share of labor intensive industries has declined. But the high growth rate of organized manufacturing sector in the post-reform has not increased the share of manufacturing sector in total GDP; it is still stagnant at 15 percent.*

## **Foreign Investment Inflows and the Role of Governance : An Indian Perspective**

**Debabrata Mukhopadhyay \***

### **Abstract**

*This paper focuses on the movement of foreign investment inflows namely, foreign direct investment (FDI), foreign institutional investment (FII) in to India and the role of governance for the period 2002-03 to 2011-12. This study uses six broad dimensions of governance namely Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption. We have used multivariate regression procedures to understand the co-movements between foreign capital inflows and aggregate governance indicators. This work suggests that governance has an important role in the inward movement of foreign capital in an emerging economy like India and policies should be framed shaping towards good governance.*

## **‘Jan dhan’- Issues and Challenges**

**Sukanya . R\***

### **Abstract**

*India is a rich country in terms of population whereas the living standard is dismal due to incessant poverty .India has committed to become a superpower for which it has to address poverty. Financial inclusion is considered to be a recipe to the problem. Financial inclusion or inclusive financing is the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to sections of disadvantaged and low-income segments of society, in contrast to financial exclusion where those services are not available or affordable. An estimated 2.5 billion working-age adults globally have no access to the types of formal financial services delivered by regulated financial institutions. Jan dhan an ambitious project of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi is definitely an eye opener to empower people under the Below Poverty line .The purpose of Jan dhan is to include the excluded people for sharing of the benefits sponsored by the Government. Every household shall have the banking facility with a kit containing of financial literacy, pass book, cheque book, debit card, Overdraft facility and also insurance coverage. Banks both Nationalized and a few private banks have been pressed into action to meet the required target .By January 2015, a lot of household will be bought under Jan dhan thereby they come out of financial untouchability. Efforts are being made to enlarge the infrastructure both in the urban and in the rural area to achieve the said target.*

*The paper on Jan dhan -Issues and Challenges aims to examine the financial inclusion with reference to Jan dhan, its benefits, its challenges and also few suggestions to overcome the hiccups.*

## **Foreign Direct Investment, Institutional Quality and Economic Growth: A Case of Pakistan**

**Mohsin Hasnain Ahmad\*, Syed Hasanat Shah\*\* and Khadija Bari Malik\*\*\***

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study investigates the impact of aggregate FDI inflows and sectoral FDI on economic growth of Pakistan by taking institutional quality as absorptive capacity. The empirical findings strongly support that institutional quality has important role in determining the effect of FDI on economic growth. The results demonstrate that there is a threshold of institutional quality that has to be required in order to get benefit from the positive externalities of FDI. Sector specific FDI analysis reveals that inward FDI in manufacturing sector plays a very important role in enhancing economic growth and suggest that with proper policy mechanism more FDI can be attracted in manufacturing sector. Moreover, the findings in the paper suggest that policy makers should direct their efforts towards improving institutions to get positive returns from primary FDI.*

## **Organized Retail Trade of Vegetables – a Logit Model of the Market Choice of Vegetable Growers: the Case of Rural Telangana**

**M.Ramulu and G . Ramakrishna\***

### **Abstract**

*This paper is an attempt to understand the perceptions and experiences of vegetable growers regarding organized retail trade of vegetables in three selected villages of Telangana state, India. These villages are placed around Hyderabad city which is booming with the organized retail trade activity. Understanding the perceptions and experiences of different stake holders in organized trade like consumers, traders and producers will go a long way in resolving the issue of entry of foreign players in organized retail. The study uses binary logit model to discern the impact of various socio economic variables on the decision of sample vegetable growers to participate in the organized retail trade that help the small and marginal farmers in improving their economic well being and thus pave the way for them to be included in the growth process. The survey results indicate that the vegetable growers believe that they get a better price if the number of purchasers is more and therefore welcome the foreign players in organized retail trade. In addition their choice for organized retail trade is influenced by the factors such as price, area under vegetables, education, yield and the information about the market. However, they feel that there will be a danger of price collusion among organized retail traders leading to oligopsony elements in the vegetable market.*