

開催校企画分科会

南アジアにおける開発の諸経路
—インドとスリランカのマイクロデータによる実証研究—
“Development Trajectories in South Asia:
Micro-Empirical Evidence from India and Sri Lanka”

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要旨(800字程度)

South Asia's development trajectory is shaped by two countervailing forces: the erosion of human capital through violence and insecurity, and the upgrading of productive capabilities through learning, investment, and integration into global markets. This session brings together three micro-empirical studies of India and Sri Lanka from a development economics perspective. Although the papers differ in outcomes and units of analysis, they share a concern with how adverse shocks and productive linkages reshape trajectories of individuals, households, and firms through capability loss and gain, respectively.

The first paper uses individual-level data to examine how early-life exposure to Sri Lanka's civil war affects mental health and occupational choice, linking property damage before age five to poorer mental health and part-time employment. The second combines geocoded data on Indian riots with child- and mother-level surveys to assess how prenatal exposure affects birth weight, child nutrition, and pregnancy termination, and how effects vary with local gender bias. The third uses matched buyer-supplier and financial data to examine whether initiating foreign-assembler linkages is associated with productivity upgrading among Indian automotive component suppliers and may subsequently facilitate deeper participation in global value chains.

Read together, the three papers invite us to view South Asian development through forces that erode capabilities and those that build them, demonstrating the value of microdata for identifying both. The session showcases a new generation of research on South Asia, bringing together two early-career scholars and one emerging mid-career scholar, all members of Kobe University's initiative to establish a Center for the Promotion of Indian Economic Research. By presenting their work in an English-language session, the panel aims to foster comparative discussion across India and Sri Lanka, across individual- and firm-level analysis, and between human and industrial development, contributing to an agenda on resilience, capability formation, and inclusive growth in the region.