

# French Research Institutes in India

## Activity Report 2004



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# 1. INTRODUCTION:

## Implementation of establishment project

In the course of 2004, we implemented the establishment project presented in 2003, by focusing on strengthening the three fundamental functions of the *Centre de Sciences Humaines* (CSH): research in scientific cooperation with Indian and European partners, training in research and promotion of research.

### **Scientific research: Understanding the contemporary dynamics of development in India, in its regional and international context**

The purpose of a centre for social science research, such as CSH, is to be engaged in major contemporary issues in India and South Asia in the face of the challenges posed by globalisation, and to this end, to play the role of an observatory of the political changes (in the national and international arenas), as well as the economic and social changes taking place in the sub-continent. The overall objective is to question India as an emerging power on the international scene and to analyse the various transitions affecting India and its region.

The objective of the social science research conducted in CSH is to contribute to a better understanding of the contemporary dynamics of development in India, in its regional and international context, and to ensure that the findings of such research can be used as assessment and decision-making tools, for formulating appropriate policies or for Franco-India economic cooperation. While the research undertaken in CSH has to meet all the demands of scientific rigour, the objective is also to promote the kind of research whose findings are relevant for economic agents and political decision-makers (planners, senior officials, diplomats, et al.). To do so, substantial efforts also have to be made to disseminate research results, especially through a publishing policy and the organisation of scientific events (cf. *Promotion* section).

The research programmes conducted or initiated in CSH in 2004, as well as the new

programmes envisaged for 2005, fall in line with this overall policy. As in previous years, they too are organised on the basis of four fundamental federative sections:

- 1) Regional dynamics in South Asia and international relations
- 2) Political dynamics, institutional set-up and social change
- 3) Economic transition and sustainable development
- 4) Urban dynamics

Within this general framework, a few salient points need to be highlighted for 2004.

In the research section on *International Relations*, apart from the programmes on the strategic orientations of India's foreign policy and the organisation of an international seminar on the theme, "Towards a new world order?", new research orientations on the theme of diasporas were initiated, with a programme on the role of the transnational Indian community in the IT revolution in India, and a joint project on the Indian diaspora's actors and models at an international level, which will lead to a major international symposium in 2005.

In the research section on *Political Dynamics*, the programmes on the impact of decentralisation reforms and on Indian federalism gave rise to the organisation of two Franco-Indian seminars. With regard to another major theme under this section - electoral representations and identity-related issues - the initiation of a new programme on the renewal of political elites in Northern India must be noted.

In the research section on *Economic Transition*, programmes were conducted on the impact of economic liberalisation reforms in India or the World Trade Organisation and the globalisation of the economy, and led to the organisation of two international seminars (one in Delhi, the other in Paris). Moreover, new programmes were initiated, especially on the assessment of multi-dimensional inequalities in India and on the measurement of biological

diversity (in collaboration with the Department of Ecology of the French Institute of Pondicherry).

The research section on *Urban Dynamics* witnessed a substantial expansion in its activities in 2004. The two joint multidisciplinary projects initiated at the end of 2003 on peri-urban dynamics, on the one hand, and urban governance, on the other, led to the organisation of international seminars. Several programmes taking Delhi as a subject of study were then added, dealing with fundamental urban development issues: functioning of the real estate market, the issue of slums, the provision of health care and water resources.

### **Strengthening and broadening of partnerships**

Several research programmes are based on collaborations with partners in India or Europe. As can be seen from the detailed presentation of the programmes falling under each section, while strengthening the partnerships already established, we also broadened the spectrum of institutional collaborations. Some of CSH's former researchers and PhD students, who remained associated with the Centre after their departure, provided a certain continuity in CSH's research agenda and sustainability in its partnerships. These various collaborations enabled the CSH to expand its sphere of action beyond what would have been possible with its own human resources alone, over a given period of time.

2004 was also marked by the formalisation and/or implementation of a number of major institutional partnerships.

A Memorandum of Understanding for collaboration in social science was signed with the **Indian Council of Social Sciences Research** (ICSSR) in December 2003, providing for the joint funding of several activities, especially seminars and a post-doctoral fellowship. The first fellowship (co-financed with equal shares) was granted in the field of economics, and the selected candidate joined the CSH in March 2004. A national seminar on reforms in the health sector was also jointly organised and co-financed with ICSSR in the course of the year, in the premises of the latter institution.

In conformity with the establishment project presented, the project for a (virtual) **Centre for**

**Economic Studies on India (CESI)** was gradually implemented. It must be recalled that this was a framework in the programme on Indo-French research in applied and urban economics in India, which was the outcome of a partnership between CSH, CERNA (*Centre d'économie industrielle de l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris - ENSMP*) and the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) in Mumbai. This partnership project was formalised through the signing of two agreements in June 2004: one between CSH and ENSMP, and the other between CSH and IGIDR. This partnership enables CSH to have a decentralised research pole in Mumbai, and to thereby expand the geographic network of France's scientific presence in India, with a location in its economic capital, in an institute of excellence.

While strengthening its partnerships, CSH continued with its efforts to mobilise external funds for the implementation of its research projects and the organisation of its scientific events. With regard to 2004, we would like to draw attention to the following, in particular: subsidies from the French Ministry of Research in the framework of Concerted Incentive Actions, target-specific support from the *Maison des Sciences de l'Homme* (Paris) and contributions from the ICSSR, as well as subsidies from the European Union Delegation in India, in the framework of Small Project Facilities (in 2003-04 for a project on international relations *India-Europe Dialogue*, and in 2004-2005 for a new economics project *Impact of globalisation and the opening-up of markets on public sector undertakings and their governance*).

### **Training in research and affiliation policy**

*The affiliation policy of post-graduate students* for research stays in CSH continued, on the basis of several modalities. First of all, the Centre offers two research assistance scholarships for a period of one renewable year (one in economics and the other in political science or international relations), funded by the (French) Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It also has one post for an international volunteer, reserved for a PhD student who has to work part-time as an scientific secretary. In 2005, we will also host a post-doctoral Lavoisier scholarship-holder.

Moreover, CSH hosts students for a 1-6 month-long stay in the framework of agreements signed with doctoral schools. In addition to the two agreements in force since 2003 – one with the *Institut d'Etudes Politiques* in Paris and the other with Rouen University's Department of Geography – two new agreements came into force in 2004: an agreement with the South Asia Institute of the University of Heidelberg and another with the *Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines* in Paris. In 2004, four students were hosted by CSH in this framework.

Finally, CSH also inducts students selected from among the various applications received for internships and affiliation: in 2004, twelve students were accepted in this framework, for 2-6 month-long stays, with a possible extension up to 12 months.

The various affiliations and internships – formalised at least by an agreement of individual affiliation – are accompanied by financial support from CSH for the field expenses of the students selected (unless they already have sufficient support from some other source).

Among the students affiliated in 2004, we received an officer-cadet from the *Ecole Militaire Spéciale* of Saint Cyr for an internship. This is the first exchange with this institution and it will be formalised through an agreement, in the framework of an induction policy initiated between the *Ecole de Saint Cyr* and the Research Centres of the (French) Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The economics division of CSH also initiated contacts with the *Ecole Polytechnique* in 2004, in order to host one internee for a three-month stay in CSH from 2005 onwards.

It must be stressed that these internships correspond to the reform orientations of the (French) Ministry of Foreign Affairs' research institutes. The last Monitoring Committee of the French research institutes in India had also recommended increased efforts to incorporate PhD students in CSH's research team. These affiliations are primarily for students registered in European universities or institutions, the objective being to facilitate access to fieldwork, while also providing for their inclusion and training within a research team. Thus, internal CSH workshops are organised regularly in order to present and discuss the research underway. These internships and affiliations also constitute

a means for CSH to strengthen its links with French/European universities and promote scientific exchanges with their professors and researchers.

A *second segment* of CSH's affiliation policy is addressed to Indian post-doctoral researchers: in 2004, the Centre's research team included nine post-doctoral scholars or senior researchers/academic consultants: four French and five Indians.

The *third segment* is addressed to researchers holding posts in research establishments or universities, and inducted in CSH for more or less long research stays. Thus, in 2004, the following were affiliated with CSH: a researcher from CNRS for eight months, a professor from the University of Texas in Dallas for six months, and a researcher from the (French) Institute of Research for Development (IRD) for three months.

## Promotion of research

In continuation of the policy followed in previous years, special attention is paid to activities for the promotion and dissemination of the Centre's research work, and the necessary funding is provided, in order to maximise CSH's visibility. The policy followed for the organisation of scientific events and the publishing of works is given in detail in Section 4 of this report. We will limit ourselves here to underlining the main results.

In 2004, 10 major *scientific events* (international or national seminars in India) were organised, in collaboration with Indian and/or European partners. In addition, 11 individual lectures were also organised.

With regard to *publications*, six books were published in 2004, and six more are scheduled for the first quarter of 2005. Among the dozen or so titles, nine volumes have been released (or are forthcoming) in the long-standing series that CSH established with the Indian publisher, Manohar Publishers: the CSH-Manohar series, which CSH makes special efforts to disseminate. Other books are published by other renowned publishing houses, both Indian and international, and efforts towards diversification will be enhanced in 2005.

It must be noted that the ambitious programme of seminars and publications is not solely based on CSH researchers and

scholarship-holders, but also on our collaborations with other researchers, and therefore reflects our policy of scientific cooperation with research institutions in India and Europe.

Among the promotional efforts undertaken, let us also mention the current renovation of our website – the Centre's showcase and window to

the world, through which we were contacted, for instance, by a professor from an American University for an affiliation request (see above), or more recently by the Asia and Pacific University (Japan), to initiate scientific exchanges and explore possibilities of inducting students.

Véronique Dupont  
Director, CSH  
New Delhi, 1<sup>st</sup> March 2005



Twelve projects received external funding. On 31 December 2004, The had to manage the following allocated resources:

- 1,131 € funded by the Cultural Section of the Embassy of France (SCAC) for a study on water management.
- The end of the study on “Women and local government in urban asia” and the balance (1,110 €) of the funding from the Swedish Embassy’s Cooperation Department, and the Ford Foundation.
- 12,772 € of an MAE subsidy for the study on “Islamisms in the Indian sub-continent.”
- 2,349 € of the allocation by SCAC, Embassy of France in India, to fund a research project in collaboration with CERNA (Centre d’Economie Industrielle de l’Ecole des Mines de Paris), entitled, “Development of cost/profit assessment tools for water pollution control in urban India”.
- 20,715 € from the Ministry of Research (National Science Fund), for the Concerted Incentive Action undertaken in collaboration with the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales* (EHESS) on “Political actors and urban governance: Decision-making processes governing supply and demand of collective goods and services in four Indian metros”.

The following contributions are expected in 2005:

- 129,000 € from the regional delegation of the European Union within the framework of the *Small Projects Facility* (SPF): “Globalisation and opening markets in developing countries and its impact on national firms and public governance: the case of India”. This funding accounts for 75% of the total cost of the project, which is being jointly carried out by Indian and European partners.

Expenses on specific projects stood at 35,621 € in 2004 and 172,067 € still remain to be spent on the projects cited. This accounts for an important share of CSH’s research funding (as the sum amounts to 86% of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ operating subsidy).

The share of research expenses incurred in the financial year 2004 accounts for 57% of the total expenditure.

The volume of financial activity has gone up by 12.3% as compared to the financial year

2003, which reflects a certain increase in the Centre’s level of activity.

### *A word of warning for the coming financial years*

It must be noted that it will not be possible to execute the programme of action scheduled for 2005 without deducing 29,791 € from the reserves, which accounts for 9.2% of the budget.

Our working capital is now the equivalent of two months of operating expenditure. The CSH presents an optimised budget this year, which includes a greater share of credit for research, despite a significant hike in costs (high cost of living and inflation). The Euro’s appreciation vis-à-vis the Indian Rupee as well as the search for external funding has enabled us to present a balanced budget. However, the Centre’s pace of activity could slow down significantly, without any notable adjustment in the allocation for running costs. Indeed, the projects covered by the allocated resources balance out in budgetary term, since the expenses incurred are compensated to almost the last Rupee by receipts of the same amount. On the other hand, these projects are not fully funded by our partners and require “capital funding” by the CSH, which would be taken from its own budget (outside the project budget) and account for a minimum of 25% of costs. An increase in our allocation would, therefore, enable us to maintain our pace of activity and obtain third party funding, thanks to the leverage effect.

## **2.3. Premises, equipment and guesthouse**

The CSH premises, with 378 sq. m. in two buildings, support:

- Research scholars and Ph.D students with a total carrying capacity of 17 computerized workstations devoted to research, of which 6 are for visiting affiliate students and research scholars.
- Administration: 6 computerized workstations.
- Library: 1 computerized workstation for the librarian, two reception-cum-Internet and Intranet network consultation workstations for visitors.

The CSH has given up the lease for its guesthouse, which was coming to an end on



<b>Research</b>	
<i>French Researchers</i>	* Joël RUET, Economics (MAE expatriate till August 2004) Nicolas GRAVEL, Economics, (MAE expatriate since September 2004) Eric LECLERC, International relations (MAE expatriate since January 2004) Samuel BERTHET, Political Science (contractual on project since October 2003)
<i>French PhD. Students: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs' scholarship holders Or International Volunteers</i>	* Julien CHAISSE, International Law (International Volunteer till August 2004) * Jean Dilip SEN GUPTA, Economics (till October 2004) * Renaud EGRETEAU, International Relations (till October 2004) Anastasia ANGUELETOU, Economics (from November 2004) Bertrand LEFEBVRE, Geography (International Volunteer from October 2004) Cyril ROBIN, Political Science (from October 2004)
<i>Indian post doctoral fellows Academic consultants</i>	Saroj GIRI, Political Science (since November 2003) Girish KUMAR, Political Science (since March 2001) Deepa MENON CHOUDHARY, Economics (since March 2004) Dipankar SENGUPTA, Economics (since February 2002) Swaran SINGH, International Relations (associate professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, part time academic consultant at the CSH since September 2002)

**Research scholars, PhD students and interns affiliated  
to the CSH for research stays in 2004**

(With affiliation by research division)

<b>1. Regional dynamics in South Asia and International Relations</b>		
Quentin DECLÉTY	Student, Military School of Saint Cyr	September to December 2004
Julie BAUJARD	PhD student, University of Provence, Aix-Marseille I	October to March 2005
<b>2. Political dynamics, institutional set-up and social change</b>		
Nathalie BERNOUD	M PHIL. student, Institute of Political Studies, Paris	May 2004
Pierre DAURIAN	PhD student, Department of Geography, University of Rouen	August to November 2004
Valérie FERNANDO	PhD student, <i>Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales</i>	January to April 2004
Sylvie GUICHARD	PhD student, Department of history of law and of juridical and political doctrines, University of Geneva	November to March 2005





*The research objectives*, in this backdrop, broadly include studying the recent trends in their economic co-operation and to explore into their future thinking and policy making. More importantly, this would be to explore its political impact i.e. how this expanding economic engagement will strengthen their mutual stakes and how will it impinge on their mutual differences and difficulties on issues like resolving their boundaries which has been the source of their mutual acrimony. This project particularly wishes to explore their border trade and to highlight the impact that it has had (a) for the lives of communities in border regions, (b) in cutting costs of border management, (c) in contributing to sustaining peace and tranquillity in border regions and, (d) in expanding their mutual confidence building in border regions.

*The Methodology* applied in this research project depends primarily on secondary materials (both published and online) while the critical mass of primary data remains vital. Chinese language material has been used to balance the perspective by incorporating views from both sides.

#### *Results in 2004*

During 2004, the objectives of this project were fully achieved with the submission in October 2004 of a 175-page-long *Occasional Paper* for the CSH series titled “China-India Economic Engagement: Building Mutual Confidence”, to be published in March 2005.

### **China-Pakistan Strategic Cooperation**

*Project head:* Swaran SINGH, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and academic consultant, CSH (swaran.singh@csh-delhi.com)

*Other participants:* 20 Indian contributors to a seminar, including scholars from the following institutions: Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi; Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis, Delhi; Observer Research Foundation, Delhi; Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi; Center for Policy Research, New Delhi; Jadavpur University, Calcutta; National Institute for Security Analysis, Bangalore; Madras Christian College, Chennai.

*Funding:* CSH.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

*The Scientific problematic* of China-Pakistan strategic co-operation for India lies in it being

the one of the most critical issues for India’s foreign policy and perhaps the most common hindrance in China-India confidence building. Secondly, it becomes problematic particularly as this subject is little researched, though the hype continues in the regular political rhetoric. While both China and Pakistan continue to deny allegations made by India or other powers, substantive information on this issue of transfer of sensitive technologies as part of China-Pakistan strategic co-operation remains illusive and very little has developed either in terms of evidence or analysis to strengthen this thesis.

*The research objectives*, in this backdrop, broadly include examining various sectors of China-Pakistan strategic co-operation in exhaustive detail and then trying to gauge its overall impact for regional security and peace, for India’s foreign and security policies and especially for India-China ties. This will also be aimed at assessing the evolving nature of China-Pakistan ties given the change in China’s worldview in recent years as well as the evolution in global and regional priorities and ground realities.

*The Methodology* applied in this research project remains participatory brainstorming of contribution written in advance for which a seminar has been organised. These contributions depend primarily on secondary materials (both published and online) and care has been taken to balance the perspective by incorporating views from all different perspectives.

#### *Research activities carried out in 2004 and expected results*

This collective project was initiated in December 2003 with a team of 20 researchers, and a national conference on the subject was organised in March 2004, hosted jointly by CSH and India International Centre in Delhi. All revised papers have been received since then and the editing work of this large volume is in process. The outcome will be a collective book to be submitted to the publisher in March 2005.

### **Indo-Chinese rivalry in Burma (Myanmar): Burma in India's China policy**

Renaud EGRETEAU, Ph.D. student, *Institut d’Etudes Politiques* (IEP), Paris and French Ministry of Foreign Affairs scholarship holder, CSH (regreteau@csh-delhi.com)

*Institutional Partnerships: Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales (CERI, Paris).*

*Funding* : CERI (a visit to Thailand and Burma in April 2004 and one to Paris in June 2004) and CSH.

*Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The purpose of this thesis project is to analyse India's "Asian" diplomacy (called the *Look East Policy*), by focusing the research on New Delhi's relations with China and Burma (Myanmar).

More specifically, the study of the strategic rivalry that China and India may instigate in Burma (Myanmar) and the analysis of India's approach in the face of the "strategic competition" that is taking shape in the region is the main thrust area of this project. The region's geopolitical issues have to be studied in order to explain India's threat perceptions and/or the strategic opportunities in the area from the Indian North-East to the Yunnan plateau, through Burma and the Indian Ocean. What tools (diplomatic, economic and military) does India have for taking up the region's strategic challenges?

The analysis of India's Burmese and Chinese policies require a specific methodology, based on meetings and interviews (with Indian, Chinese and Burmese diplomats and officials, journalists, researchers, Burmese refugees, political activists, NGO activists et al.), the analysis of media reports, books and reports on the region's geopolitics (strategic, diplomatic and global literature on the region), and fieldwork in the concerned countries in order to ascertain local strategic issues.

*Research activities carried out in 2004*

This thesis project began in October 2002 at the Paris-based Institute of Political Studies (with a viva scheduled for October 2006) as well as in CSH, as the outcome of a research grant renewed in October 2003. The CSH contract ended on 1st October 2004.

Four field trips were carried out in 2004: Bangladesh (March), China (July) and Pakistan (September), Thailand and Burma in April 2004.

*Results achieved in 2004*

Following the publication of the book by the CSH in November 2003 (Renaud Egreteau, *Wooing The Generals - India's New Burma Policy*, New Delhi, Authorspress, 2003, 234p),

research was carried out to test the problematic and hypothesis proposed in it. Various conferences and participation in seminars in India, China and Pakistan in 2004 contributed to the testing process by obtaining a critical feedback. The research broadened its focus on Burma affairs by drafting articles (mainly in French) dealing with Burma's political transition and the role of India. As far as the thesis project is concerned, the doctoral candidate is just halfway through it.

**Religious fundamentalism in the Indian subcontinent**

*Project Head*: Frédéric GRARE, CSH Director till January 2003, Cultural Counsellor at the Embassy of France in Islamabad (frederic.GRARE@diplomatie.gouv.fr)

*Other participants*: Adil Mehdi, Senior Lecturer, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi; Mollica Dastider, Junior Fellow, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library.

*Funding*: Specific subsidy from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

*Problematic, objectives and methodology*

This project, which has already led to two publications in 2002 (*The Muslims of the Indian Subcontinent after the September 11 Attacks* and *Political Islam in the Indian Subcontinent: The Jamaat-i-Islami*) endeavours to study different movements or phenomena that structure Islamism in the Indian subcontinent. Its purpose is to analyse the functioning, desire and influence of each of them in their country of origin, as well as on inter-State relations in the region. It also aims at throwing some light on their regional and international strategies and dismantling the mechanisms by which regional powers use Islamist organisations for promoting their own interests. The ties between political Islam and educational institutions are also examined in the same perspective.

The project is based on field studies and interviews in the concerned areas (North and North-East India, West Bengal, Bangladesh, Kashmir and Pakistan).

*Activities carried out in 2004*

In this context, two studies are still underway:

The first one, started in April 2002, is being conducted by Adil Medhi. It examines the network of Islamic madrasas in North and





### **“Refugee” identity or the building of a globalised citizenship. The case of refugees in Delhi**

Julie BAUJARD, Ph.D. student in Anthropology, University of Provence, Aix/Marseille I - Research Institute on Southeast Asia (IRSEA, Marseille), affiliated to the CSH from mid October 2004 till mid-March 2005 (Julie.baujard@zazie.net)

*Funding:* fellowship from the French Ministry of Research (2003-2005) and financial support for fieldwork from the CSH.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The main purpose of this research on Delhi's refugees is to examine the process of identity construction in a refugee environment and especially the impact of the refugee status on the re-definition of oneself and one's belonging to a group. In this connection, the study focuses on groups which avail different status: the United Nations' refugees (Burmese and Afghans), those under the Indian administration (Tibetans) and those without any status (to be identified). The general problematic of this research is expressed as follows: on the basis of the case of refugees in Delhi, it consists of studying a specific aspect of multidimensional social and cultural interaction and to evidence the social rationale followed by these refugees as well as the strategies developed within migratory networks.

The research will tackle, on the one hand, the networks in which the refugees are circulating or which are established around them (local and international networks). On the other hand, it will be directed towards the collection of life stories.

#### *Research activities realised or initiated in 2004*

This thesis project started in October 2003 with a first round of fieldwork in January-April 2004. The research stay at the CSH will allow a second round of fieldwork in Delhi.

### **3.2. Political Dynamics, Institutional Set-up and Social Change**

#### **Coordination: Girish KUMAR**

The activities of the political science division are organised from three broad thematic perspectives: the impact of decentralization within the frame of cooperative federalism; electoral representation as well as identity

politics; and the role of NGOs and social movements.

In 2004, the Political Science division played a significant role in facilitating the research of visiting doctoral students. Thus, six students from France and other European countries (Germany and Switzerland) were affiliated for research stays whose duration varied from one to five months. Three of these affiliations took place within the framework of agreements signed by the CSH with doctoral schools: the Institute of Political Sciences in Paris, the Department of Geography of the University of Rouen, and the South Asia Institute of the University of Heidelberg. The German Ph.D. student was the first student from the latter University to come at the CSH as part of the newly-signed agreement.

The Political Science division also benefits from the association of a former doctoral fellow of CSH, Stephanie Lama-Rewal, now on the faculty of CNRS, who continues to conduct research projects with the CSH as a visiting associate researcher (8 months in 2004). This enables the CSH to strengthen its partnership with the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (Paris), where this researcher is attached.

Lastly, the CSH Political Science division has forged a partnership with the University of Picardie – Jules Verne, Amiens, leading to a collaborative research project on local government and democracy.

#### ***3.2.1. Impact of political and administrative decentralisation reforms and new perspectives on federalism***

#### **Invigorating Third-tier of Governance: A Study of Politico-Administrative Dynamics of Decentralisation through Panchayats in India**

Girish KUMAR, Senior Research Fellow, CSH (girish@csh-delhi.com)

*Funding* : CSH.

#### *Research objectives and results of the main project*

The objective of this project is to reconstruct the history of democratic decentralisation in India and evaluate its impact by comparing the experiences of different states.

The research was initiated in 2001 and since then a CSH Occasional Paper (*Constitutionalising Panchayats: The Response of State Legislatures, No.4/2002*) and a co-authored book (*State Politics and Panchayats in India*, Manohar, 2003) were published. The completion of another book in 2004 (*Desires without Matching Deeds: Interpreting Democratic Decentralization in India*), marks the end of this project. The typescript has been submitted for publication to Sage Publications which has confirmed its interest. This final book is essentially a comparative account of the panchayat-centric democratic decentralization in four states namely, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, representing three generations of panchayats in India. This is a first attempt to reinterpret the idea of decentralization in India by juxtaposing the contribution of the institutions of the third tier of governance on two counts: (a) expanding the social base of democracy; and (b) deepening the democratization process at the local level.

#### *Complementary sub-project*

In the continuation of this main research work on decentralization, a new case study has been undertaken in 2004 on **social transformation and change in Khalapur Village, in the state of Uttar Pradesh.**

*The objective* of this *sub-project* is to capture the essence of democratic decentralization at the micro-level, measured in terms of the socio-economic transformation this non-descript village has undergone during the last four decades. This includes the impact of empowerment on the marginalized sections of the society including women through the instruments of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment. The study is also contextualized in the backdrop of the mobilization of backward castes and *dalits* during the last two decades.

*The methodology* includes data collection through focus group discussions and unstructured interviews with key informants. Official records available at the village, block and district level will be used as secondary data. The first visit to this village, in September 2004, was basically aimed at familiarizing with the study area and identification of the key informants, including the office bearers of the local village panchayat. Three other field-visits are scheduled during March- May 2005.

### **Indo-French perspectives on Local Government and Democracy**

*Project coordinators:* Girish KUMAR, Senior research fellow, CSH (girish@csh-delhi.com) and Prof. Lucy BAUGNET, University de Picardie, Jules Verne, Amiens.

*Other participants:* a dozen of contributors to a collective book: six Indian scholars from different institutions and six French scholars from the University of Picardie.

*Funding :* CSH, Maison des Sciences de l'Homme & Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (Indo-French exchange programme), University of Picardie

#### *Problematic, objectives, methodology*

The main objective of this Indo-French collaborative project is to compare and contrast the course of democratic decentralisation in India and France.

The outcome of this project will be a book to be published both in English and in French: this will expose the readers in both the languages with the nuances of the functioning of the local government institutions and their impact on the resource management as well as process of democratisation in very different contexts, in terms of economic development as well as cultural settings.

This contribution to the reader will be based on secondary sources, by including the published and unpublished works of the Indian and French collaborators.

#### *Research activities carried out in 2004*

This joint project was initiated in November 2003, during a stay of Girish Kumar as a visiting professor at the University of Picardie. In 2004, the contributors from both sides, Indian and French, were identified. The details of the proposed book will be finalized during February 2005, in close consultation with Lucy Baugnet who has scheduled a research stay at the CSH. The first draft of the book would be ready by the end of 2005.

### **Reforms in the Health Sector: A study on the Reach and Impact of Public-Private Partnership and Community Initiatives in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan**

Girish KUMAR, Senior Research Fellow CSH (girish@csh-delhi.com)

*Funding:* CSH; the Indian Council for Social Sciences Research and the *Maison des Sciences de l'Homme*, Paris for the organisation of the seminar.

*Problematic, objectives and methodology*

Faced with the daunting task of handling growing a number of patients amidst budgetary constraints, several state governments have resorted to reforms based on the concept of partnership of different stakeholders under the aegis of the new management structure. The concerned actors at the local level include hospital staff, charitable bodies, bureaucracy, elected representatives and leading citizens of the area.

*The research objectives* of this project are: (a) to examine the process of evolution of 'new management structures' in order to oversee the functioning of public hospitals and delineate the roles and contributions of different stakeholders; (b) to evaluate the efficiency, reach and impact of reforms, in terms of catering to the healthcare needs of primary stakeholders and their level of satisfaction; and (c) to prepare a detailed inventory of suggested reforms to improve upon the health governance of the medical personnel.

*Methodology:* This project is based on the case studies of three different models of reforms in the health sector: Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The methodology includes direct field observation, group discussions and interviews, with hospital staff, health bureaucracy, donors, eminent citizens, NGOs as well as with patients and attendants, on responsibility sharing, transparency in decision making, accounts and record keeping, monitoring and day-to-day management. Information was also collected from the directorate of health services and by scanning the minutes of executive committee meetings. The sample consists of 10 Public Hospitals situated in five cities of Madhya Pradesh, one Primary Health Centre in Gujarat and three villages covered under the Community Health Programme in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan.

*Research activities carried out in 2004 and results*

This project was initiated in March 2003 and findings of a pilot case study were published in July 2003 in *Economic and Political Weekly*. The remaining case studies were carried out during the fall of 2003 and in January 2004 in Madhya Pradesh.

*Preliminary findings* show that people in general are inclined to pay users' fee since under the new system they have access to greater facilities. Likewise, the overall functioning of public hospitals seems to have improved sans lack of accountability and transparency in decision-making, more particularly in terms of the outsourcing of certain basic services and responsibility-sharing. The new system, it appears, has somehow failed to touch the opaque hierarchical authority system in health governance.

A paper on *Public Hospital Reforms in Madhya Pradesh* was presented at the 18<sup>th</sup> European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies, in Lund University, in July 2004.

A National Seminar *Health Sector Reforms* was organised in collaboration with the Indian Council of Social Science Research in Delhi in August 2004.

**Creation of the state of Chhattisgarh and the new political strategies within the Indian federal system**

Samuel BERTHET, affiliated research fellow at CSH (samuel.berthet@csh-delhi.com)

*Funding:* Specific allocation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; CSH and *Maison des Sciences de l'Homme* (Paris) for the organisation of the seminar.

*Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The objective of the research is to analyse the changes in the relationship between the Central Government and the States through the process of creation of the State of Chhattisgarh in 2000. Are we witnessing a weakening of the central government in the face of regional political forces or, at the least, the affirmation of a new regional political elite specific to Chhattisgarh, a State often described as 'tribal'?

The main method used for scientific investigation consisted of a comparison between official literature and the reality in the field (systematic analysis of the origins of political representatives at different levels of the political machinery, political measures undertaken by the two successive governments and a critical reading of the themes developed by the representatives). The diversity of sources (studies, official documents, local newspapers, accounts) made it possible to establish this perspective.

### *Initial Results*

It can be established that the creation of this state was not the outcome of the emergence of a new political force, since the political scene was totally dominated by the two main national parties. Chhattisgarh was created more with reference to a geo-linguistic entity, which found itself divided into two by current borders. Further, none of the dominant sociological groups were able to really enhance their political representation. The creation of the state should be placed within the framework of the currently dominant philosophy of liberal governance in India. A study of economic and administrative measures has made it possible to corroborate this analysis (openness to multinationals, cottage industries, privatisation, role of NGOs). The creation of this new state does not, therefore, imply the restoration or even the establishment of public services in this region, which has many resources, but which essentially remains under-administered.

### *Research Activities carried out in 2004*

The initial results of this project were presented at a personal lecture at the Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Institute for Asian Studies in Kolkata. In order to broaden the scope of the study by placing it in a comparative perspective with the situation of its neighbouring states, a seminar entitled, 'Federalism and decentralized governance, Perspectives on Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh', was jointly organised by CSH and India International Centre in October 2004 in New Delhi.

Given the importance of the tribal issue in Chhattisgarh State (highest percentage in the Indian peninsula) and the study process undertaken on this theme, we were able to meet a demand of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with regard to the Indigenous Peoples, in the perspective of setting up the Branly Museum in Paris in 2006.

Moreover, other articles were submitted for publication or are being prepared for publication in books or scientific reviews.

### **Development policies of Tribal spaces in India: a geographical study of a Tribe in Andhra Pradesh**

Pierre DAURIAN, Ph.D. student in geography at the University of Rouen, affiliated to the CSH

from August to November 2004 as part of the agreement with the University of Rouen (pierrot78@yahoo.fr)

*Funding:* CSH (for fieldwork).

### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

This thesis project proposes to take a fresh look at the definition and perception of the concept of a Tribe in India, through the prism of space and its limits, starting with the case of the Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, one of the last hunter-gatherer tribes in the Indian sub-continent. This study adds to the already abundant literature on Indian tribal populations, but it differs from conventional anthropological fields in that it adopts an essentially geographical approach. The factor of migration is used as a tool, as a means for understanding the tribal condition (well-being/discontent), and as an index to assess the degree of consistency between development programmes and the perceptions of stakeholders. Generally, seasonal migration is perceived as a marker of poor development, with the villagers migrating because of the lack of necessary support at the local level.

Thus, several issues are examined. How is seasonal migration actually perceived? What are the impacts of tribal rehabilitation programmes? What are the spatial strategies of the stakeholders in response to development policies? The research aims to assess the spatial trends of Andhra Pradesh's tribal component.

The study focuses on two districts in Andhra Pradesh, and the scale of observation is at the level of tribal spaces or areas that have been the subject of specific development programmes (positive discrimination).

### *Research Activities carried out in 2004*

A previous affiliation to the CSH (as International Volunteer) from July 2002 to December 2003 made it possible to conduct two field visits to Andhra Pradesh. The new affiliation in 2004 led to another phase of fieldwork, as well as a presentation of the first findings in Delhi as part of the seminar "Federalism and decentralized governance. Perspectives on Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh" (see above).

### 3.2.2. Democracy, electoral representation and identity-related issues

#### Women and Decentralisation in Urban India. Implementation of Quotas for Women in the Municipalities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata

*Project Head:* Stéphanie TAWA LAMA-REWAL, research fellow at the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CEIAS-CNRS-EHESS, Paris); affiliated researcher at the CSH (tawalama@ehess.fr)

*Other participant:* Archana Ghosh, Director of Department of Urban Studies at the Institute of Social Sciences, Eastern branch, Kolkata.

*Funding:* Ford Foundation and the Swedish International Development Agency.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The project has the following objectives: to observe the political representation of women during the first term of elected local officials within the framework of the 74<sup>th</sup> amendment (defining an ambitious policy of decentralization at the urban level) in four Indian metropolitan cities; to assess the impact of quotas (33 % of seats) for women, both on the functioning of elected councils and on the political participation of women; and identify the factors that enable the representation in the full sense of the word of women in elected councils, and those that, on the contrary, deprive quotas of any substance, so as to help draw up support policies for such quotas and to mobilize the most relevant actors.

The principal methods used were: surveys based on questionnaires filled by elected representatives (women and men, completed by group discussions; semi-structured interviews with actors/observers of political life at the municipal and party levels as well as local and feminist associations; direct observation of the electoral campaign of some candidates; the analysis of the minutes of municipal councils.

#### *Activités de recherche réalisés ou engagés en 2004*

The project began in April 2001, data collection was completed in 2003 and a concluding seminar organised in Delhi the same year. In 2004, the focus was the co-writing of a book presenting the surveys conducted and the research findings. The typescript intitled *Democratization in Progress: Women and Local*

*Politics in Urban India* was submitted to the Indian published Tulika in August 2004. The book will be released in March 2005.

#### *Research findings*

The main conclusions of the programme are as follows :

- The contrasts observed in the socio-economic profile and performance of women elected as officials in the four cities studied revealed that the gender of the elected official was not a significant factor as suggested by the debate on Women's Reservation Bill; it is the local political culture that largely determines the impact of quotas for women in the municipalities.

- The "critical mass" theory (D. Dahlerup) that is often brought up in order to justify the reservation of 33 % of the seats for women has been found to be irrelevant in the first phase of implementation of the quotas: quantitative changes (in the number of women among elected officials) is not translated by qualitative changes (in the agenda of municipalities).

- For a more positive impact, the quotas must be accompanied by other reforms in political life, especially with regard to the status of elected officials and the funding of elections.

#### *Related project and publication*

Our reflection on reservations for women were extended by the publication of the proceedings of a seminar entitled "Reservations and the Political Representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Women. A Comparative Assessment", held in New Delhi in April 2002. This collective work, under the guidance of S. Tawa Lama-Rewal and including seven other contributors, compares the implementation of the electoral quotas enjoyed by four categories in India today, at different levels of political life: scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, and women. Reservations aim at reconciling the individual, egalitarian premises of democracy within the traditionally major role of communities and hierarchies in the Indian society. Through reservations, the law tackles frontally the contrast between the political system and the social structure of India. This series of empirical case studies - dealing with different levels of political life, different regions and different timeframes - analyse the working of reservations in reference to two

closely connected yet distinct issues: the effectiveness of reservations as a means towards political representation; and their relevance as instruments of social change.

The final book, entitled *Electoral Reservations, Political Representation and Social Change in India. A Comparative Perspective*, was released in February 2005.

### **The Representation of the OBCs in North Indian Politics: Meaning and Significance of Democracy in Bihar and Rajasthan**

Cyril ROBIN, Ph.D. student at the *Institut d'Etudes Politiques* (IEP), Paris and French Ministry of Foreign Affairs scholarship holder at the CSH since October 2004. (cyril.robin@csh-delhi.com)

*Funding*: CSH.

#### *Problematic and objectives*

The main objective of this thesis project is to go beyond the mere observation of the increasing representation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) among the Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) in Bihar and the strengthening of the conservative pattern in the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha (the state Legislative Assembly). In order to achieve this aim, the research will focus on the qualitative angle of this process by analysing the meaning and significance of democracy in terms of the larger representation of OBCs in Bihar. Indeed, has the nature of democracy been improved by the transition from high caste politics to an OBC based politics?

What enabled the OBC MLAs to be represented in slightly larger numbers than the upper caste MLAs in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha in 1990 (34.9 % as against 34.6 %) is not the assertion of an individual status but the effect of belonging to a certain social category, to a certain caste. As a consequence, there is no reason to think that a greater political representation of OBCs could improve the quality of the democracy. Indeed, this process just corresponds to the strengthening of the differences between the caste categories.

Therefore, how can the representation of Other Backward Classes among the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the democratization of the political class in Northern India be interpreted?

#### *Methodology*

The research is based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative data. A previously constituted database on the caste profile of the MLAs in the two states under study has been used. In addition, interviews will be conducted with Members of the Legislative Assembly, political parties' cadres, scholars and journalists about the evolution of the political personnel.

#### *Research Activities carried out in 2004*

Since the beginning of the affiliation to the CSH, we have carried out fieldwork in Patna (Bihar) in November 2004, in order to renew contacts with scholars, NGO activists and the members of the political parties.

An analysis of the situation at the eve of the State Legislative Assembly elections in Bihar was published as an article in *Economic and Political Weekly* in December 2004.

### **The construction of a collective identity in India: the case of Hindutva in a theoretical perspective**

Siegfried O. WOLF, Ph.D. Student at the University of Heidelberg (Germany), affiliated to the CSH from July to October 2004 as part of the agreement with the South Asia Institute (SAI) of the University of Heidelberg (swolf@sai.uni-heidelberg.de)

*Institutional collaborations*: South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg.

*Funding*: South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg; Global Panel Foundation (Germany); financial support for field work from CSH.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

India is witnessing a seemingly paradoxical situation: the processes of globalization and standardization of socio-cultural environments are accompanied by a re-emerging political significance of ethnic and territorial identities.

The main objective of the project is to analyse the construction of collective identity and its role in the processes of democratic and socio-economic transition in India. In this backdrop, the project will investigate the application of the theoretical concept, 'collective identity' to the case of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his concept of Hindutva ('Hindu-Nationalist movement'). The central question is whether and to what extent European, in

particular German, concepts and experience in the construction of collective identity are applicable to the Indian context. The aim is, on the one hand to make a theoretical contribution in clarifying the concept of collective identity and to explore whether collective identity can be an object of empirical research, and on the other hand, to investigate what we know about a 'Hindu-nationalist collective identity' in empirical terms.

The methodology applied in this research uses a case-study method comprising the main theoreticians of the 'Hindu-nationalist movement', in particular Savarkar, their constructions of collective identities and the related organisations created to implement their theoretical ideas. This included the collection and analysis of primary and secondary materials and information: literature on and by Savarkar as well as qualitative, open-ended interviews, direct observation of the campaign of some candidates in the Maharashtra State Assembly Election 2004.

#### *Research activities carried out in 2004*

This project started in February 2004 at the South Asia Institute in Heidelberg and will be completed in July 2005 with the submission of the Ph.D thesis. The affiliation to the CSH provided us with the opportunity to conduct three field visits in Hyderabad, Mumbai and New Delhi respectively. The fieldwork comprised the coverage of Indian sources of identity concepts and strategies constructed and implemented in the frame of political mobilisation, research in the libraries, research institutes as well as at the most important institutions and facilities of the 'Hindu-Nationalist movement organizations'.

### **Hindu Nationalism and Education: Constructing the Hindu Nation at School**

Sylvie GUICHARD FRIESENDORF, Ph.D. student at the University of Geneva, with a second supervisor at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques of Paris, affiliated to the CSH from November 2004 to March 2005 (Sylvie.Guichard@droit.unige.ch)

*Funding:* scholarship from the Foundation Ernest Boninchi; financial support for fieldwork from the CSH.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

Scholars studying nationalism are well aware of the central role that schools play in

constructing national identity. Yet there have been few studies to go more deeply into this subject and specify how this nationalization takes place and which mechanisms it employs. More attention needs to be given to how a certain representation of the nation is transmitted through school education. This research project focuses on the case of India where the Hindu nationalist influence on education has been strong. The project aims at answering the following question: How do the Hindu nationalist movements transmit their representation of the nation through school education?

To answer this question three areas will be covered: the making and organisation of the curriculum, the teaching of history, and the representation of territory. They will be analysed at the federal level through the reform of school education (New Curriculum Framework for School Education 2000), at the State level with a focus on Gujarat, and in the private school system by looking at the Saraswati Shishu Mandirs.

#### *Research activities realised or initiated in 2004*

This thesis project started in 2002 and should be completed by October 2006. The research stay at the CSH during the first two months (November and December 2004) made it possible: to collect secondary data; conduct interviews in Delhi with historians, individuals working for the National Council of Educational Research and Training and Rashtriya Swayam-sevak Sangh members; and, to conduct direct observation in government schools in Delhi.

### **3.2.3. The role of NGOs and social movements in India**

#### **Beyond the World Social Forum: A Study of the Dynamic between NGOs and Social Movements**

Saroj GIRI, post-doctoral research fellow, CSH (saroj.giri@csh-delhi.com)

*Funding:* CSH.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

This research project is a study of the inner tension as well as divergence and convergence between the thinking and practice of Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and social movements in India, against the backdrop of the World Social Forum (WSF), the 'movement of

movements', that took place in Mumbai in January 2004. The never-fully-reconciled relationship between NGOs and social movements has got as it were a new lease of life in the context of what some perceive to be the increasingly problematic dominance of NGOs in the WSF.

Apart from referring to the literature available on social movements, NGOs and the WSF, the study will be based on fieldwork and meetings and interviews with the people participating in the WSF India process. It proceeds by taking account of the differences between the positions of NGOs and radical social movements. The problematic then consists of examining how, given that both are participating in the WSF India, this affects and influences the WSF process itself. What for example are the political and organizational faults and fissures that show up in the WSF India, given the increasing presence of NGOs since its inception three years earlier. Conceptually, the study will be operationalised through the prism of the concepts of the state and civil society.

#### *Research activities carried out in 2004*

The programme started in November 2003 and will be completed by December 2005. Two rounds of fieldwork were conducted in Mumbai, in order to interview participants in the WSF, and focusing on trade unions workers. Other rounds of field work are scheduled with Dalit activists in Haryana, and indigenous people sections in Jharkhand.

A presentation of the preliminary findings based on the materials collected from Mumbai was given at the CSH in April 2004. The first working draft of the study, entitled *Resisting Neo-liberal Globalisation: A Study of Social Movements and the World Social Forum in India*, was submitted to the CSH in October 2004.

### **3.3. Economic Transition and Sustainable Development**

#### **Coordination: Nicolas GRAVEL**

The year 2004 has been, for the economics department, a year of transition with the arrival in March of Deepa Menon-Choudhary (with a programme on energy sustainability) as a post-doctoral CSH-ICSSR Fellow, the replacement in October of Jean Dilip Sengupta by Anastasia

Angueletou (with a programme on sustainability of water management) as a Ph.D. student in Economics, the departure in September of Julien Chaisse, and, last but not least, the replacement in September of Joël Ruet by Nicolas Gravel as the coordinator of the department.

Reflecting this transition period, the research programmes conducted or initiated in the economic department in 2004 cover a large range of issues: management of public infrastructure and economic reforms; the informal economy; World Trade Organisation and the global economy; as well as new perspectives in theoretical and applied economics.

In order to maintain some continuity in the research agenda, some of the departing researchers will keep an associated affiliation to the Center after their departure. Particularly significant in that respect is the new project on "Globalization and Opening Markets in Developing Countries and Its Impact on National Firms and Public Governance: The Case of India", which was selected for funding by the European Commission under the Small Project Facility programme for 2005, and which involves an active collaboration between Dipankar Sengupta, Deepa Menon-Choudhary and Joël Ruet, as well as other partners in India and Europe.

Furthermore, while the institutional collaborations with the *Centre d'Economie Industrielle* (CERNA) of the *Ecole des Mines* in Paris, Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi and the *Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques et Juridiques* (CEDEJ) in Cairo have been maintained, the year 2004 has witnessed a significant enlargement in the spectrum of institutions with which the economic department of the CSH is collaborating. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the CSH and the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) in Mumbai, in order to strengthen the collaboration in the field of applied and urban economics; this MoU will also allow CSH researchers and students to avail logistic support at IGIDR during their fieldwork in Mumbai. In addition, collaborative work was initiated with the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad, the Observer Research Foundation in Delhi, the Indian Statistical Institute in Delhi (where Nicolas Gravel has become a joint associate) as well as the French Institute of Pondicherry. Lastly, an agreement has been launched with the *Ecole Polytechnique*

in Paris that aims at hosting at CSH a research stay of a third year student of this school.

Hence, if 2004 was a year of transition, the direction of the transition seems to be toward a strengthening of the visibility of the economics department of the CSH and its pool of researchers in the scientific and institutional community. It is very much the hope of the new coordinator of the department that this favorable trend gives rise, in 2005, to a significant enlargement of the publication records of the members of the department in refereed scientific journals and international conferences.

### 3.3.1. Management of public infrastructure and economic reforms

#### Reforms of the public sector

*Project head:* Joël RUET, research fellow at CSH till August 2004; affiliated with the London School of Economics since September 2004 (J.Ruet@lse.ac.uk).

*Associated researchers:* Marie-Hélène ZERAH, French Institute of Recherche for Development (IRD); Pierre-Noël Giraud, CERNA (Centre for Industrial Research of the *Ecole des Mines*, Paris).

*Associated students:* Augustin MARIA, CERNA, Ph.D. student and fellowship holder from the University Paris IX-Dauphine; Jaouen LEVASSEUR, student from INSA (National Institute of Applied Sciences), Lyon.

*Institutional partnerships:* with CERNA and the Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai. The objective of this triangular partnership is to develop applied research in urban economics, in particular, on the sector of water and sanitation. Two agreements of collaboration, one between CSH and the *Ecole des Mines* of Paris on the one hand, and the other between CSH and IGIDR on the other, have been signed in June 2004.

*Funding:* CSH; French Ministry of Research (for the DEMATEDEE Network).

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The objective of this project is to provide an analysis of the impact of regulatory and organisational changes (internal budget allocation, decentralisation of management et al.) in public sector enterprises and, as the case may be, the impact of their privatisation. The project aims at establishing the characteristics of the Indian 'administered' system (or system of

controls). The case studies focused more specifically on the electricity, water and sanitation sectors.

#### *Research activities carried out in 2004 and results*

For the **electricity sector**, the project has led to publications in the review *Margin* and the *Indian Economic Journal* in 2004, and a book by J. Ruet entitled *Privatising Power Cuts: Ownership and Reform of State Electricity Boards in India*, published by Academic Foundation, New Delhi. Two edited volumes based on a seminar are in the final stage of publishing with Manohar Publishers. These forthcoming publications will offer practical recommendations of an (i) operational, (ii) management and (iii) statutory nature.

With regard to the **water and sanitation sectors**, part of the programme has been conducted through the participation in an Indo-French Network of environmental economists and urban planners, the network called "*Développement des Marchés de Technologies de l'Eau et des Déchets par l'Economie de l'Environnement*" (DEMATEDEE), jointly run by HUDCO (Housing & Urban Development Company, Government of India), the *Club de l'eau* (Paris), and CERNA (*Ecole des Mines*, Paris). The network aims at assessing the commercial costs of the mismanagement of water resources. The final conference of the Dematedee network was organised in May 2004 in Paris. It has led to a report by Ecole des Mines and Meed SA in association with CSH. This report will be edited as a book in 2005.

Augustin MARIA's projected thesis on **Integrated water management in cities in developing countries** is also part of this joint project. This student's work at CSH from January to May 2004 enabled him to carry out a survey on water and sanitation in Delhi. The survey helped in providing a great deal of information on several issues he had identified during his first field visit in relation with this project in November-December 2003. The issues identified were the following: Delhi's access to surface water resources; role and mode of use of underground water for water supply in the capital; analysis of lectures on urban water management reforms in Delhi; technical analysis of costs of public and private systems established in the city; analysis of restrictions in the access of poor sections to basic services.

Jaouen LEVASSEUR, who worked at CSH in the framework of an end-of-study internship, also contributed to this project by conducting a more systematic survey among various groups of actors in order to analyse the situation in a recently developed urban area (Dwarka).

### **Structuring a SO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Trading System for Indian Power Plants**

Deepa MENON-CHOUDHARY, ICSSR-CSH Post-doctoral research fellow (deepa@csh-delhi.com)

*Institutional collaborations:* Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR, Delhi) and Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

*Funding:* CSH and ICSSR.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The research focuses on the ongoing reforms in India, especially in the power sector, and their environmental implications. 82 large power plants contribute to nearly 45% of all-India SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, thereby providing focussed opportunities for SO<sub>2</sub> mitigation. The research analyzes existing technology-push policies with alternate instruments as emissions trading to control SO<sub>2</sub> emissions optimally.

The first step was to identify power plants, under different ownership structure, that would participate in the emissions trading system. Discussions were carried out with plant officials, policymakers in Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Power and other related Ministries. These, together with published data, provide an understanding of abatement strategies in different plants. The SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from power plants are projected for future (till 2030) under different scenarios using an energy-environment optimization model, namely AIM/Local (Asia-Pacific Integrated Model).

#### *Research activities carried out in 2004*

The research started in March 2004, with meetings and discussions with officials at Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Power, National Thermal Power Corporation and also with policymakers and experts. The long-term energy-environment model has also been used to analyse alternate scenarios.

The conclusions from the research would be published in a CSH *Occasional Paper*, which is

expected in the first quarter of 2005. In connection to this programme, there were two peer-reviewed journal publications in 2004 on issues related to air pollution. Another paper has been accepted for poster presentation at a 'Better Air Quality' Conference in Agra.

#### *Main findings*

It is necessary for policymakers to consider alternate cost-effective policy tools. The research estimates that when compared to a technology-push policy, an SO<sub>2</sub> emissions trading generates an annual average cost-savings of US\$280 million per year during 2010-2030. However, precise details regarding the actual implementation of an emission trading system in terms of implementing agencies, regulators et al. have to be worked out.

### **3.3.2. The informal economy**

#### **Integration of the informal sector in the world economy: an India-Egypt comparison**

*Project in charge:* Joël RUET, research fellow at CSH till August 2004; affiliated with the London School of Economics since September 2004 (J.Ruet@lse.ac.uk).

*Other participants:* François IRETON (CEDEJ).

*Institutional collaborations:* Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques et Juridiques, Cairo (CEDEJ, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

*Funding:* CSH and CEDEJ.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

This research project, initiated in September 2000, aims at developing an improved model of globalisation for emerging countries, by incorporating the informal sector. More specifically, it examines the distribution by the informal sector of daily consumer products that can be traded worldwide. The study is based on a comparison between the cities of Delhi and Cairo. Its objective is to assess (i) the geographic expansion of the distribution area in peripheral districts, as well as (ii) its economic expansion to the underprivileged sections of society, by lowering distribution costs.

The methodology is based on quantitative surveys (300 questionnaires in each city), carried out between November 2001 and January 2002 in Delhi, and January 2002 and March 2002 in Cairo.

*Activities carried out in 2004*

The coding and entry of data were completed in 2003; their processing and comparative analysis were undertaken in 2004. The publication of the results is scheduled for 2005 as a *CSH Occasional Paper*, possibly in collaboration with the London School of Economics.

**The informal economy of water and sustainable development: A study of the territories of Mumbai**

Anastasia ANGUELETOU, Ph. D. research student in Economics at Grenoble University, MAE scholarship holder at the CSH since November 2004 for one year.  
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*Institutional collaboration: Laboratoire d'Economie de la Production et de l'Intégration Internationale, Grenoble University (LEPII); Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai (for the field visit phases).*

Funding: CSH and LEPII.

*Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The subject of the thesis falls in line with a micro-economic approach of actors in the informal drinking water supply sector. It is positioned at the intersection of the theories of economic development, water economics and social relations in the framework of sustainable development.

The research project proposes to first identify the place of the informal water economy in peri-urban territories, and examine the functions this sector fulfils and the position of its actors. It will then examine the manner in which the informal water economy is replicated in time and space and define its institutional, socio-economic and cultural framework.

The project envisages conducting a field survey in the peri-urban areas of Mumbai. A questionnaire-based survey shall be conducted among the local inhabitants and service providers (both formal and informal). In addition, meetings and public meetings with local actors (academicians, parliamentarians, households, NGOs et al.) shall also be organised.

*Activities carried out or initiated in 2004*

The first two months of the research stay in Delhi (November and December 2004) were

devoted to preparations for the field study (which will take place from mid-January to mid-June 2005 in Mumbai) and, in particular, to the drafting of the questionnaire. A preliminary exploratory visit to Mumbai in end December enabled the Ph.D. student to familiarise herself with the area and establish contacts with other researchers, especially in IGIDR.

**Labour migration: An analysis of the modes of entry into the labour force of construction workers in Delhi**

Jean-Dilip SEN-GUPTA, Ph. D. student in Economics at the University of Science and Technology in Lille; MAE scholarship holder at the CSH from November 2003 to October 2004  
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*Institutional collaboration: Centre Lillois d'Etudes et de Recherches en Sociologie et Economie*

Funding: CSH.

*Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The observation of the various ways in which workers enter the labour force in the construction sector leads to a critical appraisal of the economic theories devoted to the study of domestic labour migrations. The aim is to underscore the temporary and family-based nature and the various kinds of economic logic that converge in the process of labour migration. In this perspective, the impact of migratory networks on the process of access to urban employment is examined by the yardstick of the economic decisions made at family level. Family arrangements dictate the conditions for a return to the village and the intensity of financial transfers made by the migrant. These arrangements take shape through the multiple job-holding practices of families.

*Activities carried out in 2004*

In order to illustrate our thesis, we conducted a survey in Delhi among 240 construction workers who typified the employment trajectories of migrants between urban and rural areas. These are analysed from the angle of the professional and demographic structures of the migrant's family, its human capital, the extent of the family's landholdings and the intensity of monetary transfers.

The survey was conducted between June and September 2004. The findings of the analyses

will lead to an *Occasional Paper* for the CSH, which will be submitted in the course of 2005.

### **3.3.3. The World Trade Organisation and the global economy**

#### **The Future of the Global Economy: Regional Trajectories**

*Project coordinators:* Dipankar SENGUPTA, research fellow, CSH (dsg68@csh-delhi.com) and Prof. Manmohan AGARWAL, Center for Study on Diplomacy, International Law and Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University.

*Other participants:* Experts from The Energy Research Institute School, Research and Information Systems for Third World and Non-Aligned Systems, GITAM Institute of Management, University of Rennes II.

*Institutional collaborations:* Jawaharlal Nehru University.

*Funding:* CSH, JNU, Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (Indo-French exchange programme).

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

This project investigates the future of the Global Economy 25 years from now, through the following approach:

- A disaggregation of the Global Economy into certain regional economic blocs based on certain rational criteria and the detailed study of these blocs regarding growth, poverty, inequality, composition of output and trade, technological progress and development.
- An analysis of the interactions between the various blocs and the global economy to find the effect of globalisation on these blocs as well as the effect on the global economy due to the participation of these blocs.
- An analysis of the effect of international institutions (the IMF, World Bank, WTO) and laws (like intellectual property rights) that govern economic globalisation on the various blocs as well as the global economy.

#### *Activities carried out in 2004*

In 2004, the project focused on the regional trajectories, and the next phase will deal with the global institutions. An international seminar was held in March 2004 at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. The papers presented to this seminar have been compiled after revision and incorporation of comments and the editing

work will be completed during the first quarter of 2005.

#### **Beyond the Transitional Phase of the WTO: An Indian Perspective**

*Project head:* Dipankar SENGUPTA, research fellow, CSH (dsg68@csh-delhi.com)

*Other participants:* Debashis CHAKRABORTY, Research Associate, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation; Pritam BANERJEE, Research Scholar, George Mason University.

#### *Problematic, objective and methodology*

India's dilemma is to manage to pursue economic integration (necessary for economic efficiency) without undue structural upheaval given the risk of protectionism that the developed world gives to its producers. In this context, the objective of the project is to take stock of: developments in the various sectors of the Indian economy in the last decade; the compatibility of Indian laws with the WTO framework; implication of environmental and labour laws; implications of Regional Trading Arrangements; implications of e-commerce.

The project surveys existing literature and also uses primary documents and data available in the public domain.

#### *Research activities realised in 2004 and results*

The project commenced in January 2004. The output is the compilation of a collective volume including contributions from about 15 authors in addition to those of the three editors. The manuscript was submitted to the Indian publisher Academic Foundation by the end of 2004.

#### **The IBSAC (India Brazil South Africa China): A Possible Coalition in WTO Negotiations.**

*Project head:* Dipankar SENGUPTA, research fellow, CSH (dsg68@csh-delhi.com)

*Other participants:* Prof. Manmohan AGARWAL, Center for Study on Diplomacy, International Law and Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Dr. Jean-François HUCHET, University of Rennes II.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The Cancun Round of Trade Negotiations revealed among other things that the G-15 (the group of developing countries from Asia, Africa



study, in the form of a CSH *Occasional Paper*, "Implementation of World Trade Organisation Laws. A Case Study: India", submitted in December, which should be published in the course of 2005.

### **3.3.4. New perspectives in theoretical and applied economics**

#### **Comparing decisions with radically uncertain consequences**

*Project head:* Nicolas GRAVEL, Professor, research fellow CSH & IDEP-GREQAM (nicolas.gravel@csh-delhi.com)

*Other participant :* Arunava SEN, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi.

*Institutional partnership:* Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi (Nicolas Gravel benefits from an associated affiliation with this institute)

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

Decision theory is the branch of social sciences that studies the various criteria used by individual agents (firms, heads of organizations, individuals, groups, et al.) to make decisions in various environments. Most, if not all, decisions involve *uncertainty*. When choosing a particular course of action, the decision maker does not know exactly which consequences this course of action will entail. In conventional decision theory, which develops along the lines set forth in the seminal contribution of J.L. Savage, this uncertainty is accounted for by assuming the existence of a set of mutually exclusive "states of nature" (for instance the various possible results of the toss of a pair of dice) and by describing decisions as rules (acts) that associate to every state of nature a unique consequence. A more demanding theory, that is nonetheless widely used by researchers, goes even further by assuming that the uncertainty faced by the decision maker is described by a complete list of probabilities assigned to the consequences. Yet, for many complex decisions (regulating the environment, mating, investing in a foreign country), these assumptions seem unduly demanding.

In this research, we are working on an axiomatic characterization of a criterion for deciding in situations of radical uncertainty when this standard approach does not apply. In the framework we are considering, the only elements that serve as describing the various actions that the decision maker can take care are

the consequences (assumed to be in finite number) that these actions can have. No knowledge of the mechanism by which the consequences can come about, nor of their probabilities of occurrence is assumed. The criterion we are attempting to axiomatize can (but need not) be thought of as resulting from the assignment of the same probability of occurrence to every possible consequence and from the comparisons of the various decisions on the basis of the average utility of their consequences.

#### *Research activities initiated in 2004 and results*

The research is theoretical, and involves the proof of a few theorems. Collaborative work has been started at the Indian Statistical Institute in fall 2004. This work has given rise to the writing of a fifteen page note with the proof of many auxiliary results.

#### **Appraising multidimensional inequalities and poverty in India**

*Project head:* Nicolas GRAVEL, Professor, research fellow CSH & IDEP-GREQAM (nicolas.gravel@csh-delhi.com)

*Other participants:* Patrick Moyes, Research Director, CNRS, GRAPE (UMR CNRS 5113), University Montesquieu Bordeaux 4.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The aim of this project is to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of the liberalization of the Indian economy on multidimensional inequalities and poverty using dominance criteria. As recalled for instance in Deaton and Drèze, the poverty and inequalities trend in India in the nineties have been a matter of intense controversy. While most studies have concluded that poverty, as measured by the poverty gap and headcount ratio, has been reduced in all regions of India in the nineties, other researchers (for instance Bhalla) have concluded in a reduction of income inequality on the basis of the Gini coefficient. Yet, as all these conclusions are based on the use of very specific indexes, they are not robust. These conclusions also suffer from the fact that they are limited to a uni-dimensional appraisal of the inequalities based on the sole monetary income. The aim of the research will be to re-examine the recent "poverty and inequality in the nineties" controversy using a multidimensional dominance approach that Patrick Moyes and myself are developing, along the lines suggested

by a literature initiated in the eighties. Using, as in most studies, the National Sample Survey as the main data source for consumption expenditure (interpreted in all studies as a proxy for disposable income), the research will complete these data with information, collected at the state and district level, about the access to various public goods (especially infant mortality, literacy rate and, if available, criminality and teacher/pupil ratio).

#### *Research activities initiated in 2004 and results*

Contacts have been developed to obtain National Sample Survey Data to conduct the research which should start in 2005. The multi-dimensional tools have been implemented on OECD data in a joint work with P. Moyes and B. Tarrow. The implementation of the methodology on OECD data has been proved successful and has given rise to the writing of a working paper.

#### **Evaluating diversity and freedom**

*Project coordinators:* Nicolas GRAVEL, Professor, research fellow CSH & IDEP-GREQAM (nicolas.gravel@csh-delhi.com) and Pierre COUTERON, Head of the Ecology Department, French Institute of Pondicherry (pierre.couteron@ifpindia.org)

*Other participants:* Sebastian BERVOETS, Ph.D student, EHESS – University Aix-Marseille II.

*Institutional partnership:* French Institute of Pondicherry.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The aim of the project is to apply the diversity indicators developed by economists to the measurement of biological diversity in India. Biologists and ecologists have a long standing field experience in measuring the biological diversity of various eco-systems. Yet the numerical indices they use to perform the measurement suffer from the weakness of not attaching importance to the pairwise dissimilarities of the various species. In recent years, economists have proposed various criteria for measuring diversity on the basis of an explicit notion of dissimilarity between the objects measured. In this research, we plan to apply these indicators to the appraisal of the intertemporal evolution of the biological diversity in the forest of Western Ghats, an ecosystem which has been defined as a “hotspot” by the international convention on

biological diversity signed at the Rio summit in the mid nineties.

#### *Research activities initiated in 2004*

Contacts have been developed with biologists in Pondicherry to hold a first workshop (to be organized by the French Institute of Pondicherry in February 2005) on the collaborative work. Nicolas Gravel has completed a survey on freedom and diversity measurements during the fall of 2004.

### **3.4. Urban Dynamics**

#### **Coordination: Véronique DUPONT**

In the course of 2004, significant development was made in the activities undertaken under the framework of the “Urban Dynamics” section: two major joint projects initiated in the second semester of 2003 implemented their agenda of operations, and three new programmes were started. Thus, a series of programmes with Delhi as a subject of study were added to the themes of the two pluridisciplinary projects – peri-urban dynamics on the one hand and urban governance on the other – in order to deal with fundamental questions to do with the general problematic of urban development. These questions concerned the functioning of the real-estate market, the issue of slums, the supply of health care and medicines, and water resources. Insofar as the city of Delhi was also part of the case studies undertaken by the joint projects, real expertise on this metropolis developed under CSH’s “Urban Dynamics” section, which also drew on the fund of information and data on Delhi accumulated at the CSH over the previous 10 years, including the constitution of a Geographic Information System.

The enhancement of the level of activity under the “Urban Dynamics” section was accompanied by a rise in the number of students who came to conduct research at the CSH for a period of two months to one year (five students in 2004). This research section also incorporated a PhD student (Bertrand Lefebvre) in October 2004, an international volunteer who would be working in the CSH for at least one year. A Professor at the University of Texas at Dallas and a research scholar from the Institute of Research for Development (IRD-Paris) were also affiliated to this section in 2004. The IRD research fellow, Marie-Hélène Zérah, will be

assigned to the CSH from July 2005 for a period of one to two years.

The implementation of new research programmes also resulted in the formation of new collaborations, in particular with the School of Planning and Architecture in Delhi. The collaboration agreement signed in June 2004 with the Mumbai-based Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGDR), which provides a quality scientific environment and a logistic base to conduct research in the region of Mumbai, also needs to be reiterated here. Thus, one of the interns, François Filiot, who carried out a study on Mumbai's electricity distribution network, and Marie-Hélène Zérah, who surveyed Mumbai's waste collection policies, benefited from this collaboration during their stay in India.

### **3.4.1. Peri-urban dynamics**

#### **Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the periphery of large Indian metropolises**

*Project head:* Véronique DUPONT, director CSH, affiliated researcher to the research unit "Urban mobility and restructuring" of the (French) Institute of Research for development (veronique.dupont@csh-delhi.com)

*Other participants:* About 20 researchers, from Europe and India, are participating in the working group, including : Joël RUET, Research scholar at CSH till August 2004; Marie-Hélène ZERAH, research fellow at the Institute of Research for Development (IRD, Paris) and visiting scholar at the CSH from June to August 2004; Paul A. JARGOWSKY, Associate Professor of Political Economy from the University of Texas at Dallas, visiting scholar at the CSH from August to December 2004; Suresh ROHILLA, PhD Student from the School of Geography, Queen's University Belfast and visiting scholar at the CSH from June to September 2004.

*Institutional partnership:* Institute of research for Development (IRD, Paris), Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CEIAS: CNRS/EHESS, Paris), Centre for Population and Development (CePeD, Paris).

*Other research institutions involved:* Institute for Development Studies (IUED, Geneva), University of Amsterdam, Centre for the Study of Regional Development of Jawaharlal Nehru

University (Delhi), School of Planning of Ahmedabad, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (Delhi), Centre for Economic and Social Studies (Hyderabad), French Institute of Pondicherry (IFP).

*Funding:* Incentive programme "Space and territories" of the French Ministry of Research ; CSH ; IRD ; CePeD.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

Specific forms of urbanisation come up on the periphery of the large developing metropolises: formation of mixed land use settlements, halfway between urban and rural zones, transitory spaces undergoing rapid and multiple transformations (physical, morphological, social and demographic, cultural, economic, functional).

Our basic hypothesis, in order to apprehend these processes, is the non-neutrality of "location" within the metropolitan areas. The urban peripheries are not a mere analytical framework, but a specific space whose population and settlement dynamics, along with land-use, involve various and often conflicting interests at stake, which reflects a political and societal vision of the city and access to the city. Thus, housing needs, especially for the poor, green belt (agricultural farms and reserved forests/national parks), new industrial and commercial zones, all compete in the rural-urban fringes.

This project aims at better understanding the multiple facets of the peri-urban dynamics, in the context of large Indian metropolises. It relies on a multi-disciplinary working group whose objective is to put together a series of studies and fieldworks in order to promote reflection on the complex equation between population, habitat and environment in these suburban spaces and the political stakes involved.

#### *Research activities carried out in 2004*

This project was initiated in July 2003, and would be completed by 2005. The year 2004 was devoted to the compilation of a common annotated bibliography on the subject, and the organisation of two international workshops.

The first three-day workshop was held in Delhi in August 2004. It congregated about 20 Europeans and Indian scholars with different academic backgrounds, as well as a dozen of observers. This exploratory workshop allowed us to review and refine the concepts related to



affiliated to the CSH for a mission to India from June to August 2004.

*Institutional partnerships:* Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales or School of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences (*Centre d'Etudes de l'Inde et de l'Asie du Sud* – Centre of Indian and South Asian Studies).

*Other research institutions involved:* CNRS, Institute of Research for Development (IRD, Paris), University of Caen, University of Paris X, Institute of Social Studies (Hague), Centre for the Study of Law and Governance at the Jawaharlal Nehru University (Delhi), Gujarat Institute of Development Research (Ahmedabad), Institute of Social Sciences (Eastern branch, Kolkata).

*Funding:* Incentive Programme "Sustainable urban development" of the French Ministry of Research; CSH.

#### *Problematic, objectives and methodology*

This research project in political economy is the outcome of a multi-disciplinary international team. Its main purpose is to characterise urban governance in Indian metropolises, its variants and key variables. The objective is to describe and analyse urban governance, as redefined by the economic liberalisation and politico-administrative decentralisation policies initiated in the early 1990s by the Indian government, through the study of the decision-making processes associated with the supply and demand of public goods and services (health, education, food, water, housing) in four Indian metropolises: Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Kolkata.

The project shall strive to find an answer to three main questions: First and foremost, beyond the redistribution of skills defined by liberalisation and decentralisation, how are decision-making powers effectively distributed among the multiple actors who are henceforth involved in the management of urban affairs? Secondly, what is the impact of this new urban governance on the differential access of social groups to the goods and services under study?

The project consists of a series of coordinated case studies – essentially of two types. Firstly, sectoral monographs analysing the decision-making processes that govern the supply and demand of particular public goods or services, in at least two cities. Secondly, studies based on the relations between the main

institutional actors that define and apply urban policies: international development organisations, courts, central government (especially the Ministry of Urban Development), the state concerned (its sectoral agencies, metropolitan development agencies and elected representatives), and municipalities (their administration, elected representatives).

The main methods used are semi-directive interviews, focus group discussions, analyses of discourses (laws, parliamentary debates, political speeches), studies of administrative archives and the mapping of the spatial distribution of the infrastructure under study.

#### *Research activities carried out in 2004*

The project was initiated in May 2003, and should get completed in December 2006. In 2004, our team continued the work on the bibliography that had been started in 2003, by exchanging our study notes, but also by refining the key concepts through our critical notes. We have also built up an Internet site (<http://www.csh-delhi.com/UAPG/index.htm>), which is an essential working tool (given the overall dimension of the project), as well as a means of disseminating our research.

Two methodological workshops were held (in Delhi in March and Paris in May), as well as a seminar in August 2004 at the India International Centre, New Delhi.

Finally, most of the team members went out on their first field visit in the four cities concerned.

#### *Results achieved*

The methodological workshops and the seminar led to a detailed research programme, articulating questions and methods, in the form of a report that was submitted for the comments of the members of the Scientific Committee sponsoring the project, as well as to the Ministry of Education and Research.

### **3.4.3. Studies on Delhi: urban amenities, housing market and slums**

#### **Estimating the preferences of the households for urban amenities in Delhi**

*Project head:* Nicolas GRAVEL, Professor, research fellow CSH & IDEP-GREQAM, ([nicolas.gravel@csh-delhi.com](mailto:nicolas.gravel@csh-delhi.com))

*Other participants:* Véronique DUPONT, Director, CSH; N. SRIDHARAN, associate professor, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.

*Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The object of the research is to examine the robustness of a result, obtained in a paper written with S. Thoron, which provides a condition on households preferences which is necessary and sufficient for a process of endogenous formation of jurisdictions to give rise to stratifications. An assumption that clearly needs some weakening is the absence of a housing, or land, market. In the Gravel and Thoron model, households can live in a jurisdiction, and participate in the collective choice of the tax rate without buying or renting housings. It appears therefore important to enlarge the decision space of the household from the public-private spending one to the public spending, housing space and private spending and to see how the conditions identified in the Gravel and Thoron paper can be reformulated in this enlarged decision space. Once housing is incorporated into the analysis, one can use data on the housing market to test, using hedonic methodology, whether or not the condition on households' preference is satisfied. Hedonic methodology consists in using cross-section data on housing prices, housing characteristics and households' characteristics to estimate the households' preferences.

The socio-spatial dynamics of Indian cities, especially in Delhi, appears quite suitable for this sort of test. The aim of this case study will be, therefore, to test whether or not households' preferences in Delhi, as they can be estimated by hedonic methods, satisfy the condition identified in Gravel and Thoron.

We plan to construct a data set on of some 5000 housing units in Delhi, based on sample surveys. The sample will be representative of the various segments of the housing market and of the geographical spread of the urban agglomeration. The data set will then be completed by matching the information on individual housing prices and characteristics with aggregate data on the local environment of the housing.

Besides its use for testing the particular hypothesis of the Gravel and Thoron model, the availability of such a rich data set will be of

invaluable help to better understand the urban dynamics in Delhi, as well as the behaviour of housing price, and the implicit valuation of the various urban amenities that these prices reveal.

*Research activities realised or initiated in 2004*

In the last months of 2004, collaboration was initiated on this project with the Department of Urban Planning at the School of Planning and Architecture in Delhi. The first joint working sessions aimed at finalising the sampling method. In order to constitute a sampling frame, a copy of the Delhi electoral rolls, now available in electronic files, has been acquired. The field surveys will be undertaken in 2005.

*Results in 2004*

The paper written by Sylvie Thoron has been revised and should normally appear in a future edition of *Journal of Economic Theory*. The paper with A. Michelangeli and A. Trannoy has been revised and is forthcoming in *Applied Economics*.

**The integration of slums into the global networks: the case of Delhi**

Linda BOUIFROU, PhD student, University of Paris 7, SEDET Laboratory (CNRS) – *Sociétés en Développement dans l'Espace et dans le Temps*.

Affiliated to the CSH from October 2004 to October 2005, with a joint affiliation to the French Institute of Pondicherry (lindavie@yahoo.fr).

*Funding:* Scholarship from the Ministry of Education and Research and financial support from CSH for field surveys.

*Problematic, objectives and methodology*

The objective of this thesis project is to demonstrate that the specific form of urban segregation that slums constitute, irrespective of the type of habitat, does not prevent these areas from taking part in the dynamic of globalisation. In fact, slums may constitute pockets of poverty and exclusion, but ones in which there is a certain vitality, opportunities and activities. The fundamental hypothesis of this research is that there is a certain dynamism in slums and that they are not cut off from other urban localities, regions or the world as a whole.

Focusing on the particular case of Delhi, we will attempt to demonstrate the economic and



## 4. PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH WORK

The promotion mission of the research activities conducted by the CSH is manifested by a politics of insertion into academic networks, organisation of seminars and conferences as well as publication and dissemination of works. These activities aim at maximising the visibility of the Center.

### 4.1. Conferences and seminars organised by the CSH

The CSH organises individual lectures, in collaboration with other institutions in Delhi, for its researchers but above all for French researchers or those from other countries on a visit to India. This contributes to a higher visibility of research work in the field of social sciences that have been carried out not only in the CSH but also in France or Europe. The CSH also organises seminars, workshops, round table conferences and symposiums in collaboration with its Indian and/or European partners, mainly in Delhi, but in other cities as well.

In Delhi, the India International Centre is a major partner (although not an exclusive one) for the organisation of such scientific events: this allows us to reach a larger audience, including not only researchers and academics, but also high civil servants, ex-diplomats et al.

#### 4.1.1. Seminars, symposiums, workshops, round-tables

Seminar *The Future of the Global Economy: Regional Trajectories and Global Institutions*, co-organised by CSH and International Trade and Development Division, School of International Studies (SIS), Jawaharlal Nehru University, at SIS, JNU, New Delhi, 15-16 March 2004.

Seminar *China-Pakistan Strategic Cooperation: Indian Perspectives*, co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 19-20 March 2004.

Round-Table to launch the book *Naissance et déclin d'une qasba. Chanderi du Xe au XVIIIe siècle*, co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 30 March 2004.

Round-Table *India-Europe Dialogue*, co-organised by CSH, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, and Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI-Paris) with the support of the European Commission, at CERI, Paris, 4-5 May 2004.

Ind DEMATEDEE Conference *Market development of water & waste technologies through environmental economics*, co-organised by CERNA-Ecole des Mines, Meed SA, CSH at Ecole des Mines, Paris, 28-29 May 2004.

Workshop *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance. The decision-making processes governing the supply and demand of collective goods and services in four Indian metropolises*, co-organised by the CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 19-21 August 2004.

Workshop *Peri-Urban Dynamics: Population, Habitat and Environment on the Peripheries of large Indian Metropolises*, co-organised by the CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 25-27 August 2004.

International Conference *Towards a New Global Order? Neo-Conservative Thinking, Imperial Design and Multilateral Perspectives*, jointly organised by Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University; India International Centre (IIC); Goethe Institut/Max Mueller Bhavan; Centre de Sciences Humaines & British Council at IIC, New Delhi, 23-24 September 2004.

Round-table "Café Scientifique" *Segregation and fragmentation in large metropolises: An inevitable trend?*, co-organised by French Information Resource Centre (FIRC) and CSH at FIRC, New Delhi, 7 October 2004.

Seminar *Federalism and Decentralized Governance in the Union of India: A Comparative Study of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh*, co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC), at IIC, New Delhi, 15-16 October 2004.

#### 4.1.2. Lectures

"*The Intercultural Comparison in Geography: From Pattern to Concept*" by Odette Louiset

(Department of Geography, University of Rouen), co-organised by CSH and the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, School of Social Sciences (SSS), Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) at SSS, JNU, New Delhi, 4 February 2004.

"*Standing on Blue Gold? Alternative Scenarios of Integrated Water Resource Management in Delhi*" by Augustin Maria (CERNA/CSH), co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 6 February 2004.

"*India's Silent Revolution. The Rise of the Low Castes in North Indian Politics, with special references to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh*", by Christophe Jaffrelot (Director, CERI), co-organised by CSH and Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML), at NMML, New Delhi, 17 February 2004.

"*Restructuring of States and Democratic Legitimacy in the Context of Europe*" by Prof. Bruno Jobert (Director of Research, CNRS), co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC), at IIC, New Delhi, 26 February 2004.

"*Alternative Strategies for Decentralised Water Management: An economic study of individual and community initiatives to ensure better water supply in Delhi*", by Augustin Maria (CSH & Cerna Ensm Paris) & Jaouen Levasseur (CSH & IIT Delhi), co-organised by CSH & the Water and Sanitation Programme (UNDP), at UNDP, New Delhi, 18 May 2004.

"*Modernity and National Identity*" by Prof. Anand Kumar (Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University), co-organised by the CSH and the Economic Mission of the Embassy of France at the Embassy of France, New Delhi, 25th May 2004.

"*Urban vulnerability and risk management: theoretical and practical issues in a comparative perspective*", by Isabelle Milbert (Graduate Institute of Development Studies, Geneva), co-organised by CSH and Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML), at NMML, New Delhi, 29 September 2004.

"*Bureaucracy, Politics and Development: Some views on India and other countries*", by Prof. Gilbert Etienne (Emeritus Professor, Graduate Institute of International Studies and Development Studies, Geneva), co-organised by CSH

and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 3 November 2004.

"*Dalits, Ambedkar statues and the taming of the state in Uttar Pradesh: A case of symbolic efficiency*", by Nicolas Jaoul, (Ph.D.) from Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris), co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC), at IIC, New Delhi, 19 November 2004.

"*Segregation by Race and Class in US cities*", by Paul Jargowsky (Visiting Scholar, CSH and Associate Professor, University of Texas at Dallas), co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 18 December 2004.

## 4.2. Publications and Papers

The CSH promotes its own range of publications:

- A series of books with an Indian publishing house, Manohar Publishers, the Manohar-CSH Series (34 titles since 1995);
- A series of documents created in 2001 (with a Review Committee), the *CSH Occasional Papers*, that can be downloaded freely from the CSH website (10 titles).
- A newsletter *PATTRIKA* published since 1999, in collaboration with the French Institute of Pondicherry and the *Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient*, with three issues per year, that can be downloaded freely from the CSH website.

CSH researchers not only publish their research findings in the CSH collections, but also with other publishers, in India or in Europe, as well as in scientific journals in English or in French (refer to the list for 2004 below). Through the participation of its researchers in working groups (French, European, Indian, bi/multi-lateral), its reports and its publications, the CSH contributes not only to academic debates, but also towards influencing the reflection of public decision-makers and economic think tanks.

### 4.2.1. Books

CHUYEN G., *Who is a Brahmin? The Politics of Identity and Otherness*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2004, 296p.





paper presented at the 2004 EAMSA Annual Conference *Harmony v Conflict: Euro-Asian Management in a Turbulent Era*, City University of Hong Kong and EAMSA, Hong Kong, 3-6 November 2004.

DUPONT V. "Noida, New industrial growth pole or satellite town of Delhi? The planners' model, its shortcoming and its evolution", paper presented at the Seminar *Mega cities fringe dynamism*, Department of Geography, Aditiat Mahavidyalaya (University of Delhi), Bawana, 30-31 January 2004, 28p. mimeo.

DUPONT V., "Les approches comparatives en sciences sociales", in *Pratiques de terrain et discours scientifiques en Asie du Sud* (Actes de la 7e édition des ateliers de l'AJEI, Pune), 5-10 March 2004, edited by David Picherit and Raphaël Voix, pp. 27-37.

DUPONT V., "Peri-urban dynamics: Introduction to the research theme and objectives of the workshop" paper presented at the International Workshop *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH-India International Centre, New Delhi, 25-26-27 August 2004, 11p. mimeo.

DUPONT V., "Population Dynamics and Settlement Patterns in Delhi's Peripheries", paper presented at the international Workshop *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH-India International Centre, New Delhi, 25-26-27 August 2004, 28p. mimeo.

DUPONT V., "Dynamiques péri-urbaines: population, habitat et environnement dans les périphéries des grandes métropoles indiennes. Problématique générale et contexte", paper presented at the Workshop *Dynamiques périurbaines: population, habitat et environnement dans les périphéries des grandes métropoles*, CePeD, Nogent sur Marne, 15 November 2004, 7p.

EGRETEAU R., "Forbidden Lands: Fieldworks along Burma Borders", paper presented at the Young Indo-French Studies Seminar *Fieldwork practices and scientific speeches in South Asia*, Pune University, Pune, 6-7 March 2004.

EGRETEAU R., "India's Northeast and Myanmar: boundary or gateway?", lecture given at the Centre for Northeast India, South and South East Asia Studies (CENISEAS), Guwahati, 26 May 2004.

EGRETEAU R., "La Birmanie entre Inde et Chine", lecture given at the Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI-Sciences Po), Paris, 17 June 2004.

EGRETEAU E., "China's Myanmar Policy: Implications for India", lecture given at the French Centre for Contemporary China Studies (CEFC), Hong Kong, 29 July 2004.

EGRETEAU R., "Looking East: India's New Burma Policy", lecture given at the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, Pakistan, 2 September 2004.

EGRETEAU R., "The Northeast and India's New Burma Policy" paper presented at the International Seminar *Transnationalism and a New Asia*, Centre for Northeast, South and Southeast Asia Studies, Guwahati, India, 10-11 September 2004.

EGRETEAU R., "India-Burma New Economic Cooperation", paper presented at the International Seminar *India-Burma Relations: Strengthening Civil Society Initiatives*, at the India International Center (IIC), New Delhi, 16-17 September 2004, pp. 39-47.

GIRI S., "Global Civil Society and Traditional Struggles; New Subjectivity in the light of the WSF in India", paper presented at the International Sociological Association Conference *Globalisation and New Subjectivities*, Paris, 11-12 June 2004.

GIRI S., "Labour and Global Civil Society: The World Social Forum in India" paper presented at the 18th European Conference on *Modern South Asian Studies*, Lund University, Sweden, 6-9 July 2004.

JARGOWSKY P. "Comparative Metropolitan Structures", paper presented at the International Workshop *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 25-26-27 August 2004.

JARGOWSKY P., "Segregation in US Cities", plenary address delivered at the RC21 Conference *Paths of Urban Change*, National University of Singapore, 11 December 2004.

KUMAR G. "Participatory Governance in Madhya Pradesh: The Ripple Effect", paper presented at the Second Annual Conference of *Caux Initiatives of Business (Asia, Pacific and Africa Regional Group)*, Panchgani, Maharashtra, 10-14 March 2004.

KUMAR G., "Representation and Reconciliation: Resurrecting Local Democracy in Madhya Pradesh: Resurrecting Local Democracy in Madhya Pradesh", guest lecture at the Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, 7 April 2004.

KUMAR G., "Public Hospital Reforms in Madhya Pradesh (India)", paper presented at the 18th European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies, Lund University, Sweden, 6-9 July 2004.

LECLERC E., "The French utilitarian students and the e-learning: from paradigm shift to teaching skill enhancement in cartography", paper presented at the International Conference *Education and the Social Science Paradigms* in honour of Tapas Majumdar, Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, 11-13 March 2004.

LECLERC., "Circulation of Indian IT Professionals to Hyderabad and Beyond: Integrating India in a Global work force", paper presented at the International Seminar *India and the Indian Diaspora*, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, 29-30 March 2004.

LECLERC E., "Indian Diaspora: scientific concepts and common folks", lecture given at the Center for Indian Ocean Studies, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 6 May 2004.

LECLERC E., "Distance management among IT professionals: Issues for a global workforce", paper presented at the Workshop *Cross border dynamics in India's IT sector: implications for performance and policy making*, organised by Indian Institute of Management in Bangalore & London Business School at Bangalore, 2 July 2004.

LECLERC E., BOURGUIGNON C., "Defining the urban fringe through population mobility: the case of Madhapur and its Information Technology Park (HITEC City, Hyderabad)", paper presented at the International Workshop *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH & India International Centre, New Delhi, 25-26-27 August 2004.

LECLERC E., "L'invention d'une diaspora indienne: enjeux politiques et sociaux", paper presented at Espaces et sociétés aujourd'hui (la géographie sociale dans l'espace et dans

l'action), Rennes, UMR 6590, Université de Rennes 2, 2004.

LECLERC E., « Rejuvenation of an old city: from Hyderabad to Cyberabad », lecture given at the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, 2004.

LEFEBVRE B., "GIS in Social Sciences", CSH Workshop, Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi, 14 April 2004.

LEFEBVRE B., "The impact of metropolisation on public healthcare in Delhi", paper presented at the ENRGHI Conference, NUI Maynooth, 19-20 June 2004.

MEHDI A., "Imaginary Taliban: Indian Madrasas and the Spectre of Terrorism", paper presented at an International Workshop *The Asian madrasa: transnational linkages and real or alleged political roles*, ISIM, Leiden, Netherlands, 24-25 May 2004.

MEHDI A., "Militancy and Indian madrasas", paper presented at the Centre d'Etudes de l'Inde et de l'Asie du Sud, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France, 17 May 2004.

ROHILLA S., "Urban Water Augmentation in Delhi (a Techno-Feasibility for rainwater harvesting in and around Delhi metropolis)", paper presented at the IInd DEMATEDEE Conference *Market Development of water and waste technologies through environmental economics*, CERNA, Paris, 29 May 2004.

ROHILLA S., "Defining Peri-urban – a review", paper presented at the International Workshop *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH-India International Centre, New Delhi, 25-26-27 August 2004.

RUET J., VASUDEVAN H., PALCHAUDHURI P., "India's Europe", paper presented at the Seminar *The New Europe*, organised by the Association of Indian Diplomats, India International Centre, New Delhi, 16 March 2004.

RUET J., "Real Options for modeling the privatization of a utility; the case of electricity distribution in Delhi", paper presented at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, 18 March 2004.

RUET J., Series of lectures given in Pakistan:

- "Reform of the public sector with the backdrop of a command economy", at the National Institute for Public Administration, Karachi, Pakistan, 25 March 2004.

- "Has the Indian Economy changed over the last decade?", at the National Institute for Public Administration, Karachi, 25 March 2004.

- "Has the Indian economy changed over the last decade?" at Lahore University of Management Studies, Lahore, 29 March 2004.

- "Has the Indian economy changed over the last decade?" at the National Institute for Public Administration, Lahore, 30 March 2004.

- "Reform of the public sector: the backdrop of a command economy", at the Administrative Staff College, Lahore, 30 March 2004.

RUET J., "Water in urban India: the scenario, energy linkages and private participation", paper presented at the IInd DEMATEDEE Conference *Market Development of water and waste technologies through environmental economics*, CERNA, Paris, 28 May 2004.

RUET J., "Information Technology and Bio-technology Sectors in India", presentation at the Agence Nationale pour la Recherche et la Technologie (ANRT), Paris, 6 June 2004.

RUET J., GAMBIEZ M., LACOUR E., "Tripartite agreement and water sharing in peri-urban Chennai", paper presented at the International Workshop *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH-India International Centre, New Delhi, 25-26-27 August 2004.

SENGUPTA D., "India's Economic Presence in Central Asia: Prospects and Constraints", paper presented in the national Seminar *Central Asia: Present Constraints and Future Prospects*, organised by 16th Corps, Indian Army, and the Centre for Strategic and Regional Studies, Jammu University, 24-25 February 2004.

SENGUPTA D., BANERJEE P., "The American Trajectory: Continued Global Dominance", paper presented at the Seminar *The Future of the Global Economy: Regional Trajectories and Global Institutions*, organised by the CSH and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), in JNU, New Delhi, 15-16 March 2004.

SENGUPTA D., BANERJEE P., "Economic Growth, Exports and the Issue of Trade Facilitation", paper presented at the Seminar *International Working Group on the Doha Agenda: Achieving Better Market Access*, organised by the Consumer Unity and Trust Society, Jaipur, 7-8 June 2004.

SENGUPTA D., "Trade Facilitation and India", paper presented at the Mid-Term Review Meeting of *International Working Group on the Doha Agenda and Achieving Better Market Access*, Jaipur, 28-29 June 2004.

SENGUPTA D., BANERJEE P., "India and Economic Global Governance: The Search for an Appropriate Coalition", paper presented at the Seminar *The G3 and Global Governance*, organised by Economic Development through Growth and Equity Institute, Johannesburg, South Africa, 5-7 July 2004.

SENGUPTA D., BANERJEE P., "The Costs and Benefits of Trade Facilitation in India", paper presented at the Jawaharlal Nehru University-Indian Council for Social Science Research-Cotton College sponsored outreach Seminar *The WTO and India: Issues and Negotiating Strategies*, Guwahati, 11-12 August 2004.

SENGUPTA D., "An Economic Perspective of Globalisation and Decentralisation: Why Andhra Pradesh Fails and Implications for Chattisgarh", paper presented in the Seminar *Federalism and Decentralised Governance in the Union of India: Perspectives of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh*, organised by the CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 15-16 October 2004.

SINGH S., "India-China Relations: Future Prospects", paper presented at the international Seminar *India and the World: Crossed Glances and Relations*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 5-7 January 2004.

SINGH S., "India-China Relations", presentation at the international conference India-China-Germany Conference *Emerging Global Developments and Counter-Terrorism*, organised by Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies (New Delhi), Heritage Village, Manesar, 17-19 February 2004.

SINGH S., "Escalation Dynamics in Sino-Indian Equations", paper presented at the national Conference *Emerging Security Environment, Escalation Dynamics and Risk Management in*

*South Asia*, National Institute for Advanced Studies, Bangalore, 2-5 March 2004.

SINGH S., "Joint Ventures and Procurement", paper presented at the Seminar *China-Pakistan Strategic Cooperation: Indian Perspectives*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 19-20 March 2004.

SINGH S., "Cooperative Security Order in Asia-Pacific: Indian Perspectives on Challenges and Opportunities", at 13th Meeting of Council for Security and Cooperation in Asia-Pacific Working Group on *Cooperative and Comprehensive Security*, Suzhou, China, 21-22 March 2005.

SINGH S., "China-India Relations: Reviving the Confidence Building Measures Approach", paper presented at Beijing's Annual Conference *The Harmony and Prosperity of Civilizations*, Beijing, 24 August 2004.

WOLF S., "Collective Identity and Identity Politics in India: The case of Hindutva in a theoretical perspective", paper presented at the 18th European Conference on *Modern South Asian Studies*, Lund University, Sweden, 6-9 July 2004.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL S., "Gender and Participatory Democracy: A Franco-Indian Perspective", paper presented at the Seminar *Global Quest for Participatory Democracy*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 20 February 2004.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL S., "The CSH-ISS study on reservations for women in the Municipal Corporations of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Methodology and main findings", paper presented at the Center for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi, 12 March 2004.

ZERAH M.-H., "Conflicting Stakes over Land Use: Can Protection of Environment be reconciled with Housing Requirement? The Case of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Mumbai", paper presented at the International Workshop *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH-India International Centre, New Delhi, 26-28 August 2004, 14p.

YANNIC N., ZERAH M.-H., "Civil Society Partnerships and Governance in Mumbai", paper presented at the *13th International Symposium of the Inter-University Consortium for*

*International Social Development*, 29 December 2003-2 January 2004, Mumbai, 23p.

#### **4.2.5. Reports, dissertations, theses, CSH Occasional Papers**

BERNOUD N., '*India's shining youth'. Les valeurs de l'upper middle class à Delhi*', M.Phil dissertation on *Analyse Comparative des Aires Politiques*, Mention Asia, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, 2004, 119p.

DANGEARD A., GIRAUD P.-N., MARIA A., RUET J., ZERAH M.-H., *Development of markets for water and waste technologies through environment economics: the case of India*, Final Synthetic Report to the French Ministry of Research, CERNA, Meed SA, September 2004, 51p.

DUPONT V. (coordinator), *Dynamiques péri-urbaines: population, habitat et environnement dans les peripheries des grandes métropoles indiennes. Rapport final*, Report submitted to the Ministry of Research and new Technologies, January 2005, 36p. + Annexes (Compilation des references et notes bibliographiques : 70p; papers presented at the International Workshop, New Delhi, 25-27 August 2004: 361p; Communications présentées à l'Atelier International de mise en perspective comparative, CEPED, Nogent sur Marne, 15 November 2004, 151p).

FILIOR F., *Etude du réseau de distribution d'électricité à Mumbai. Interaction entre le mode de gestion du réseau et les dynamiques de fragmentations urbaines*, MPhil dissertation, ENTPE, Vaux-en-Velin, 70p.

GIRI S., *Resisting Neo-liberal Globalisation? A Study of Social Movements and the World Social Forum in India*, Study Report submitted to the Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi, October 2004, 110p.

GRARE F. (coordinator), *India-Europe Security Dialogue. Final Report & Proceedings of the Round Table (CERI, Paris, 4-5 May 2004)*, Report submitted by the Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi, to the Delegation of the European Commission in India, within the framework of the Small Projects Facility Programme - Ref. SPF 223, July 2004, 20p. + 24p.

LEFEBVRE B., *La mondialisation des paysages sanitaires. Les groupes hospitaliers privés en Inde*, M.Phil Dissertation, Department of Geography, University of Paris X-Nanterre, 2004, 83p.

**CSH Occasional Papers**

GUENNIF S., *AIDS in India: Public health aspects of industrial and intellectual property rights policies in a developing country*, CSH Occasional Paper 8, 2004, 172p.

SENGUPTA D., *Exporting Through E-Commerce: How Indian Exporters have harnessed the IT Revolution*, CSH Occasional Paper 9, 2004, 93p.

SINGH S., *China-India Economic Engagement: Building Mutual Confidence*, CSH Occasional Paper 10, 2005, 213p.

**4.2.6. Other works**

BERTHET S., "Indian Perceptions of Francophonie through the various trends of modernity", *The Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Diplomatist*, Delhi, March 2004, pp. 27-29.

BERTHET S., "La culture française en Inde de 1870 à 1962: Présences et actions. Dynamiques indiennes et politique française. Les élites nationalistes et le développement de la culture française en Inde", *Le Trait-d'Union*, Pondicherry, March 2004, pp. 8-9.

BERTHET S., "La coopération intellectuelle franco-indienne entre les deux guerres", *Le Trait-d'Union*, Pondicherry, April 2004, pp. 8-9.

BERTHET S., "1944-1962. Vers le renouveau des relations culturelles franco-indiennes?", *Le Trait-d'Union*, Pondicherry, May 2004, pp. 2-3.

BERTHET S., "L'électorat indien n'adhère pas à l'auto satisfaction de la NDA", *Bulletin de l'Association France-Union indienne*, Paris, May 2004, pp. 2-3.

BERTHET S., "La culture française en Inde de 1870 à 1962: Présences et actions. Dynamiques indiennes et politique française. Conclusion générale", *Le Trait-d'Union*, Pondicherry, June 2004, pp. 2-5.

BERTHET S., "La nouvelle direction bicéphale de l'Inde", *Bulletin de l'Association France-Union indienne*, October 2004, Paris, pp. 2-3.

GIRI S., «Anti-Globalisation Movement in India», talk given at the Altermondialist festival, *Charivari*, organised in Paris by Vive l'action pour une Mondialisation des solidarités (VAMOS), Paris, 15th June.

GIRAUD P.-N., MARIA A., NADKARNI M., RUET J., ZERAH M.-H., "Lessons for the policy makers. Elements for a sustainable water policy for Indian cities » in Rapport de synthèse final, Projet Dematedee (Market development of water and waste technologies through environmental economics), Paris, 2004, pp. 9-19.

RUET J., "Dix ans de réformes dans l'Inde émergente: Une réponse à la crise du secteur public", *Fusions & Acquisitions*, Paris, February 2004, 12p (modified version, Accomex, revue de la chambre de commerce de Paris, Summer 2004).

SENGUPTA D., Articles written on Central Asia, the Economic Freedom Index, Business Process Outsourcing for the Indian News Features Alliance.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL S., " Bibliographie internationale: Les femmes en Inde ", *Travail, Genre et Sociétés*, No. 12, Paris, 2004, pp. 263-268.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL S., " Compte-rendu d'ouvrage : Enjeux contemporains du féminisme indien, under the guidance of HAASE-DUBOSC D., JOHN M.E., MARINI M., MELKOTE R., THARU S., Paris, Editions de la maison des sciences de l'homme, 2002 ", *Travail, Genre et Sociétés*, No. 12, Paris, 2004, pp. 225-228.

ZERAH M.-H., "Modes and Practices of Participation in Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Services", in Rapport Scientifique, Projet Dematedee (Market development of water and waste technologies through environmental economics), Paris, 16p.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS

### **Adjusting resources to the scope of activities**

This 2004 Activity Report demonstrated the dynamism of CSH in terms of research programmes, the initiation of collective projects, the organisation of scientific events and publications, as well as its efforts to affiliate students and integrate them within the research team. However, as explained in the 'Financial Management' section, in order to maintain the CSH's pace of activities and to carry out its different missions, a substantial adjustment in the endowment of the Centre would be necessary.

### **Change in coordinators of the research sections**

The end of 2005 will be marked by two departures: that of the Coordinator (post for an MAE expatriate) of the Section on "Regional Dynamics in South Asia and International Relations", and that of the Coordinator (currently an Indian fellowship recipient) of the Section on "Political Dynamics, Institutional Structures and Social Change". As CSH has just one post available for an expatriate researcher for one of these two Sections, the selection process of a candidate for the post will also determine the profile of the fellowship offered to an Indian researcher. The selection of two candidates in 2005 will therefore be crucial for the future orientations of these two Sections and their development.

### **Prospects of an institutional association with CNRS Research Units**

In the framework of the reform of the (French) MAE's research centres, the latter are being encouraged to associate with CNRS research units. The visit of a CNRS delegation in September 2004, led by its Director General, made it possible to clarify the possible modalities: such associations could be built on the basis of a multi-year programme, without necessarily involving an entire CNRS unit in the mechanism.

In this context, CSH could envisage an association with the *Centre d'Etudes de l'Inde et de l'Asie du Sud* or Centre of Indian and South Asian Studies (CEIAS: A joint CNRS/EHESS research unit), with most of the programmes under its four main research sections on the CSH side, and the new team on "India's Experience of Reforms: Economic Policies, Social Transformations and Territorial Dynamics" on the CEIAS side.

Another association could be built with the CSH sections on "Political Dynamics" and "International Relations", and one or several research teams of the *Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche Internationales* or Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI: a joint CNRS/*Sciences Po* research unit). However, initial discussions with the CERI Director threw up a "structural" problem in the formalisation of an association with CSH. As referred to earlier, CSH has only one post for an expatriate researcher, for just one of the two particular sections. Moreover, the contract period for expatriate researchers (which is two years, renewable for another year) is shorter than the four-year contract of CNRS' research units. These two factors weaken the viability and durability of a possible institutional association with CSH, in the sense that a change in a section coordinator could call into question some of the thematic orientations on which the association was based.

In order to remedy this situation, it would be essential to ensure that CSH has another post for an expatriate MAE researcher, or a post for a CNRS researcher for appointment to CSH (on the same conditions as the expatriate MAE researchers). The guarantee provided by such posts would make it possible to ensure the supervision of these two main CSH research sections by a researcher who is already well versed in, and well connected with French and European academic networks.

Furthermore, to ensure the continuity of the institutional relations established by expatriate researchers occupying the CSH post, it is imperative

to promote recruitment through the deputation of researchers or professors who already occupy a post in research institutes or universities. Past experience has shown us that the lack of employment security of the researchers (or directors) recruited could lead to early departures (in search of better job opportunities) and/or problems in maintaining their scientific collaborations after their contract with CSH ends.

In the context of a rapprochement with CNRS, CSH, on its part, should reinforce its efforts to publish in international standard journals or with international publishers of repute.

Furthermore, we believe that the collaborations that have already been established between CSH and the *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* (IRD) or (French) Institute of Research for Development—including the appointment of an IRD researcher in CSH in 2005—would greatly benefit from the establishment of a framework agreement between IRD and the MAE (thereby involving the entire net-

work of its research centres abroad). In this way, the development of collaborations between CSH and IRD could take on a new dimension.

### **Insertion of CSH in Indian academic networks**

The large number of collaborations between CSH and Indian institutions, in the framework of joint programmes or for the organisation of seminars, has been highlighted in this Activity Report. The establishment of the new local Monitoring Committee of the French research institutes in India (whose first meeting will take place in April 2005), in the framework of the reforms of the (French) MAE's research centres, should help in enhancing CSH's integration in Indian academic networks and in ensuring that the programmes conducted in CSH are more in line with the main research issues in India. Indeed, the composition of the new Monitoring Committee has been adjusted and enlarged in order to better represent the main fields of research of CSH and IFP (the French Institute of Pondicherry).

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Director, CSH  
New Delhi, 1<sup>st</sup> March 2005