



**Centre de Sciences Humaines
New Delhi**

Activity Report 2005

Centre de Sciences Humaines
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1. INTRODUCTION

The *Centre de Sciences Humaines* (CSH), established in 1990, is part of the network of 28 research establishments of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its purpose is to undertake research of high standard in the field of social sciences that could throw new light on the emergence of India as an international power and on the transitions affecting the sub-continent. Since 1995, the scope of the research conducted has been directed clearly at *contemporary* South Asia. Another objective of the CSH is to promote research synergies between the French and European researchers it invites and their Indian counterparts.

In 2005, the development of our research programmes has taken place within this general framework, and was organised on the basis of four major federative research areas:

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

1.1. Main features of research activities in 2005

The CSH confirmed its role as an observatory of political (on the national and international scene), economic and social changes in contemporary India and South Asia.

The research conducted under the *International Relations* division was marked by the completion of two programmes on India's positioning within the regional sphere (one on strategic Indo-Chinese cooperation, and the other on the management of nuclear tensions) and the continuation of research on the Indian diaspora and refugee populations within the Indian territory. 2005 was also marked by an international seminar on the Indian diaspora's role in international relations.

The *Political Dynamics* division worked on two general themes: the development of Indian federalism (impact of politico-administrative decentralisation, stakes involved in the creation

of new States) and the development of democratic practices (renewal of political elite, emerging forms of mobilisation, and historical review of dissimilar developments in the Indian and Pakistani political systems).

The research conducted within the *Economic Transition and Sustainable Development* division addressed several themes of importance to the Indian economy: India and the World Trade Organisation, a programme that led to the publication of a major edited volume; the impact of economic liberalisation reforms — on the management of public infrastructure, the environment, inequalities and poverty; and the informal economy of water supply. Two international seminars were also held in 2005 within the framework of a project that was co-financed by the European Union on the impact of globalisation on national firms in India and China.

The *Urban Dynamics* division continued to follow the principle of transversality between the various research divisions and multidisciplinary in the projects undertaken, in particular through the implementation of a joint project on urban governance, which led to the organisation of three international seminars in 2005 in three different cities (Delhi, Kolkata and Hyderabad). In addition, several programmes focus on Delhi as a research topic and deals with fundamental issues for urban development: functioning of the real estate market, the issue of slums, the supply of health care and medicines.

Special attention was paid to the development of comparative perspectives between India and China, in line with one of the recommendations of the Monitoring Committee of the French research institutes in India in 2005. Apart from research programmes in international relations that were directly concerned with relations between these two neighbouring countries and their reciprocal perceptions, and the project mentioned earlier on the impact of the opening-up of markets on Indian and Chinese national firms, two international seminars were held, specifically incorporating a comparative dimension: one on consumerism and the emergence of middle

classes, and the other on a normative appraisal of liberalisation experiences in Asia (held in early January 2006).

1.2. Strengthening and broadening of partnerships

The CSH's scientific mission could not take place without a wide network of institutional contacts and partners, on the one hand in India, and on the other in France and other European countries. As can be seen in the detailed presentation of programmes within each division, as well as the list of seminars and conferences held, several research programmes and most of the scientific events organised were based on collaborations with external partners. These various collaborations enable CSH to expand its field of action beyond what its own human resources could achieve (i.e. a regular Indo-French team with around 10 researchers or doctoral students).

Long-standing collaborations with certain research units of major national institutions in France, such as the Institute of Research for Development (IRD) and CNRS, led to the deputation to CSH of an IRD scholar in 2005 (Unit Research "Local urban development") for a two-year period and to CNRS (Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies) posting a researcher at CSH, again for a two-year period.

By inviting researchers and academicians to CSH to conduct research for various periods, CSH was able to strengthen or expand its partnerships in 2005 with the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Picardie Jules Verne, and two Joint Research Units in economics – the Research Group in Quantitative Economics of Aix-Marseille (GREQAM: CNRS – EHESS – Universities of Aix-Marseille II & III) and the Research Group on Economic Analyses and Policies (GRAPE: CNRS – University Montesquieu Bordeaux IV).

Lastly, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched large international research projects associating several French Research Institutes abroad, which gave the CSH the opportunity to develop collaborations with institutes in Asia (the Institute of Research on Contemporary South-East Asia in Bangkok, the French Centre for Research on Contemporary China in Hong-Kong, the French Institute on Central Asia in Tashkent) and in Africa (French Institute of South Africa in Johannesburg). The

collaborative research projects that will be implemented within this framework are presented in this report's *Conclusions and Perspectives*.

Along with the strengthening of partnerships, the CSH continued to pursue its efforts to mobilise external funding in order to implement its research projects and organise scientific events, whether it concerned financial contributions from various partner institutions for joint operations, or external subsidies from, for instance, the Ministry of Research, the European Union or diverse foundations.

1.3. A significant and sustained mission of research training

The CSH is also continuing with its research training mission, first of all by offering two scholarships for doctoral students (one in economics or urban geography and another in political science or international relations) and allocating an international volunteer's post to a doctoral student who has to work half-time as a scientific secretary. In 2005, the Centre also received a post-doctoral, Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Lavoisier scholarship-holder.

The CSH also receives students for a one- to six-month period within the framework of formal agreements signed with doctoral schools or other higher studies establishments. The agreements enforced since 2003 or 2004 are with the Institute of Political Studies of Paris, the Geography Department of Rouen University, the South Asia Institute of the University of Heidelberg, the *Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines* in Paris, the Special Military School of Saint Cyr and the *Ecole Polytechnique* of Palaiseau. In 2005, six students were affiliated at the CSH within this framework.

In 2005, the CSH also received four other doctoral students, for one to twelve month periods, selected from among the various applications submitted for affiliation.

These affiliations concerned essentially students registered in European universities or institutions, the objective being to facilitate their access to field work, while also providing for their integration and training within a research team. Thus, internal CSH workshops are held regularly in order to present and discuss the research work underway. The affiliation of students also serves as a means for CSH to

strengthen its links with French/European universities and stimulate scientific exchanges with their professors and scholars.

In addition, the CSH extended again its support to the workshop held each year in India by the *Association Jeunes Etudes Indiennes* (Young Indian Studies Association), whose last meeting took place in Delhi in March 2005 and involved Jawarharlal Nehru University and CSH.

1.4. Promotion of research

In continuation of the policy followed over the last few years, special attention has been paid to promoting and disseminating the Centre's research activities, with the consequent financial efforts required, in order to maximise CSH's visibility. The policy followed with regard to the organisation of scientific events and publications is presented in detail in Section 4 of this report. We shall limit ourselves here to underlining the main results.

In 2005, seven *international seminars* were held, in collaboration with Indian and/or Euro-

pean partners. In addition, six lectures and four round tables for launching books were organised.

With regard to *publications*, seven books were published in 2005, including five volumes in the longstanding series that CSH has established with the Indian publisher Manohar. In addition, six titles were published in 2005 in the CSH series of *Occasional Papers* (100-200 page long documents, also subject to a refereed process). The remarkable growth of this series of documents in 2004 and 2005 is in line with one of the recommendations made by the Monitoring Committee of the French Research Institutes in India in 2004.

Among other promotion efforts, the launch of a new CSH website in 2005 was a major milestone. The objective was to create a complete communication tool that was dynamic and open to the outside, and to continuously showcase the Centre's activities.

Véronique Dupont
CSH Director
New Delhi, 8th February 2006

2. ORGANISATION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

2.1. Human resources

The CSH's regular team consists of about 20 persons in all, of which half are research scholars or doctoral students. To these, almost as many researchers and students were added in 2005, affiliated to the CSH for stays of very different durations (see below the detailed organisational chart and table of visiting research scholars and students).

Apart from the Director and Secretary General–Accounts Officer (expatriates), the administrative team includes an assistant to the director, a publications in-charge, a librarian – documentalist and an assistant to the Accounts Officer.

The research team is divided into four thematic divisions. It includes expatriate researchers and doctoral students from France or other European countries as well as post-doctoral fellows from the host country.

All the research divisions are able to provide researchers, doctoral students and interns, with computerised workstations connected to the Intranet, the Internet, as well as the CSH scientific contacts' database, its library database and an all-India library network.

Staff movement

Patrick Dorp, the Accounts Officer and Secretary General, prematurely ended his contract in the beginning of November 2005, leaving this double post vacant. It will only be filled in February 2006 by Jean-Luc Gourmelen.

Among the expatriate researchers of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE), Eric Leclerc's contract ended in December 2005. His post of coordinator of the "International Relations" division will be taken over by Laurent Gayer in February 2006. Apart from these two MAE posts, researchers from two major French research institutions were added to the research team:

- The Institute of Research for Development (IRD) assigned a specialist in urban studies, Marie-Hélène Zérah, to the CSH for two years from July 2005 onwards to conduct a

programme in collaboration with the Mumbai-based Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research.

- The CNRS assigned a research fellow in political sciences, Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal (from the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies –CEIAS) to the CSH for two years from September 2005 onwards. She will coordinate the CSH's "Political Dynamics" division.

As far as international volunteers are concerned, Adrien Fanet, in charge of the computer network and website, ended his contract in December 2005, while that of Bertrand Lefebvre, doctoral student and scientific secretary, was extended by a year (till September 2006).

Among French/European MAE scholarship holders, Anastasia Anguelelou's scholarship (in economics) ended in October 2005. Samuel Berthet's contract – a post-doctoral fellow in political sciences – was renewed for a year till end 2005.

Among Indian researchers, post-doctoral fellows or experts, Saroj Giri left the CSH to join the University of Delhi in March 2005, and Girish Kumar and Dipankar Sengupta's contracts ended in December 2005. They will be replaced by three new research fellows in 2006. The joint CSH and Indian Council for Social Sciences Research (ICSSR) fellowship awarded to Deepa Menon-Choudhary, was extended for a second year from April 2005 onwards.

2.2. Financial management

The financial year 2005 was marked by the following:

The operating subsidy from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs amounted to € 185,000 for 2005 (i.e. 92.5% of the € 200,000 initially notified, following a budgetary regulation), which represents a reduction of 7.5% as compared to the 2004 subsidy. An amount of €200,000 has been notified for 2006. This grant includes the payment from the CSH budget of two French doctoral scholarships and five Indian post-doctoral fellowships, including one of the latter co-financed by the ICSSR.

Seven major projects received external funding in 2005, which was allocated as follows:

- End (publication) of the study on “Women and Local Governance in Urban India”, funded by the Swedish Embassy Cooperation Department and the Ford Foundation (€ 1,110 balance on 1st January 2005);

- Final phase of the study on “Religious fundamentalism in the Indian sub-continent”, funded by a special MAE grant (€ 12,772 balance on 1st January 2005);

- Collective project “Urban actors, policies and governance: decision-making processes governing the demand and supply of public goods and services in four Indian metropolises”, conducted in collaboration with the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales* with funding from the French Ministry of Research (National Science Fund) for three years (including €51,000 to be managed by the CSH);

- Collective project on “Periurban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of major Indian metropolises” conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Research for Development, with funding from the Ministry of Research (National Science Fund) (including €7,000 managed by the CSH in 2005);

- Study on representations and integration of tribal populations in a central region of India, funded by the MAE (grant of €12,000 in 2005);

- Collective project on “Globalisation and opening markets in developing countries and its impact on national firms and public governance: the case of India”, bringing together European and Indian partners, co-funded up to 75% by the European Union within the framework of the India-Europe “Small projects facility” programme (grant of € 103,200 in 2005, accounting for 80% of the total amount expected), and which also received an additional contribution from the MAE (€6000 in 2005);

- Study on Delhi’s real estate market, with a special contribution from the MAE (€ 8000 in 2005);

A significant amount of funding is expected from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the beginning of 2006, within the framework of three international programmes associating several French Research Institutes based outside France:

- €92,000 for the overall coordination and the implementation in South Asia of the programme “Restructuring of contemporary Islam and economic dynamics in Asia”;

- € 14,240 for participation in the programme “Democratic transformations in emerging countries”, coordinated by the French Institute of South Africa (IFAS, Johannesburg);

- €4000 for participation in the programme “Regional integration and national resistances in the Greater Mekong region”, coordinated by the Institute of Research on South East Asia (IRASEC, Bangkok);

Thus, expenditure against external funding (i.e. apart from the MAE operating subsidy) targeting specific projects accounts for a large share of the CSH’s research funding;

2.3. Premises and equipment

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

- Research scholars and doctoral students with a total carrying capacity of 17 computerized workstations devoted to research, of which six are for visiting affiliate students and research scholars.

- Administration: six computerized workstations.

- Library: one computerized workstation for the librarian, two workstations with access to Internet and Intranet network for visitors.

2.4. Library

The collection of the CSH library increased substantially in 2005, with the purchase of approximately 300 library materials, bringing the total number of books to 8661 in December 2005, plus 69 CD-ROMs and 580 indexed articles.

To this may be added:

- 179 periodicals, including 82 ongoing subscriptions, in French (15) and English (68);

- Eight Indian dailies and one French daily;

- Selected CD-ROMs of the Census of India 2001;

- A subscription since 2004 to *Indiastat.com*, a website providing socio-economic statistical data on India;

- And, since January 2005, a subscription to a collection of online academic journals, the JSTOR database.

The library is equipped with a highly efficient management software package (LIBSYS), which enables optimized access to the computerized reference database online and facilitates consultation of the library catalogue

on the Internet (at the following address: <http://csh-del.oliveindia.com>)

The CSH library has been integrated with the DELNET library network (Developing Library Network) to avail books and articles on inter library loan basis and provides access to a million references indexed in 20 or so databases.

Organisational chart of the Centre de Sciences Humaines as of 31-12-2005

Direction	Véronique DUPONT, Director (MAE expatriate since September 2003)
General administration and financial management	Patrick DORP, general secretary & accounts officer (MAE expatriate, from September 2003 to November 2005) Mallika HANIF, assistant to the Director Kulmohan SINGH, assistant to the accounts officer

Scientific secretary	Bertrand LEFEBVRE, International Volunteer (since October 2004)
In charge of computer network and website	Adrien FANET, International Volunteer (from January 2004 to December 2005)
Publications, Documentation	Attreyee ROY CHOWDHURY, Publications in-charge Ved Narayan SINGH RAWAT, Librarian & Documentalist
Telephone, courier, maintenance, miscellaneous	Mahesh KUMAR, telephone operator and factotum Ashok KUMAR, telephone operator and factotum Pushpa PARASAR, housekeeping

Research	
<i>French Researchers</i>	Nicolas GRAVEL, Economics (MAE expatriate since September 2004) Eric LECLERC, International Relations (MAE expatriate from January 2004 to December 2006) Marie-Hélène ZÉRAH, Urban Studies, research fellow at IRD (Institute of Research for Development), deputed to CSH for 2 years since July 2005, in collaboration with the <i>Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research</i> , Mumbai. Stéphanie TAWA LAMA-REWAL, Political Science, research fellow at CNRS, deputed to CSH for 2 years since September 2005.
<i>French Post-doctoral Scholars</i>	Samuel BERTHET, Political Science (research contract from October 2003 to December 2005)

<p><i>European doctoral students: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs' scholarship holders Or International Volunteer</i></p>	<p>Anastasia ANGUELETOU, Economics (from November 2004 to October 2005) Bertrand LEFEBVRE, Geography (International Volunteer since October 2004) Cyril ROBIN, Political Science (since October 2004)</p>
<p><i>Indian post-doctoral fellows Or Experts</i></p>	<p>Saroj GIRI, Political Science (from November 2003 to March 2005) Girish KUMAR, Political Science (from March 2001 to December 2005) Deepa MENON-CHOUDHARY, Economics (from March 2004 to March 2006, CSH-ICSSR joint fellowship) Dipankar SENGUPTA, Economics (from February 2002 to December 2005) Swaran SINGH, International Relations (Associate Professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, part time academic consultant at the CSH, since September 2002)</p>

Visiting research scholars, doctoral students and interns at the CSH in 2005

(with affiliation by research division)

<p>1. Regional dynamics in South Asia and International relations</p>		
<p>Julie BAUJARD</p>	<p>Doctoral student, University of Provence, Aix-Marseille I</p>	<p>October 2004 to December 2005</p>
<p>Kudrat BHATIA and Rubina KHADER</p>	<p>Interns, MA students, department of International Studies, Stella Maris College, Chennai</p>	<p>April-June 2005</p>
<p>Laurence HENRY</p>	<p>Post-doctoral scholar, International Law, Centre for International and Community Studies and Research (CERIC), Aix-Marseille, holder of a Lavoisier scholarship from the MAE</p>	<p>September 2005-February 2006</p>
<p>Ingrid THERWATH</p>	<p>Doctoral student, Institute of Political Studies, Paris</p>	<p>January-March 2005</p>
<p>Pascale VISIONNEAU</p>	<p>Intern, student, Special Military School of Saint Cyr</p>	<p>September to December 2005</p>
<p>2. Political dynamics, institutional set-up and social change</p>		
<p>Lionel BAIXAS</p>	<p>Doctoral student, Institute of Political Studies, Paris</p>	<p>November 2005 to October 2006</p>
<p>Lucy BAUGNET</p>	<p>Professor, University of Picardie - Jules Verne</p>	<p>January-February 2005</p>
<p>Sylvie GUICHARD-FRIESENDORF</p>	<p>Doctoral student, Department of law history and juridical doctrines, University of Geneva</p>	<p>November 2004 to March 2005</p>
<p>Malte PEHL</p>	<p>Doctoral student, Department of political science, South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg</p>	<p>November 2005 to January 2006</p>

3. Economic transition and sustainable development		
Julien ANTONIOZ-BLANC	Intern , student engineer, <i>Ecole Polytechnique</i> , Palaiseau	May-August 2005
Basudeb CHAUDHURI	Associate Professor , Economics, University of Caen	January 2005
Augustin MARIA	Doctoral student , University of Paris Dauphine & CERNA (Centre of Industrial Economy, <i>Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines</i> , Paris)	November 2005 to March 2006
Vêlayoudom MARIMOUTOU	Professor , Economics, University of the Mediterranean, GREQAM, Marseille	mid-January to mid-February 2005
Patrick MOYES	Senior Research Fellow , Economics, CNRS, GRAPE, Bordeaux	March 2005
Joël RUET	Marie Curie fellow , London School of Economics, DESTIN & associated researcher at CERNA (<i>Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines</i> , Paris)	January-March 2005 September 2005 December 2005
Alain TRANNOY	Professor , Economics, EHESS, GREQAM, Marseille	April 2005
4. Urban dynamics		
Linda BOUIFROU	Doctoral student , University of Paris 7 (with joint affiliation to the French Institute of Pondicherry)	October 2004 to December 2005
Paramita BANERJEE and Swati SACHDEV	Interns , M.Phil. students, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Centre for the Study of Regional Development	October 2005 to February 2006
Suresh ROHILLA	Doctoral student , School of Geography, Queen's University, Belfast	March-April 2005

MAE: Ministère des Affaires Etrangères = French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3. RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

The general objective of the research programmes conducted at the CSH is to question the emergence of India as a power on the international scene as well as the transitions affecting the Indian subcontinent, on the basis of the following four main areas:

- 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.

3.1. Regional dynamics in South Asia and international relations

Coordination: Eric LECLERC

2005 was marked by the completion of two research programmes on India's positioning within the region, with the submission of a manuscript on strategic Indo-Chinese co-operation and the preparation of another on the management of nuclear tensions. The initial results of a second research theme – on the Indian diaspora and refugee populations within Indian Territory – have been achieved with an international seminar being held in New Delhi, whose proceedings will be published in 2006.

In order to achieve these results, the team was strengthened in 2005 with the inclusion of two young researchers: in the first quarter, a doctoral student from the Institute of Political Studies of Paris (within the framework of an agreement with the Institute), Ingrid Therwath, working on the Indian diaspora; and in the last quarter, a post-doctoral scholar from the Centre for International and Community Studies and Research in Aix-en-Provence, Laurence Henry, a Lavoisier scholarship holder working on the issue of Indo-ASEAN relations. On the other hand, the affiliation of the doctoral student from the University of Provence, Aix-Marseille I, Julie Baujard who is writing a thesis on the issue of refugees, has been extended.

In addition, this division has also incorporated three students for three-month

internships: a student from *Ecole Spéciale Militaire*, Saint-Cyr, within the framework of an institutional collaboration that started in 2004, and two M.A. students from the International Studies Department of Stella Maris College, Chennai.

Research work on Islam in South Asia will be restarted in 2006 with the initiation of a new international programme coordinated by the CSH and incorporating several research centres from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the subject, "Restructuring of contemporary Islam and economic dynamics in Asia, from the Caucasus to China".

The principle of an approach covering a larger scale and going beyond the framework of inter-State relations to explore the trans-State factors affecting India as well as South and South-East Asia has thus been confirmed. The new orientation calls for the development of a larger number of collaborations with other French research institutes in Asia, as well as new partners in the various countries covered. In 2005, new contacts were established in Malaysia, Singapore and China, which will be the first milestones in the much larger networks to be developed and strengthened.

3.1.1. India's positioning with regards to its neighbours and security issues

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, New Delhi; Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis, Delhi; Observer Research Foundation, Delhi; Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi; Center for Policy Research, New Delhi; Jadavpur University, Kolkata; 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 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 on the basis of contributions written in advance and discussed during a seminar. 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.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and results

The editing work of the proceedings of the national conference organised by CSH and India International Centre in March 2004 in Delhi has been completed in September 2005. The final version of the book titled *China-Pakistan Strategic Cooperation. Indian Perceptions* was submitted to the publisher Manohar for a release in 2006.

Managing nuclear tensions amongst China-India-Pakistan: lessons from European experience in evolving nuclear risk reduction measures

Project head: Swaran SINGH, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and

academic consultant, CSH (swaran.singh@csh-delhi.com).

Other participants: Kudrat BHATIA and Rubina KHADER, Master students from the department of International Studies, Stella Maris College, Chennai, interns at the CSH from April to June 2005.

Funding: CSH.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The focus of policy initiatives and academic research in post-1998 China-India-Pakistan interface has since shifted from resolving their long-standing conflicts by evolving piecemeal and generic confidence building measures (CBMs) to a far more focused field of nuclear CBMs, or nuclear risk reduction measures (NRRMs). In this context, this study intends to trace the evolution of NRRMs from the India-Pakistan Memorandum of Understanding signed during the February 1999 Lahore Summit, and from the setting up of the China-India Security Dialogue from June 2000.

These NRRMs are studied in the backdrop of the European experience in evolving nuclear CBMs that have been part of the Helsinki and Vienna processes. Despite hiccups, all three have since come to focus on the threat from nuclear and missiles tests and NRRMs are often highlighted as a pre-condition for taking all other initiatives towards lasting peace and stability.

This study uses primarily a deductive method of drawing inferences from general to particular referent and it applies analytical and descriptive narrative as its tools to build up this discourse on both the contemporary debate in case of China-India-Pakistan NRRMs as also on the relevance of European experience and models in this field. In terms of its resources, this study is based on primary sources from the concerned three states and other interested governments and agencies, although secondary published materials and websites from other major players in the field of strategic studies are also used.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and results

During 2005, the objectives of this project were achieved with the writing of the first draft of the manuscript for a book to be submitted for publication in 2006.

Other programme related to similar issues

A student-officer from the St Cyr Military School, Pascale VISIONNEAU, spent three months at the CSH from September to December 2005 for her research training, in the frame of an institutional agreement. She undertook a study on **the diplomatic and strategic relations between India and China since 1998 (Pokhran II)**, under the supervision of Swaran SINGH. The results of this work have been submitted in January 2006 as a dissertation of about one hundred pages.

India-ASEAN relations and India's Look East Policy

Laurence HENRY, post-doctoral fellow in international law at the CSH (September 2005-February 2006), Centre for International and Community Studies and Research (CERIC), Aix-en-Provence (lrhenry@aol.com).

Funding: Lavoisier scholarship from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and financial support from the CSH.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

Within the framework of its Look East Policy, India has developed privileged relations with ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations). There are numerous initiatives in the field of international trade and economic cooperation. Some framework treaties have already been signed between India and ASEAN, in order to identify the aims of their cooperation but their implementation is rather slow. On the periphery, other projects have been launched, within a sub-regional frame, such as the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Programme or the BIMTEC (Bay of Bengal Community), or through bilateral agreements with certain privileged partners of India. All these regional agreements must also comply with WTO law, which is the heart of the world trade normative regulation.

These different circles of cooperation comprise a complex web of complementary and competitive agreements and institutions. In addition, as they are numerous, it leads, to some extent, to uncertainty and legal insecurity. The first step of this project is to collect and classify international agreements, actors, institutions and dispute settlement mechanisms, private and public, involved in this process. The second objective is to compare the contents and effectiveness of these different forms of

collaboration, because the States and sub-regional Organisations do not provide them with the same legal, institutional and financial means. Finally, the reflection will focus, in a more theoretical frame, to the implications of these pluralistic forms of relations between India, ASEAN and some of its Members States for the regional architecture under construction.

Although, it is definitively a trans-disciplinary project, the objective is to add a legal approach and interpretation grid on a topic essentially dealt with by economists and international relations specialists.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The first step of the work involved the collection and classification of the scientific literature and the international agreements on the relations between India and ASEAN. Discussions with specialized scholars will be also conducted to establish the Indian vision on this cooperation. The outcome of this project will be the publication of a CSH *Occasional Paper* in 2006 and, eventually, articles in English and/or French academic journals.

3.1.2. The role of the Indian diaspora and refugee issues**The circulation of highly qualified Indian professionals: role of the Indian transnational community in the information technology revolution from India**

Eric LECLERC, Associate professor, CSH researcher (eric.leclerc@csh-delhi.com).

Funding: CSH.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The objective of this project is to analyse India's entry into an intra-global arena through the influence of a professional group that constitutes a small proportion of the Indian Diaspora. Rejecting all cultural, social or territorial demarcations, the choice of this social group is also justified by its incorporation in the globalisation process. Emblematic of the communication economy, these hi-tech enterprises allow us to study the various 'remote' modalities they marshal such as ubiquity, mobility and co-presence, in order to structure an international division of work. The analysis of the movements of their employees at different scales of time (migration, business trips) and space (national, international) serves

as an indicator of the changes in the spatial dimension of Indian society as a whole. It also enables us to place this particular group in relation to a nascent world-society.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The project started in January 2004 and should be completed in December 2006. The activities carried out in 2005 were devoted to field work outside India and included a two-month stay in Malaysia that enabled to supplement the work carried out in India in 2004 with a comparative perspective. Data collection in Delhi was also completed in the first two months of 2005.

Results

The analysis of the surveys conducted in Delhi confirmed the earlier results from Hyderabad and Bangalore. The analysis of the international mobility of the Indian software professionals has been completed with the survey in Malaysia, which allowed us to establish a link between national and international migrations. Their wide moves at the global scale are the result of the unequal job opportunities within the various countries and the capability to create transnational networks to provide these human resources to the software companies from India.

The initial findings of this research were presented in various conferences (Hyderabad, Dhaka, Saint-Dié-des-Vosges), along with an individual lecture (Asia Research Institute in Singapore).

The actors and political models of the Indian diaspora

Project heads: Eric LECLERC, Associate Professor and Researcher at the CSH (eric.leclerc@csh-delhi.com); Swaran SINGH, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University and academic consultant, CSH (swaran.singh@csh-delhi.com).

Other participants: six Indian scholars from different research institutions in Delhi (Jawaharlal Nehru University, Nehru Memorial Trust and Museum, Jamia Millia Islamia, University of Delhi); two doctoral students affiliated to the CSH: Julie BAUJARD (University of Provence, Aix-Marseille I) and Ingrid THERWATH (Institute of Political Studies of Paris).

Funding: CSH.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

In recent years, we have witnessed the Indian Diaspora being elected as one of the top priority areas for India's foreign policy. This has resulted from (a) India growing more confident of itself, given its improved record of economic reforms/growth as well as political stability since 1990 and (b) the gradual rise in the prosperity and influence of Indians abroad with its special linkages to home and host nations. This makes this proposed project extremely valuable for India's foreign policy in the coming years.

This project intends to focus on exploring various models and actors in the Indian Diaspora and not in simply focusing on inter-state relations and the role of the Indian Diaspora in determining trends in India's relationships with other nations that host people of Indian origin. This project attempts to move beyond this conventional wisdom of international relations and undertake an interdisciplinary study on the subject by exploring their cultural, economic and security linkages across continents to highlight the independent personality of the Indian Diaspora. There will be a special focus on evolving a comparative approach by comparing its role and personality with those of other Diaspora (like the Jew and the Chinese) to develop a theoretical framework on this subject.

Activities undertaken in 2005

In 2005, the team continued to hold workshops as initiated in 2004, and prepared the International seminar held in Delhi at India International Centre on 26th-27th September. 16 papers were presented and discussed during these two days. The editing work is under process and should be completed in 2006.

The state and the diaspora: Indian strategies and trajectories

Ingrid THERWATH, doctoral student at the Institute of Political Studies of Paris / Centre for International studies and research (CERI-Paris), affiliated to the CSH from January to March 2005 (ingridtherwath@hotmail.com).

Institutional collaborations: Institute of Political Studies of Paris & CERI.

Funding: Scholarship from the French Ministry of Research; financial support from CSH for field work.

Problematic and research objectives

The objectives of the research programme at the CSH was to study the third *Pravasi Bharatiya Divas* (PBD), the meeting of the Indian Diaspora which was organised by the Indian government in Mumbai from 7th-9th January 2005, to assess the changes in public policies concerning the Indian Diaspora, especially after the change of government in May 2004, and to determine the degree of influence of the Hindu nationalist networks of the Sangh Parivar in the Diaspora.

Methodology

Field work included participatory observation in the PBD as a delegate as well as interviews of three different kinds of actors in the India-Diaspora relationship, namely, Non Resident Indians' associations based in India, Members of Parliament and civil servants. Many insights in the Diaspora section of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) were also availed. Eventually, the collection of information was completed by accessing documents at the National Archives of India and the Teen Murti library.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and first results

The field work conducted in India will provide us with evidence for sustaining the argument that the Indian Diaspora has emerged as a credible political actor and functions in national and transnational elite networks. In addition, it will allow us to demonstrate the degree of penetration of the *Sangh Parivar* in Diaspora politics at home and abroad. The first results of this research were presented at one conference and various seminars. They were also published in one chapter of a book and a special issue of the journal "*Questions internationales*".

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

Julie BAUJARD, doctoral 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 December 2005 (julie.baujard@zazie.net).

Funding: Scholarship from the French Ministry of Research (2003-2005) and financial support for field work 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 of 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 provide evidence of 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.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The field work started in January 2004 was completed in 2005. The first part of this work is to collect "life story" of three national groups of refugees. The second part is dedicated to the analysis of the economic, social and political networks used by these refugees to circulate.

3.2. Political dynamics, institutional set-up and social change

Coordination: Girish Kumar (till September 2005) and Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal (from September 2005)

2005 was a transitional year for the department, given the departure of Girish Kumar (end-December), who had been its coordinator for the last three years and his replacement by Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, who had joined in September within the framework of a CNRS posting. The departure of Girish Kumar, henceforth attached to the Indian Institute of Public Administration in Delhi, along with that of Saroj Giri (in March), now a lecturer in Delhi University, gave the CSH the opportunity to develop collaboration with these institutions, especially since Girish Kumar is still associated with the project "Actors, policies

and urban governance”, which is still underway (see the “Urban dynamics” division’s report).

Three doctoral student-interns joined the team during the year. They were Sylvie Guichard (from November 2004 to March 2005), Lionel Baixas (who joined in November 2005, within the framework of the internship agreement with the Institute of Political Studies of Paris) and Malte Pehl (from November 2005 to end-January 2006, within the framework of an internship agreement with the South Asia Institute of the University of Heidelberg). Gilles Verniers (doctoral student, representing *Sciences-Po* in India) also took part in the department’s activities. With the presence of Cyril Robin (doctoral student, CSH), Samuel Berthet (post-doctoral scholar, affiliated to the CSH), and the arrival of an Indian research scholar, Sanjay Kumar Pandey, in January 2006, the department now has a proper team of two confirmed research scholars and three to five young researchers.

In these circumstances, the department’s coordination can now assume a scientific, rather than administrative dimension through two related collective projects. Firstly, in November, the team responded to a call for proposals with a collective project entitled “India’s democratic renewal in question”. The call was issued within the framework of the international programme coordinated by the French Institute of South Africa on the theme of “Democratic transformations in emerging countries: comparisons between Latin America, Africa and Asia – 1990-2005”. Secondly, the coordinator proposed to hold a monthly research seminar on “Contemporary forms and challenges of political mobilisation in India”, in order to compare empirical studies undertaken individually, with a more collective theoretical reflection. The proposal met with a very favourable response from the young researchers. The seminar, to begin in 2006, will be one of the sites for achieving the above-mentioned collective project, but will be open to other participants.

The studies undertaken by the team members in 2005 essentially fall under two main themes: the evolution of Indian federalism (impact of politico-administrative decentralisation, challenges involved in the creation of new states, increased role of regional political parties, especially in coalition governments), and the evolution of democratic practices (renewal of the political elite, emerging forms of

mobilisation, historical review of the divergent developments of the Indian and Pakistani political regimes, political issues involved in educational programmes).

3.2.1. Evolution of Indian federalism

Reforms in health sector: A study on reach and impact of public-private partnership and community initiatives

Project’s head: Girish KUMAR, Senior Fellow, CSH (girish@csh-delhi.com).

Other participants: a dozen contributors of papers to a seminar.

Funding: CSH; Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) and the *Fondation de la Maison des Sciences de l’Homme*, Paris, for the organisation of the seminar.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The basic objective of the project was to examine the impact of reforms in the health sector in three states, namely Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat, involving public hospitals, and NGO-led experiments in the delivery of health services in rural areas. Subsequently a national seminar on the topic was organised in August 2004 in Delhi. On the basis of a dozen of papers examining various aspects of reforms in nine different states, a collective book was planned.

The research relies on both secondary and primary sources, including case studies, interviews, group discussions etc. Apart from Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan, the other states covered are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and results

The project had begun in 2003 with a case study in Madhya Pradesh, whose results were published in *Economic and Political Weekly* (July 2003). A comprehensive study with a larger sample size was carried out during 2003 and 2004. The findings were presented both at the 18th European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies, Lund University (July 2004) and in the national seminar organised with the ICSSR in Delhi (August 2004).

The findings show that people in general are inclined to pay users’ fees since under the new system they have access to greater facilities. The functioning of public hospitals also seems to

have been 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.

The final outcome of the project, a collective book entitled *Health Sector Reforms in India*, is being edited. The typescript for the publication will be submitted by March 2006 to Manohar Publishers.

Indo-French perspectives on local government and democracy

Project coordinators: Girish KUMAR, Senior Fellow, CSH (girish@csh-delhi.com) and Prof. Lucy BAUGNET, University of Picardie - Jules Verne, Amiens (lucy.baugnet@wanadoo.fr).

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

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

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The primary objective of this Indo-French project is to compare and contrast the course of democratic decentralisation in India and France. The outcome will be a book to be published both in English and in French, and that will present the organisation and functioning of local governments in the two countries as well as the process of democratization at the local level in the context of extremely different cultural settings.

The contributions to this reader will be based on secondary sources including the published and unpublished works of the Indian and French collaborators.

Activities undertaken in 2005

This joint project was initiated in November-December 2003, during a stay of Girish Kumar as a visiting professor at the University of Picardie. The details of the proposed book were finalised during the visit in Delhi of Professor Lucy Baugnet in February 2005. The complete manuscript of the book in English, after translation of the French contributions, will be submitted to Manohar Publishers in 2006.

Representation and integration of tribal populations in Dandakaranya, a tribal region in central India

Samuel BERTHET, research scholar affiliated to the CSH (samuel.berthet@csh-delhi.com).

Funding: Ministry of Foreign Affairs grant, within the framework of the Project "Indigenous Peoples"; CSH.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The aim is to study political integration in the region of Dandakaranya (in the new state of Chhattisgarh), which has been confined to the fringes of the democratisation process that began with the development of the nationalist movement at the end of the 19th century. A geographical (mountainous plateaux, rich in natural resources) and sociological (significant presence of "scheduled tribes") determinant characterises the region. The creation of new states in 2000, considered often too rapidly as tribal, the rise of the Naxalite movement and its subsequent repression, the increasing interest of large mining companies in these areas and the simultaneous development of a decentralisation policy as well as a policy of integration with international financial institutions make it necessary to reconsider policy dynamics and redefine identities in the new context.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The project is part of the extension of a seminar held in Delhi in October 2004 on the issue of federalism and decentralisation in India's new states. It also includes a reflection on the administration in tribal regions. The seminar led to the preparation of a joint publication, which included new contributions: "*New states for a New India? A critical appraisal of the creation of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand*", coordinated in collaboration with Prof. Balveer Arora (from Jawaharlal Nehru University).

The new project began in January 2005 and should conclude by end 2006. Given the deteriorating security situation in the Dandakaranya region, the work done in 2005 mainly concentrated on documentary research. However, two field trips were organised in March and December 2005. The first enabled an observation of the work done by NGOs in Self-Help Group programmes, and the second involved a case study of a forest product collection and sale cooperative. More detailed

studies will be undertaken in 2006 and will also deal with health programmes in rural areas.

Initial results

The Dandakaranya case confirms the solidarity between certain representatives and ruling groups. However, the persistence of socio-economic problems and the continuation of a special political regime cannot be ignored simply because of the social and cultural mobility of a minority among tribal categories. Conflicting forces express themselves at different government levels (central, federal, local). International funding organisations have also become major actors.

Institutions, strategy and policy in coalition Politics: the Indian states, 1990-2000

Malte PEHL, doctoral student, Part-time Lecturer at the University of Heidelberg, Germany; affiliated to the CSH from November 2005 to January 2006 (mpehl@sai.uni-heidelberg.de).

Institutional collaboration: South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg.

Funding: University of Heidelberg (salary and travel grant); logistic and additional financial support from CSH.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

This project explores the nexus between political mobilization strategies of parties in the Indian states and the spending patterns of governments on welfare and public goods provision.

This is an empirical study based on a deductively derived model and statistical analysis of macro-level data on parties, coalitions, party systems and public spending, as well as on a small-size survey of experts.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The project started in January 2004 at the University of Heidelberg, and the doctoral thesis should be completed in June 2007. In 2005, including during the affiliation to the CSH, the theoretical foundations of the study on Indian States were outlined. In addition, a partial gathering of data and the conceptualisation of a survey of around 170 experts on political parties' ideological inclinations was carried out. The mailing of the questionnaires to experts was

launched for some of the states under investigation.

Results

The results of the research will contribute to understanding the differential relationship between the clientelistic mobilization by Indian political parties and the provision of public goods and welfare programmes by governments in the Indian states, i.e. the nexus between the political process and its institutions and responsiveness of politicians to actual needs.

3.2.2. The evolution of democratic practices in South Asia

Contemporary forms and issues in political and sub-political mobilisation in urban India

Stéphanie TAWA LAMA-REWAL, CNRS research fellow at the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (UMR CNRS-EHESS), assigned to the CSH since September 2005 (tawalama@ehess.fr).

Funding: CNRS (researcher salary); CSH.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

Indian metropolises currently constitute important areas for political innovation, given the implementation of the decentralisation policy, but also because they are showcases for states concerned with displaying their practice of "good governance", as prescribed by the World Bank. Thus, the new forms of local mobilisation – both political and sub-political – that have emerged in several Indian cities over about 10 years seem to meet the imperative of participation.

The project will consist of a detailed study of these emerging mobilisation trends, first in Delhi and then in Mumbai, in order to deepen the understanding of what constitutes civil society in India, as well as that of local democracy mechanisms, often described as procedural in the country. It will also aim at testing the notion of participatory democracy in an empirical study.

Observation will be based on an ethnographic field study, largely consisting of the direct observation of public hearings, association meetings, municipal councils, et al. The study will be undertaken in a certain number of localities selected in accordance with variables that are considered as being able to

explain the intensity of mobilisation. Semi-structured interviews have also been scheduled, as well as an analysis of the contents of the concerned locality's newspapers.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The project began in November 2005 and should be completed in October 2007. In 2005, research consisted of secondary data collection on emerging mobilisations in Delhi, as well as interviews with senior officials associated with the implementation of the "Bhagidari scheme" (partnership programme between the Delhi government and the capital's citizens).

Representation of Other Backward Classes in Bihar's political scenario, 1952-2005

Cyril ROBIN, doctoral student at the Institute of Political Studies of Paris/Centre for International Studies and Research; Ministry of Foreign Affairs' scholarship holder at the CSH since October 2004 (cyril.robin@csh-delhi.com).

Funding: CSH.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

While the coming into power of the lower castes was a decisive step in the democratisation process in Bihar politics, how should the increasing representation of citizens who had limited access to power till the end of 1980s really be interpreted? The primary aim of the study is to identify the main political factors that enabled *Other Backward Classes* (OBCs) to dominate Bihar's political scenario from 1990 onwards. The second objective is to look beyond a mere description of the evolution of OBC representation through an analysis of what it means for the OBCs, and the limitations of caste-based democratisation, by looking at the functioning of lower caste parties, in particular.

The analysis of the changing sociological profile of political cadres is based on data collected during field surveys. The data relates to the caste identities of the members of the Legislative Assembly in Bihar and those of members of the executive committees of political parties present in Bihar. These surveys, which will be used to form a database, are supplemented by interviews of political leaders.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The doctoral research project should be completed with the submission of a thesis in

2007. The year 2005 was devoted to several field trips, in particular in Bihar during the legislative elections in February 2005, then in November during the second round of elections following the dissolution of its State Assembly. Further, documentary research was carried out in the National Assembly's library and archives in Delhi.

Results

The field work conducted in 2005 made it possible to update the database on the castes of elected representatives as well as four chapters of collective books, which are expected to be published in 2006. The initial results of the research work were presented during a CSH workshop in June 2005, in a talk entitled "Opposition parties to the Congress in Rajasthan and Bihar".

Democracy in South Asia. Historical and comparative analysis of the democratic transition process in India and Pakistan between 1947 and 1958

Lionel BAIXAS, doctoral student, Institute of Political Studies of Paris (*Sciences-Po*) & Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI), affiliated for a year to the CSH from November 2005 onwards (lionel.baixas@csh-delhi.com).

Institutional collaboration: Institute of Political Studies of Paris.

Funding: *Académie Française's* Jean-Walter Zellidja scholarship; CSH financial support for field work.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The primary purpose is to determine the factors that can explain the different paths followed by India and Pakistan with regard to the democratic transition process, in order to understand why and how India managed to develop a democratic regime while Pakistan – although historically and culturally very close, even sharing the same constitutional base at the time of the independence – was unable to do so. Secondly, an attempt will be made to envisage the extent to which democratic convergence is plausible between the two countries.

The aim of the research is to systematically test an array of hypotheses (British colonial heritage, institutional situation at the time of independence, the party system and ethnic pluralism) in the Indian and Pakistani

environments in order to stress the divergent nature of their impact in both cases and explain this divergence.

The main material used is Constituent Assembly debates, parliamentary debates, All-India Congress Working Committee reports, the press in that period, etc. To these information sources, we shall add semi-structural interviews with army cadres, bureaucrats, politicians and journalists who officiated in the period covered by the study or later, as well as research scholars and academicians working on issues associated with the theme of this study.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The doctoral thesis began in November 2004 and should be completed in November 2008. An initial field visit was undertaken in Pakistan in July-August 2005, within the framework of the exchange programme in social sciences between the *Maison des Sciences de l'Homme* in Paris and the Higher Education Commission in Islamabad. Since 1st November 2005, field research has begun in India, within the CSH framework.

Hindu nationalism and education: constructing the hindu nation at school

Sylvie GUICHARD FRIESENDORF, doctoral student at the University of Geneva, with a second supervisor at the Institute of Political Studies 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 field work 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 are 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.

The study refers to literature on nationalism, in particular literature on discursive nation-building. The data comes from direct observation in government and private schools, semi-structural interviews and documents such as school textbooks, official documents produced by institutions and organisations associated with education, and political pamphlets of the *Bharatiya Janata Party* and the *Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh* (RSS).

Activities undertaken in 2005

This thesis project started in 2002 and should be completed by October 2006. Most of the five-month affiliation to the CSH was spent in Delhi, with a short preliminary field-work in Ahmedabad, in Gujarat. This research period made it possible: to collect secondary data; conduct interviews in Delhi with historians, individuals working for the institutions in charge of school education and RSS members; and, to conduct direct observation in government and municipal schools as well as private ones.

The first results of this work were presented in a CSH internal research workshop, and in a paper at an international conference in Princeton University.

3.3. Economic transition and sustainable development

Coordination: Nicolas GRAVEL

The most noticeable characteristic of the research conducted in the department of economics in 2005 is their *diversity*. This diversity is reflected of course in the thematic covered (environmental regulation, bargaining strategies in WTO negotiations, the impact of globalization on Indian and Chinese firms, the provision of water in peri-urban areas, the measurement of inequalities and poverty and fiscal federalism, to mention just a few). But it is also reflected in the methodology used (ranging from descriptive institutional analysis

to mathematical modeling) and in the targets aimed by the research output (ranging from first rank academic journals to self-edited collective volume or reports to government agencies). This diversity is all the more impressive as it is the result of a rather small group of five researchers: One doctoral student, three “young” post-doctoral researchers (one of whom is associated to, but is not a full member of, CSH) and one “senior” researcher.

This diversity has *pros* and *cons*. On the *pros* side, it enables the CSH to be present on several fronts of the research battle in economics (from the applied policy-oriented studies front to the top academic research front). This undoubtedly contributed to the rather large visibility of the CSH in the economics research spheres in Delhi and in India. On the *cons* side, this diversity may prevent the development of research synergies across CSH researchers. It is with the aim of achieving such a larger synergy that the renewal of some of the scholars of the department in the forthcoming year (2006) has been decided. Both the new doctoral student Géraldine Niquin (whose arrival has been delayed due to administrative reasons) and the successor of Dipankar Sengupta, Himanshu, will be working, along with myself, on the measurement of poverty and inequality in India. While we hope to keep the diversity in research scope (ranging from applied policy issues to more academic ones), it is our hope that the reduction in the diversity of themes and methods will foster research synergy and improve the already positive trend in research productivity that the economics department of CSH has witnessed in the past few years.

3.3.1. The World Trade Organisation and the global economy

Beyond the transitional phase of the WTO: an Indian perspective

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

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

Funding: CSH.

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.

Activities undertaken in 2005 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. This edited volume entitled *Beyond the Transition Phase of the WTO: An Indian Perspective on Emerging Issues* was published in November 2005 by Academic Foundation.

The IBSAC (India Brazil South Africa China): a possible coalition in WTO negotiations

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

Other participants: Manmohan AGARWAL, Professor, Center for Study on Diplomacy, International Law and Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University (New Delhi); Jean-François HUCHET, University of Rennes II.

Problematic, objective and methodology

The creation of the IBSAC group (India, Brazil, South Africa and later China) in 2003 as a coalition of large emerging economies for negotiating at the World Trade Organization raises several questions that this project aims to investigate:

- What are the chances of IBSAC coming together as a coalition as effective as the G-8 (the Group of Seven rich industrialized nations plus Russia)?
- Can IBSAC be strengthened economically by promoting trade among themselves?
- What are the issues on which IBSAC has a common ground and how potentially important are these issues in keeping IBSAC together?

- As IBSAC become regional hubs, can it also count on the support of economies that form part of these hubs?

The study will require an examination and analysis of the major items being negotiated as also the examination as to how strongly the observed stances on these positions are. The positions are on public record while the importance of such positions will have to be gauged from trade data and National Industrial Statistics that are in the public domain. As this is a projective study, econometric exercises like forecasting and simulation will also be required. Secondly, theorizing coalitions to gauge behaviour to different stimuli requires the use of tools like Bargaining Theory and/or Core Theory, which may be fruitfully used to predict coalition behaviour and its sustainability.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and results

While this project commenced in 2004, the work accomplished on this project has contributed to the preparation of a report *Analysing the Potential Impact of India-Brazil-South Africa Economic Cooperation* submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, prepared by the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Contemporary Studies in consultation with and inputs from the CSH.

This project has also contributed to the project 'International Perceptions of Brazil' coordinated by *Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales*, Costa Rica.

The data required for the writing of a CSH *Occasional Paper* has been compiled. The writing of the paper will be jointly completed by the collaborators in the first quarter of 2006.

3.3.2. Management of public infrastructure and economic reforms

Globalisation and opening markets in developing countries and its impact on national firms and public governance: the case of India

Coordinators: Joël RUET, Marie Curie Fellow at DESTIN, London School of Economics, and associated researcher with the CSH; Jean-François Huchet, University of Rennes II.

Other participants: Deepa MENON-CHOUDHARY (CSH); Dipankar SENGUPTA (CSH); Manmohan AGARWAL, Professor, Center for International Trade and Development,

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; P.R. SHUKLA, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; Basanta K. PRADHAN, National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Delhi; Debashis CHAKRABORTY, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Contemporary Studies, New Delhi.

Institutional collaborations: NCAER, Delhi; Observer Research Foundation (ORF), Delhi; CERNA (*Ecole des Mines de Paris*).

Funding: European Union as part of the EU-India 'Small Projects Facility' programme (75 %); CSH; ORF; NCAER.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The objective of this project is to evaluate the impact of the opening of domestic market and globalization process on Indian enterprises, focusing on the following areas:

- Impact on industrial policy and relationship between administration and Indian firms;
- Impact on corporate governance of Indian industrial groups;
- Impact on technological strategy of Indian corporate groups and their relationship (conflict – cooperation) with foreign multinationals operating in the Indian market.

The issues concerning Indian firms have been investigated in industrial sectors, where there have been deregulation and tariff implications. The industries include electronics (comprising both software and consumer electronics), automobiles, textiles, and the energy sector.

The methodology included carrying out specific case studies in Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore, where a series of interviews were conducted. This was followed by other series of interviews with similar firms in China so as to provide a comparative perspective.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The project commenced in December 2004. Field studies were carried out in Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore in April 2005; following this, a workshop was organised in Delhi with the Observer Research Foundation, where the team presented the results from the interviews carried out in the cities. A second round of field studies was carried out in China in November 2005, which was followed in December by a two-day seminar on *Impact of globalisation on National Firms: The Case of India and China in a comparative perspective*, organised in Delhi

with the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

Quarterly reports of the activities have been submitted to the Delegation of the European Union. The final report is expected to be published in the first quarter of 2006. The team also plans to publish a book based on some comparative studies with other developing countries, especially China and Russia.

Assessing policy choices for managing SO₂ emissions from Indian power sector

Project coordinator: Deepa MENON-CHOUDHARY, ICSSR-CSH Post-doctoral research fellow (email- deepa@csh-delhi.com);

Other participants: P.R. SHUKLA, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; Amit GARG, Senior Economist, United Nations Environment Programme, Riso Centre.

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

Funding: CSH; ICSSR.

Scientific problematic, objectives and methodology

The research project focuses on the ongoing policy reforms in India, especially in the power sector and their environmental implications. 82 large power plants contribute to nearly half of all-India SO₂ emissions, thereby providing focused opportunities for SO₂ mitigation. The research compares the implications of the existing technology-push policy, where regulations specify the mitigation technology to be used by the plants, vis-à-vis an emissions trading system, in order to achieve economic efficiency in mitigation.

The first step in the study was to identify power plants that are suitable for participating in the emissions trading system. Discussions were carried out with plant officials and policymakers and these meetings together with published data provided an understanding of the abatement policies of the plants. The SO₂ emissions from power plants are estimated for the year 2000 and projected in the future (till 2030) under different scenarios using a long-term energy-environment optimization model, namely the Asia-Pacific Integrated Model/Local.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The research started in March 2004, with meetings and discussions with officials at

various power plants and in the Central Electricity Authority, with policymakers in the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Environment and Forests and with experts. A long-term energy-environment model was set up to analyse alternate policy scenarios.

As a continuation to this work, Deepa Menon-Choudhary has been analysing the SO₂ mitigation technologies in the power plants in West Bengal. This study is part of an ongoing project carried out by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and West Bengal Pollution Control Board in association with International Resource Group (IRG), South Asia. The objective is to assess the feasibility of an SO₂ emissions trading system in West Bengal.

Results

One CSH *Occasional Paper* was published in July 2005. The results emphasize that the technology-push policies do not provide an optimal solution. This is supported by our modeling assessment, which showed that the cost of an emissions cap-and-trade system is 44% lower for equivalent emissions reduction as in the technology-push policy. However, prior to implementation, it is necessary to further understand the implications of the cap-and-trade system in terms of risks and benefits.

The results of the work being carried out in West Bengal will contribute to a larger report, to be submitted by February 2006.

Aligning development, air quality and climate policies for multiple dividends

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

Other participants: P.R. SHUKLA, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; Jean-Charles HOURCADE, Director, International Research Centre on Environment and Development (CIRED, Paris); Sandrine MATHY, Post-doctoral research fellow, CIRED.

Funding: CSH; ICSSR.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The objective of this project is as follows:

- To assess the inter-linkages between economic growth, climate change and air quality,
- To evaluate existing policy approaches for addressing development and environment in developed and developing countries,

- To analyse the opportunities for aligning development, climate change and air quality management policies to achieve multiple dividends in a developing country context.

This research project would explore the approaches adopted by developed and developing countries in addressing concerns of development, air quality management and climate change. In addition, it would study the need and opportunities available in developing countries to align policies for tackling these concerns and how far this approach is actually being considered. Further, it aims to provide a conceptual understanding of the marginal costs and benefits of alternate sectoral policies in terms of their environmental impacts. The research would also examine the role of developed countries in facilitating the developing countries to move in this pathway. The study would be supported by examples from India, China and other developing countries.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The research started in September 2005, with meetings and discussions between the co-authors. The output of the research would be an occasional paper and the first draft of this paper is expected to be completed by March 2006.

3.3.3. Informal economy

Water provision in the informal economy and sustainable development: a study of peri-urban areas of mumbai metropolis

Anastasia ANGUELETOU, doctoral student in economics at Grenoble University, MAE scholarship holder at the CSH from November 2004 to October 2005

(anastasia.angueletou@upmf-grenoble.fr).

Institutional Collaborations : LEPII, *Laboratoire d'Economie de la Production et de l'Intégration Internationale, University Pierre Mendès France, Grenoble, France*; Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai (for the field visit phases).

Funding: CSH; LEPII.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The research deals with informal economy of water supply and sustainable development. The aim is to analyse the functioning of the informal market of water for domestic use in peri-urban areas and to understand how the

working of this informal market can be sustainable. The analysis is specifically devoted to specific peri-urban zones of the Mumbai metropolis. The selected zones have undergone major changes in recent years. Yet they are all characterized by rather poor access to drinkable water, be this access be secured by the public sector or by the private one.

More broadly, the research fits in a micro-economic approach of the actors (both formal and informal) who are responsible for drinkable water provision. Specifically the objective of the research is:

- To examine the reproduction, both in time and space, of the informal provision of drinkable water in suburban areas of Mumbai;
- To delineate the organisational structure which is more likely to give rise to a sustainable provision of drinkable water in these areas;
- To examine to what extent the concerned peri-urban households are satisfied by public and private water provision.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The year has been devoted to the elaboration of a questionnaire and the conduct of a household survey. About 600 questionnaires have been filled in order to measure the households' satisfaction with respect to private and public water provision. Interviews with administrative and elected officials of the peri-urban areas surveyed, private and public suppliers of water, local NGOs, et al. were also conducted, as well as interviews with experts and researchers. The collection of primary data was completed by the collection of secondary data (from the Census of India as well as various administrations and organisations in Mumbai).

Results

The preliminary findings were presented to an international seminar on "Hydraulic poverty and social crisis", held in December 2005 in Agadir. The research shows that the peri-urban households combine different sources of water supply, and the satisfaction of their needs is based on a complex calculation, both financial and qualitative. However, the survey data needs to be thoroughly analysed to reach firm results (as scheduled in 2006).

3.3.4. *New perspectives in theoretical and applied economics*

Multidimensional normative appraisal

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

Other participants: Patrick MOYES, Research Director, CNRS (Bordeaux); Benoît TARROUX, doctoral student, GREQAM (Marseille); Abhiroop MUKHOPADHYAY, Indian Statistical Institute (Delhi).

Institutional Collaboration: Indian Statistical Institute of Delhi (where Nicolas Gravel benefits from an associated affiliation).

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The broad aim of this project is to contribute to the development and empirical implementation of new tools for comparing distributions of several attributes across individuals from a normative point of view. A more down-to-earth aim of the project is to apply these tools to the **comprehensive evaluation of the impact of the liberalization of the Indian economy on multidimensional inequalities and poverty** using robust dominance criteria. The research compares the evolution over time of the joint distribution of consumption expenditure (measured at the individual level) and of the level of some public good (infant mortality and literacy rate) measured at the district level.

The development of multidimensional dominance criteria to compare alternative situations requires careful theoretical analysis in which the operational criteria must be shown to be equivalent to a set of explicit ethical principles. On the other hand, the use of the criteria to evaluate changes in India or to compare distributions of attributes across countries requires extensive data manipulation and computer programming as well as the use of statistical inference methods.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and results

The theoretical part of this project started in September 2004. The objective is to write a complete monograph on the dominance approach to normative appraisal. The monograph would be co-authored by Nicolas Gravel and Patrick Moyes who came to Delhi to work five weeks at the CSH in March 2005. Parts of the monograph have been written on this occasion. Furthermore, an article has been

written which presents a new dominance criterion. The applied part of the project concerns both the comparison of various OECD countries and the evaluation of the liberalization experience in India. Research on OECD countries was conducted as a collaboration between N. Gravel, P. Moyes and B. Tarroux. It has given rise to the publication of an IDEP working paper. The research on India was conducted in a collaboration between N. Gravel and A. Mukhopadhyay.

Results

The theoretical work conducted by N. Gravel and P. Moyes has given rise to the development of a new dominance criterion for comparing distributions of two attributes. The details of this criterion and of its justifications are provided in the mimeo *Ethically Robust Comparisons of Distributions of two individual attributes* (co-authored by N. Gravel and P. Moyes). The results of the comparisons of OCDE countries in terms of their distributive performance in public goods and disposable income have been collected in the working paper *International multidimensional comparisons of inequality indisposable income and access to public goods*. Finally, the research on India has started to produce its first results which were presented firstly in the international conference *Liberalization experiences in Asia: A normative appraisal*, held in New Delhi on 12th-13th January 2006.

Measurement of diversity

Coordinators: Nicolas GRAVEL, Professor of economics, CSH & IDEP-GREQAM, (nicolas.gravel@csh-delhi.com) and Pierre COUTERON, head, department of Ecology, French Institute of Pondicherry (pierre.couteron@ifpindia.org).

Other participants: Sebastian BERVOETS, doctoral student, EHESS – University of Aix-Marseille II, Marseille.

Institutional Collaboration: French Institute of Pondicherry (IFP).

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 pair-wise 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 inter-temporal evolution of the biological diversity in the forest of the 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-1990s.

The project aims at applying rankings of ecosystems based on their diversity in a way which attached importance to the dissimilarity between living individuals. As these rankings are intended to be applied to the forests in the Western Ghats, a first step is to construct a dissimilarity matrix of the trees that are present in the Western Ghats forest. This work will be completed by ecologists in Pondicherry under the supervision of Pierre Couteron. Given this dissimilarity matrix, the work will consist of comparing samples of trees collected in the Western Ghats at various points in time on the basis of their diversity.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and results

A seminar has been held at the French Institute of Pondicherry on 15th February 2005 in order to explore the possibilities of collaboration between the ecologists in Pondicherry and N. Gravel.

Moreover, a theoretical article co-written with S. Bervoets (who defended his thesis, partially devoted to the measurement of diversity, in December 2005) has been submitted for publication at the journal *Mathematical Social Sciences*. N. Gravel has also published a survey article (in French) on the measurement of freedom of choice and diversity in the collective book edited by Alain Leroux and entitled “*Leçons de philosophie économique*”. N. Gravel has also committed himself to write a survey article on the measurement of diversity in a collective book which will be published by Routledge and edited by G. Gekker (Ireland National University, Galway) and Martin Van Hees (University of Groningen).

No clear results have been achieved as yet on the applied side of the project.

Positive and normative analysis of jurisdiction structures

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

Other participants: Michel POITEVIN, Professor, University of Montréal; Benoît TARROUX, doctoral student, University of Aix-Marseille II; Sylvie THORON, Associate Professor, University of Toulon, Visiting Fellow, Princeton University.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The broad aim of this research programme is to contribute to our understanding of the processes by which human groups form and evolve on the basis of the voluntary participation of their members. Of particular importance is the issue of segregation and stratification that is commonly associated to endogenous processes of group’s formation. The question raised in this context is that of identifying the conditions under which plausible processes of group formations will give rise to stratification. Many existing models of group formation processes are inspired by Charles Tiebout’s seminal contribution, according to which households decide their place of residence on the basis of a trade-off between the quantity/quality of the public service available in the jurisdiction and the tax paid.

One objective of the research is to identify the conditions under which we can expect a stylised process of endogenous jurisdiction based on a Tiebout-like mechanism to give rise to segregation or stratification. Another objective is concerned with the normative appraisal of the partition of individuals into several distinct groups rather than their merging into a single national (or supranational) community. In many countries, one finds indeed a large heterogeneity in the packages of local public goods and taxes that are offered to citizens.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and results

A paper (co-written by N. Gravel and M. Poitevin) has been revised during the year. This paper identifies the conditions that households’ preferences for public goods and taxes must

satisfy in order for any process of endogenous jurisdiction formation to give rise to stratification. This paper is in press in *Journal of Economic Theory*.

Another paper (co-authored by N. Gravel and M. Poitevin) has been written. This paper identifies the conditions that the citizen of a federal country must satisfy in order for a social planner to always choose to design a progressive equalization structure. This paper has just been accepted for publication in *Journal of Public Economics*.

Finally, B. Tarrow, who works on his thesis under the supervision of N. Gravel, has written a paper that measures the effective progressivity of equalization payment scheme in Canada.

Comparing decisions with radically uncertain consequences

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

Other participants: Arunava SEN, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute (Delhi); Sebastian BERVOETS, research fellow, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*, Spain.

Institutional Collaboration: Indian Statistical Institute of Delhi (where Nicolas Gravel benefits from an associated affiliation).

Problematic, objectives and methodology

Decision theory is the branch of social sciences that studies the various criteria used by individual agents to make decisions in various environments. Most, if not all, decisions that people take 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” and by describing decisions as rules (acts) that associate to every state of nature a unique consequence. A more demanding theory, nonetheless widely used by researchers, go even further by assuming that the uncertainty faced by the decision-maker is described by a complete list of probabilities assigned to every state of nature. Yet, in many complex decisions (regulating the environment,

investing in a foreign country), these assumptions are unduly demanding.

In this research, we attempt to axiomatically characterize 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 are the consequences (assumed to be in finite number) that these actions can have. No knowledge of the mechanism by which these consequences can come about, or 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.

The research is theoretical, and only involves the proof of a few theorems. Collaborative work was primarily completed at the Indian Statistical Institute by A. Sen and N. Gravel.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and results

Work on this project started in late fall 2004. A handout of 14 pages has been written on the problem and we have identified several axioms which appear to play a key role in characterizing the criterion for deciding in a situation of radical uncertainty. Yet we have encountered a difficulty in that, if there are more than eight alternatives, our axioms are not sufficient to characterize the criterion. We need, therefore, some extra axioms and we are currently working on this. Given the mathematical difficulties involved, we have decided to associate Sebastian Bervoets (recently appointed as a research fellow in the Economics Department of the *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*) to the project; he is expected to work on the theorem in the beginning of 2006.

3.4. Urban dynamics

Coordination: Véronique DUPONT

In 2005, the “Urban Dynamics” division continued to implement the programmes initiated in 2003 or 2004, maintaining its cross-cutting approach across the CSH research divisions as well as its multidisciplinary approach in the projects underway.

The division has also launched a new programme on the management of basic urban services in Mumbai, which will add to the research theme on urban governance.

Along with two major multidisciplinary projects – on peri-urban dynamics on the one hand and urban governance on the other – there are also three programmes focussing on Delhi. They deal with fundamental issues involved in the urban development, such as the functioning of the real estate market, the issue of slums, the provision of healthcare and access to medicines. 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 (GIS).

With regard to partnerships, collaboration with the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai (IGIDR) has been enhanced with the deputation to CSH of Marie-Hélène Zérah, a research fellow in urban studies from the (French) Institute of Research for Development (IRD), who arrived in July 2005 (for a period of two years), to work on the city of Mumbai, within the framework of an affiliation to IGIDR.

In addition, the CSH and the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, have entered a new phase of collaboration for the development of geographical information systems and two M.Phil students have been under training at the CSH to work on the GIS that we have developed on the Delhi region.

Apart from these two interns, two doctoral students were also affiliated to the "Urban Dynamics" division: Linda Bouifrou, for a 14-month research period, and Suresh Rohilla, for one month (as a follow-up of a four-month stay the preceding year).

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, associated researcher to the research unit "Migration, mobility and territories" of the

(French) Institute of Research for Development (veronique.dupont@csh-delhi.com).

Other participants: About 20 researchers, from Europe and India, have participated in the working group.

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), 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; IFP.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

Specific forms of urbanisation are evolving 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 aimed at a better understanding the multiple facets of the peri-urban dynamics, in the context of large Indian metropolises. It relied on a multi-disciplinary working group whose objective was to put together a series of studies and field works in order to promote reflection on the complex equation between population, habitat and environment in these

suburban spaces and the political stakes involved.

Activities undertaken in 2005 and results

The project began in July 2003 and concluded in end 2005. The last year was devoted to editorial work and promotion of the project's outcomes. A research report has been submitted, and included in its annexes a bibliographical review and the proceedings of the two workshops organised in 2004. The proceedings of the research workshop held in August 2004 led to three CSH *Occasional Papers* (two were published in 2005 and the third will be published in 2006), and the preparation of a set of several selected articles, for submission to the international journal, *Cities*. A CD-ROM containing a synthesis in French of the proceedings of the first workshop on Indian metropolises, as well as all the papers presented to the second workshop aiming at a comparative international perspective (held in France in November 2004 in collaboration with the Centre for Population & Development – CePeD) will be published in the first quarter of 2006. Finally, an issue of CePeD's *La Chronique* provides a summary of all the project's results.

3.4.2. Urban governance

Urban actors, policies and governance, decision-making processes governing the demand and supply of public goods and services in four Indian metropolises

Project coordinators : Stéphanie TAWA LAMA-REWAL, research fellow at the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CNRS/EHESS, Paris), assigned to the CSH since September 2005 (tawalama@ehess.fr); Joël RUET, Marie Curie Fellow at DESTIN, London School of Economics and Political Science since September 2004, associated to the CSH (j.ruet@lse.ac.uk).

Other participants: Nine European and Indian research scholars from various institutions, including Girish KUMAR, research fellow at CSH; Pierre CHAPELET, doctoral student at the University of Rouen, formerly at the CSH, webmaster of the project website; Marie-Hélène ZERAH, research fellow at the Institute of Research for Development (Research Unit: Urban localized development) deputed to the CSH since July 2005.

Institutional partnerships: Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies, at the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales*.

Other research institutions involved: CNRS (CEIAS), 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. In order to assess the ground realities of the decentralisation process – in principle, at the heart of the new configuration – these sector-wise case studies were supplemented with studies on the relationships between different government levels, with an emphasis on some of the main counter-currents. The project essentially consists of a series of sector-wise monographs analysing the decision-making process that governs the supply and demand of a collective good or service, in at least two cities. The sectors studied are: primary health services, primary education, ration shops, water, slum development and waste management. In each metropolis, at least two types of areas have been studied, representing distinct populations, urban landscapes and administrative statutes. The main methods used are semi-structured interviews, focus group interviews, analysis of administrative records, direct observation and cartographic representations of the spatial distribution of the infrastructure studied.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The project was initiated in May 2003 and should be completed in December 2006. The first (and most intensive) phase of field work for all the team members took place in 2005. In September, a one-day workshop was held in three of the cities studied (Kolkata, Delhi and Hyderabad) in order to present the results of the study's first phase to academicians as well as local actors (bureaucrats, elected representatives, activists, et al.). A workshop on similar lines will be held in Mumbai in February 2006.

A one-day work meeting took place in November (half of the project team and scientific council met in Paris, the other half in Delhi) in order to discuss the project's scientific orientation, based on the first series of texts, just when the team was initiating the second phase of the field study. For several researchers, this will mean repeating their first study in another city.

Results

The three workshops held in 2005 made it possible to reconsider the project's original problematic, after testing it in the field. The 10 papers presented during these workshops by the team members would form the initial research report, which will be used as the basis for collective reflection, henceforth directed more specifically to the comparative dimension of our study on urban governance.

Urban infrastructure, decentralisation and local development in Mumbai

Marie-Hélène ZÉRAH, Research Fellow, Institute of Research for Development (IRD, Paris), deputed to the CSH since July 2005 (zerah@ird.fr).

Institutional Partnership: IRD's research unit "Urban localised development"; Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.

Funding: IRD.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The research project aims at analysing the different kinds of transformation affecting various urban services (water, sanitation, domestic waste collection and power) in Mumbai. In the context of liberalisation, political decentralisation and public sector reform, we put forward the hypothesis that the changes underway call for a variety of models

(recourse to the private sector, transformation and unbundling of public monopolies, enhanced participation of civil society actors) and lead to the emergence of new modes of providing services and urban services' regulation. The study of these changes provides a relevant analytical tool for qualifying new modes of urban governance. In the first instance, the research will examine the diversity of reforms and their implementation and will then set out to measure the actual impact on access to services. The local analytical framework will also be re-positioned within the context of reforms undertaken by the Union government and the Maharashtra government. Finally, we will seek to understand the manner in which the new forms of governance reshape relationships between the State and local authorities and the latter's steering abilities.

The programme has been designed around two main research orientations: (i) a sector-wise analysis, including a comparative perspective, (ii) an analysis of local public policies. Interviews and semi-structured questionnaires will be conducted in three areas of the city. A systematic analysis of sector-wise and urban policy documents will then be added, as well as qualitative interviews of actors involved with urban reforms at different levels (central government, State of Maharashtra and Mumbai Municipality).

Activities undertaken in 2005

This two-year project began in July 2005. Exploratory work in three wards selected for the field study was undertaken in the last quarter of 2005 (collection of secondary data and the first series of interviews).

Results

The exploratory survey focussed on domestic waste collection. It enabled us to confirm the hypothesis of the diversification of service provision modes: (i) restructuring of municipal services, (ii) recourse to small private operators, (iii) implementation of differentiated participatory projects for group housing (funds collected by residents' associations) and slums (collection sub-contracted to a local NGO). The impact of such diversification has not yet been established. An initial analysis leads us to believe that the results are mixed and dependent on local mobilisation capacities.

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).

Other participants: Véronique DUPONT, Director, CSH; N. SRIDHARAN, associate professor, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi; Julien ANTHONIOZ-BLANC, student engineer from *Ecole Polytechnique* of Palaiseau, intern at the CSH from May to August 2005.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The project aims at examining the determining factors behind the choice of residential locality by Delhi inhabitants through the prism of the real estate market, by adopting in particular a hedonistic methodology (used by Nicolas Gravel in his work on the Parisian region – see publication). Therefore, the first stage of the project consisted of the construction of a database on prices and other characteristics of 5000 dwellings, selected randomly from Delhi's main zones in order to represent the Indian capital's main real estate market segments.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The project began in March 2005, and should conclude in December 2006. The conception work for the constitution of the sample began in March 2005. It was decided that the administrative division of the Delhi urban agglomeration into nine zones would be used and that a stratified random selection would be carried out in each zone, in accordance with the representativity parameters of the main real estate segments. This strategy led to the selection of about 30 localities, which were to form the basis of a random selection of dwellings. A student from the *Ecole Polytechnique* of Palaiseau, intern at the CSH, developed a computerised procedure for the random selection of dwellings from these localities, based on computerised electoral lists.

Another phase of the project dealt with the design of a questionnaire for collecting information on these dwellings. Apart from the purchase price or rent, the information collected related to the characteristics of the dwelling itself (aspect or orientation, area, number of rooms, presence of fully-equipped kitchen, et

al.) and its locality, as well as the characteristics of the household occupying it.

A pilot survey was conducted in June-July in two sample areas. It showed the questionnaire's operational character and led to the launch of the main survey in October.

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

Linda BOUIFROU, doctoral student, University of Paris 7, SEDET/CNRS; affiliated to the CSH and IFP from October 2004 to December 2005 (linda.bouifrou@csh-delhi.com).

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

Problematic, objectives and methodology

The objective of this research work 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. Slums may constitute pockets of poverty and exclusion, but where there are opportunities, activities and a certain vitality. The fundamental hypothesis of this research is that slums make evidence of dynamism and are not cut off from other localities, regions or the world as a whole.

In order to test this hypothesis, we will focus on the case of a couple of slums in Delhi. We will first define the role of the various actors in these slums (inhabitants, communities groups, NGOs, et al.) and establish to what extent they contribute to the process of integration of these territories into the global economy. Then, we will examine how the connection between the local and the global takes place by attempting to discern the links, flows and networks (induced essentially by work, leisure, mobility, family composition and circle of acquaintances) that build up between slum dwellers, their territories, the metropolis and the world.

The methodology is based on primary data collection, including participatory observation and quantitative surveys with questionnaires.

Activities undertaken in 2005

The integration into two different slums was managed by working as a volunteer for two NGOs dealing with urban poverty issues. The first phase of field work was carried out from October 2004 to May 2005 in a slum located in South Delhi, in Okhla industrial area, after being

introduced there by the Deepalaya NGO and working as a volunteer teacher. The second phase was carried out from May to December 2005 in a slum of artists located in the north of Delhi (the Kathputli Colony); there the introduction was through the Kalakar Trust NGO. Surveys were conducted in both slums, including a collection of 650 household questionnaires in each and qualitative interviews.

Impact of globalisation on Indian health system: the healthcare supply in Delhi metropolitan area

Project's head: Bertrand LEFEBVRE, International Volunteer at the Centre de Sciences Humaines, doctoral student from University of Rouen (bertrand.lefebvre@csh-delhi.com).

Other participants: Pierre CHAPELET, doctoral student, University of Rouen; Swati SACHDEV and Paramita BANERJEE, MPhil students from the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Institutional collaborations: University of Rouen, Centre for the Study of Regional Development (Jawaharlal Nehru University).

Sources of funding: CSH.

Problematic, objectives and methodology

Following the 1991 economic reforms, the Indian healthcare system is undergoing major changes: the continuous decrease of public health investments, the implementation of new laws regarding intellectual property (ADPIC-TRIPS agreements), the growing middle-class asking for upgraded health services, the increase of foreign direct investment in healthcare industry. This renewed context leads each actor to rethink his position in the healthcare system. The general objective of this research project is to understand how these actors, whether at the international, national or local level, interact and control the Indian healthcare system. How do

they generate new spatial configurations in the access to health as a result of their complex interactions?

This project focuses on two key sectors of the Indian healthcare system: pharmaceutical industry (Pierre Chapelet) and corporate hospitals (Bertrand Lefebvre). The Delhi Metropolitan Area provides a relevant case study for this research. The methodology applied combines the use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) and field surveys. It further applies the Diffusion theories in order to analyse the access to medicines and the emergence of new private nursing homes in different categories of space (urban, peri-urban and rural).

Activities undertaken in 2005

A GIS on the location of public and private health infrastructure in the metropolitan area of Delhi, which also includes census data, has been developed since 2002. New data were subsequently integrated in the GIS in 2005, including results from the 2001 Census. The GIS has been extended to the entire National Capital Region of Delhi, hence multiplying by three the covered area. In addition, interviews of healthcare officials and corporate hospitals managers were conducted. The data from the survey conducted in late 2004 was processed through statistical and mapping analysis.

Results in 2005

A CSH *Occasional Paper* "Contextualizing The Urban Healthcare System. Methodology for developing a geodatabase of Delhi's healthcare system" was published in July 2005. This paper introduces the different phases of the setting-up of the GIS on Delhi. Some results are also presented through an interactive atlas developed by the authors, and is available online at:

<http://www.csh-delhi.com/electronicop11/start.htm>

4. PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH

The promotion of the CSH research activities is conducted through a policy of insertion into academic networks, organisation of seminars and conferences, publication and dissemination of works. The CSH researchers are further involved in the dissemination of the Centre's research findings beyond academic circles, through interviews with journalists from both the French and India print media, as well as radio. These various activities aim at maximising the visibility of the Centre.

A new website has also been launched in 2005. The objective was to elaborate a powerful and lively communication tool, offering an open-to-the-world window which could be comprehensive and dynamic, and mirroring the CSH activity on a day-to-day basis. This new website offers more downloadable documents than before on the CSH research programmes and the conferences organised by the Centre. In addition, the website has become the memory of the Centre with an archive section that includes the past research projects conducted by the CSH. Finally, an "e-notification" tool allows the users to receive directly in their email boxes news from the CSH (new research programme, new conference, new publications, newcomers), according to their centres of interest.

4.1. Seminars and lectures organised by the CSH

The CSH 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. The CSH also 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. 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 senior civil servants, ex-diplomats et al.

4.1.1. Seminars, symposiums, workshops

International Seminar *Anti-Discrimination and Affirmative Action in a Comparative Perspective*, co-organized by Centre for Political Studies of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI, Paris) and CSH at JNU, New Delhi, 23rd-24th February 2005.

International Seminar *Impact of Globalisation on National Firms: The Case of India and China in a Comparative Perspective*, co-organised by CSH, Observer Research Foundation (ORF, New Delhi); National Council of Applied Economic Research (New Delhi); London School of Economics and CERNA-*Ecole des Mines* of Paris, with the support of the Delegation of the European Commission in India, at ORF, New Delhi, 18th-19th April 2005.

Indo-French Seminar *New Medias and 'Cultural Exception' in an Era of Globalisation: A Comparative Approach*, organised by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR, New Delhi), Foundation *Maison des Sciences de l'Homme* (Paris), University of Paris III and CSH, at ICSSR, New Delhi, 5th-7th September 2005.

International Workshop *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in Delhi*, organised by the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and CSH at Centre of the Study of Law and Governance, JNU, New Delhi, 14th September 2005.

International Seminar *Actors and Models of the Indian Diaspora in International Relations*, organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 26th -27th September 2005.

International Seminar *Consumerism and the Emerging Middle Class: Comparative Perspectives from India and China*, organised by International Institute for Asian Studies, (IIAS, Leiden and Amsterdam); Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales (CERI, Paris); Institute of Chinese Studies (Delhi); CSH and

India International Centre (IIC), at IIC, New Delhi, 7th-9th November 2005.

International Workshop *Impact of Globalisation on National Firms: the Case of India and China in a Comparative Perspective*, organised by CSH, National Council of Applied Economic Research, London School of Economics, CERNA-Ecole des Mines and India International Centre (IIC), with the support of the Delegation of the European Commission in India, at IIC, New Delhi, 12th-13th December 2005.

4.1.2. Lectures, round tables

Discourse against the city in India. Hindu culturalism and Western perspectives, lecture by Dr. Odette Louiset (Associate Professor, Department of Geography, University of Rouen), co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 10th January 2005.

The Making of Global Finance, lecture by Prof. Marc Flandreau (Institute of Political Studies, Paris), co-organised by the Economic Mission of the Embassy of France and the CSH, at the Cultural Section, Embassy of France in New Delhi, 7th February 2005.

Discourses of young people, identity construction and voting behaviour, lecture by Prof. Lucy Baugnet (University of Picardie Jules Verne), co-organised by the CSH and India International Centre (IIC), at IIC, New Delhi, 9th February 2005.

Ambedkar and the Genesis of the Sociology of Hinduism, lecture by Prof. Christophe Jaffrelot (Director, Centre for International Studies and Research, Paris), co-organised by the CSH and India International Centre (IIC), at IIC, New Delhi, 23rd February 2005.

Launch of the book *The Sangh Parivar – A reader* edited by Prof. Christophe Jaffrelot (Director, Centre for International Studies and Research, Paris), co-organised by Alliance Française de Delhi and CSH at Alliance Française, New Delhi, 1st March 2005.

Burma's political transition: Implications for India, lecture by Renaud Egreteau (Institute of Political Studies – Paris & Research Institute on Contemporary South East Asia, Bangkok), co-organised by the CSH and India International Centre (IIC), at India IIC, New Delhi, 21st March 2005.

The Village Assembly: Issues, Discourses and Participation, lecture by Dr. Girish Kumar (CSH), co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC), at IIC, New Delhi, 6th April 2005.

Round-Table for the launch of the CSH Occasional Paper *China-India Economic Engagement – Building Mutual Confidence*, by Dr. Swaran Singh (Associate Professor, JNU & Academic Consultant, CSH), co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 8th April 2005.

Round-Table for the launch of the book *Decentralization in Progress: Women and Local Politics in Urban India*, by Dr. Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal (CNRS & CSH) and Dr. Archana Ghosh (Institute of Social Sciences, Kolkata), co-organised by CSH and India International Centre (IIC) at IIC, New Delhi, 15th September 2005.

Strategies for Acquiring Mutual Knowledge, lecture by Prof. Umberto Eco (University of Bologna), as part of the concluding session of the International Conference of Transcultura on “Reciprocal Knowledge”, organised by the CSH, the Embassy of France in India, the Delegation of the European Commission to India, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Goethe-Institut / Max Mueller Bhavan and Alliance Française de Delhi at the Alliance Française, New Delhi, 23rd October 2005.

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 (37 titles since 1994);
- A series of documents created in 2001 (with an editorial board), the *CSH Occasional Papers*, that can be downloaded freely from the CSH website (15 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 below for 2005). Through the participation of its researchers in working groups, 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

BARUA A. (ed.), *India's North-East: Developmental Issues in a Historical Perspective*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, 474p.

GERVAIS-LAMBONY P., LANDY F., OLDFIELD S. (eds.), *Reconfiguring Identities and Building Territory in India and South Africa*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, 346p.

GHOSH A., TAWA LAMA-REWAL S., *Democratization in Progress: Women and Local Politics in Urban India*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2005, 158p.

HUST E., MANN M. (eds.), *Urbanization and Governance in India*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, 345p.

RUET J. (ed.), *Against the Current (Volume II) – Tariffs, Finances and Competition for the Power Sector in India*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, 193p.

SENGUPTA D., CHAKRABORTY D., BANERJEE P. (eds.), *Beyond the Transition Phase of the WTO: An Indian Perspective on Emerging Issues*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2006, 683p (released in November 2005).

TAWA LAMA-REWAL S. (ed.), *Electoral Reservations, Political Representation and Social Change in India. A Comparative Perspective*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, 210p.

CSH Occasional papers

CHAISSE J., *Ensuring the Conformity of Domestic Law with World Trade Organisation Law. India as a Case Study*, CSH Occasional Paper 13, New Delhi, 2005, 188p.

CHAPELET P., LEFEBVRE B., *Contextualising The Urban Healthcare System: Methodology for developing a Geodatabase of Delhi's healthcare system*, CSH Occasional Paper 11, New Delhi, 2005, 135p + CDROM.

DUPONT V. (ed.), *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the*

peripheries of large Indian metropolises, CSH Occasional Paper 14, New Delhi, 2005, 144p.

GARG A., MENON-CHOUDHARY D., SHUKLA P.R., *Assessing Policy Choices for Managing SO₂ Emissions from Indian Power Sector*, CSH Occasional Paper 12, New Delhi, 2005, 87p.

OLIVEAU S., *Peri-urbanisation in Tamil Nadu: a quantitative approach*, CSH Occasional Paper 15, New Delhi, 2005, 90p.

SINGH S., *China-India Economic Engagement: Building Mutual Confidence*, CSH Occasional Paper 10, New Delhi, 2005, 205p.

4.2.2. Chapters in books

BANERJEE P., SENGUPTA D., "Economic Growth, exports and the Issue of Trade Facilitation: An Indian Perspective" in SENGUPTA D., CHAKRABORTY D., BANERJEE P. (eds.), *Beyond the Transition Phase of the WTO: An Indian Perspective on Emerging Issues*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2006, pp. 609-638.

DUPONT V. "Residential practices, creation and use of the urban space: unauthorized colonies in Delhi", in HUST E., MANN M. (eds.), *Urbanization and Governance in India*, Manohar-CSH-SAI, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 311-341.

DUPONT V., "The idea of a new chic Delhi through publicity hype", in R. KOSHLA (ed.), *The Idea of Delhi*, Mumbai, Marg Publications, Mumbai, March 2005, pp. 78-93.

DUPONT V., "Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises. An Introduction", in DUPONT V. (ed.), *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH Occasional Paper 14, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 3-20.

DUPONT V., HOUSSAY-HOLZSCHUCH M., "Fragmentation and access to the city, Cape Town and Delhi in comparative perspective", in GERVAIS-LAMBONY P., LANDY F., OLDFIELD S. (eds.), *Reconfiguring Identities and building territories in India and South Africa*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 277-314.

DUPONT V., LANDY F., "Segregation and Territory: What do we mean, a Discussion in the contexts in India and South Africa", in

GERVAIS-LAMBONY P., LANDY F., OLDFIELD S. (eds.) *Reconfiguring Identities and Building Territories in India and South Africa*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 43-72.

GRAVEL N., "Une Analyse Economique de la Liberté de Choix" in LEROUX A. (ed.) *Leçons de Philosophie Economique*, vol. 2, *Economica*, Paris, 2005, pp. 115-150

JARGOWSKY P., "Comparative metropolitan development", in DUPONT V. (ed.), *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH Occasional Paper 14, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 21-37.

MENON-CHOUDHARY D., SHUKLA P.R., "Integrated Strategy for Urban Air Quality Management in India", in TOPCU S., YARDIM M.F., BAYRAM A., ELBIR T., KAHYA C. (eds.), *Scales, Volume II: Peer-Reviewed Papers and Plenary Presentations*, Istanbul, Turkey, pp. 1231-1241.

ROHILLA S., "Defining 'Peri-urban' – A review", in DUPONT V. (ed.), *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH Occasional Paper 14, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 103-120.

SENGUPTA D., "Unwitting Accomplices: States as Agents in Economic Equality" in BARUA A. (ed.), *India's North-East: Developmental Issues in a Historical Perspective*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 187-212.

SENGUPTA D., "E-commerce and the WTO: Towards an Appropriate Indian Position", in SENGUPTA D., CHAKRABORTY D., BANERJEE P. (ed.), *Beyond the Transition Phase of the WTO: An Indian Perspective on Emerging Issues*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2006, pp. 443-466.

SINGH S., "China-India Border Trade: A Tool for Building Mutual Confidence", in SAINT MEZARD I., CHIN K. JAMES (eds.), *China and India: Political and Strategic Perspectives*, Center for Asian Studies, Hong Kong, 2005, pp. 49-72.

SINGH S., "Peace Prospects in Sri Lanka: A Theoretical Perspective", in RAGHAVAN V.R., FISCHER K. (eds.), *Conflict Resolution and Peace Building in Sri Lanka*, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 119-134.

SINGH S., "China-India Relations: Reviving Confidence Building Approach", in *The Harmony and Prosperity of Civilizations: Selected Papers of Beijing Forum 2004*, Peking University Press, Beijing, pp. 9-25.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL S., "Introduction", in TAWA LAMA-REWAL S. (ed.), *Electoral Reservations, Political Representation and Social Change in India. A Comparative Perspective*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 9-19.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL S., "Reservations for Women in Urban Local Bodies: A Tentative Assessment" in TAWA LAMA-REWAL S. (ed.), *Electoral Reservations, Political Representation and Social Change in India. A Comparative Perspective*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 189-207.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL S., "Women and Urban Development: Do They Make a Difference? A Case Study of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi", in HUST E., MANN M. (eds.), *Urbanization and Governance in India*, Manohar-CSH-SAI, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 85-101.

THERWATH I., "Far and Wide"; The Sangh Parivar's Global Network", in JAFFRELOT C. (ed.), *The Sangh Parivar: A Reader*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 411-428.

ZERAH M.-H., "Towards an Improved Urban Governance of Public Services: Water Supply and Sanitation", in HUST E., MANN M., *Urbanization and Governance in India*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2005, pp. 127-150.

4.2.3. Articles in journals with an editorial board

AGARWAL M., SENGUPTA D., "India's Trade Policy: A Hostage of Ghosts Past", *Taiwan Journal of WTO Studies*, Taipei, 2005, issue 1, pp. 95-126.

CHAISSÉ J., CHAKRABORTY D., "Identifying Mutual Interest Areas at WTO: A Sino-Indian Joint Perspective", *China Report*, 41:3, Sage Publications, 2005, pp. 267-288.

CHAKRABORTY D., SENGUPTA D., "Learning Through Trading? Ten Years Of India's Experience in WTO", *South Asian Survey*, Volume 12, Number 2, July-December 2005, pp. 223-246.

GRAVEL N., MICHELANGELI A., TRANNOY A., "The social marginal value of Local Public Goods: An empirical Analysis within Paris Meropolitan Area", *Applied Economics* (in press).

GRAVEL N., THORON S., "Does Endogeneous formation of jurisdictions lead to wealth stratification, *Journal of Economic Theory* (in press).

PEHL M., "Das regionale Gesicht der Nation: Kleine parteien und Koalitionspolitik in der Indischen Union seit 1998" ("The Regional Face of the Nation: Small parties and coalition politics in the Indian Union since 1998"), *ASIEN*, Hamburg, 2005, 97 (October 2005), pp. 51-71.

SINGH S., "China-India Bilateral Trade: Strong Fundamentals, Bright Future", *China Perspectives*, No.62, Hong Kong, November-December 2005, pp. 23-31.

THERWATH I., "La diaspora indienne", *Questions internationales*, no. 15, September-October 2005.

WOLF S., "Savarkar –Enemy of the People' or 'National Hero'? Documentation of a Debate on the Self-image of the Indian Nation", in SCHUCHER G., WAGNER C. (eds.), *Politik Wirtschaft Gesellschaft {Politics – Economy – Society}*, Institut für Asienkunde {Institute for Asian Studies}, Hamburg, pp. 315-336.

4.2.4. Papers presented at symposiums, seminars and lectures

ANGUELETOU A., "Les acteurs de l'eau des territoires péri-urbains de Nord-Est de Mumbai", paper presented at the Seminar *Pauvreté Hydraulique et crises sociales*, organised by the Institute of Research for Development, Agadir, 11th-15th December 2005, 17p.

BAIXAS L., "The Impact of Ethnic Pluralism on Politics in Pakistan. The Use of Linguistic Identity in Ethno-national Movements in Pakistan", paper presented at the First Joint Graduate Conference on *Pluralism and Politics*, Washington University, St Louis, USA, 26th September 2005, 13p.

CHAKRABORTY D., SENGUPTA D., "Indian Textile and Garments Industry: Technological Catching Up", paper presented at the International Workshop *Impact of Globalization in National Firms: The Case of India and China in a Comparative Perspective*, India Inter-

national Centre, New Delhi, 12th-13th December 2005.

CHAKRABORTY D., SENGUPTA D., "Impact of Globalization on State-Firm Relations", paper presented at the International Workshop *Impact of Globalization in National Firms: The Case of India and China in a Comparative Perspective*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 12th-13th December 2005.

CHAPELET P., "Le système de soins à Delhi", paper presented at the Seminar *Recensement et Géographie en Inde*, Paris, 26th November 2005, 8p.

CHAPELET P., "Contextualising the Urban Healthcare System. Methodology for developing a geodatabase of Delhi's Healthcare system", paper presented at the *International Symposium on Health Geographical Information Systems*, Bangkok, 1st-2nd December 2005, 10p.

DUPONT V., RAMANATHAN U., "The Courts and the Squatter Settlements in Delhi – Or the Intervention of the Judiciary in Urban Governance", paper presented at the International Seminar *New forms of Urban Governance in Indian Mega-Cities*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 10th-11th January 2005, 13p. mimeo.

GHOSH A., "Actors and Policies for Slum Development in Kolkata: Focus on Local Government and Community Action", paper presented at the Workshop *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in Kolkata*, Institute of Social Sciences (Eastern Branch), Kolkata, 9th September 2005, 20p.

GRAVEL N., BERVOETS S., "Appraising Diversity with an Ordinal Notion of Similarity: An axiomatic Approach", paper presented at the *5th meeting of the Association for Public Economic Theory*, Marseille, 16th June 2005.

GRAVEL N., MOYES P., "Ethically robust comparisons of distributions of two individual attributes", paper presented at the International Workshop *Rational Choice and Normative Philosophy*, Galway, Ireland, 24th August 2005.

GRAVEL N., MOYES P., "Ethically robust comparisons of distributions of two individual attributes", paper presented at the Seminar of Indian Statistical Institute Kolkata, 12th November 2005.

GRAVEL N., "When can we say that a society is better than another?", lecture given at the

Alliance Française in Bangalore, *French Science Today*, 23rd November 2005.

GUICHARD S., "Hindu Nationalism, Education, and History: Constructing the Hindu nation at school", paper presented at the Conference *Bridging disciplines, Spanning the World: Approaches to Identity, Institutions and Inequalities*, University of Princeton, 8th-9th April 2005.

HUSSAIN A., RUET J., "Chinese and Indian Electricity Industries: Reforms, National Champions and Private Industrial Dynamics", paper presented at the International Workshop *Impact of Globalization in National Firms: The Case of India and China in a Comparative Perspective*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 12th-13th December 2005.

JALAL J., "Exploring the Dynamics of 'Voice' and 'Responsiveness' in Education Services in Delhi", paper presented at the Workshop *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in Delhi*, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 14th September 2005, 20p.

KAPSHE M.M., MENON-CHOUDHARY D., SHUKLA P.R., "Modeling and Analysis of Sector and Regional Level Policies for Optimal Management of Greenhouse Gas and Local Emissions in India", paper presented at the International Conference *Operations Research for Development*, Jamshedpur, 19th-21st December 2005.

KENNEDY L., "Decentralisation and urban governance in Hyderabad. Assessing the role of different actors in the city", paper presented at the Workshop *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in Delhi*, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 14th September 2005, 20p.

KUMAR G., "The Village Assembly: Issues, Discourses and participation", lecture given at the India International Centre, New Delhi, 6th April 2005.

KUMAR G., "The Implementation of the MLA & MP Local Area Development Scheme in Delhi and its Overlap with the Imperatives of the 74th Amendment", paper presented at the Workshop *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in Delhi*, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru

University, New Delhi, 14th September 2005, 12p.

KUMAR G., "Decentralisation and State politics: An Account of Madhya Pradesh", paper presented at the annual conference of the Political Studies Association, at Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland, 21st-23rd October 2005.

KUMAR G., "Decentralised Governance and Reforms in India: A Paradigm Shift to District (Third-tier) Governance", lecture given at the Institute of Governance and Public Policy and Social Research, Belfast, Ireland, 24th October 2005.

LANDY F., "The PDS as an Entry Point for the Study of Urban Governance. The Case of the Old City of Hyderabad", paper presented at the Workshop *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in Hyderabad*, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, 20th September 2005, 20p.

LECLERC E., "Restituer par le texte et la carte", paper presented at the 8th Workshop *Jeunes chercheurs en sciences sociales*, Association Jeunes Etudes Indiennes, New Delhi, 28th February-4th March 2005.

LECLERC E., "Return migrants in the Indian software industry between mobility and circulation", paper presented at the International Workshop *Sustainable return of professional and skilled migrants*, Refugee and migratory movements research unit, Dhaka University, 7th-8th March 2005.

LECLERC E., "Diasporas et nouveaux réseaux migratoires", paper presented at the round table *Le monde en réseaux: lieux visibles, liens invisibles*, 16th International Festival of Geography, Saint Dié des Vosges, 29th September-2nd October 2005, 13p.

LECLERC E., "Inventing an Indian Diaspora : political and social stakes", paper presented at the International Conference *Indian Diaspora: trends, issues and challenges*, Hyderabad, Centre for Study of Indian Diaspora & Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad, 24th-26th February 2005, 17p.

LEFEBVRE B., "Restituer l'information géographique: réflexions sur l'apport du numérique", paper presented at the 8th Workshop *Jeunes chercheurs en sciences sociales*, Association Jeunes Etudes Indiennes, New Delhi, 28th February-4th March 2005, 7p.

- LEFEBVRE B., "Metropolitan fragmentation in Gurgaon: Exploring the relationship between land-use and healthcare system", paper presented at the Seminar *Environmental Resource Monitoring and Assessment: Application of Remote Sensing and GIS*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 30th-31st March 2005, 8p.
- LEFEBVRE B., "Consumerism and Healthcare: reading the corporate hospitals in Delhi", paper presented at the Conference *Consumerism and the Emerging Middle Class: Comparative Perspectives from India and China*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 7th-9th November 2005, 10p.
- MENON-CHOUDHARY D., SHUKLA P.R., "Integrated Strategy for Urban Air Quality Management", paper presented at the International Symposium on *Air Quality Management at Urban, Regional and Global Scales*, 26th-29th September 2005, Istanbul, Turkey.
- MENON-CHOUDHARY D., SHUKLA P.R., "Firm Level Strategic Implications of Oil and Gas Reforms in India", paper presented at the Workshop *Impact of Globalization in National Firms: The Case of India and China in a Comparative Perspective*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 12th-13th December 2005.
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5. CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

Fall 2005 and the beginning of 2006 were marked by changes in the coordination of two of the CSH's four main research divisions. Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, a researcher from CNRS posted at the CSH took over from Girish Kumar in September 2005 as head of the "Political dynamics" division and Laurent Gayer succeeded Eric Leclerc in February 2006 as the head of the "International Relations" research division. These two changes also heralded the coordination of new joint projects in 2006, within the framework of international programmes among French research institutes abroad.

Development of collaborative research through the implementation of international programmes among French research institutes abroad

The CSH has built up an international research programme focussing on the *restructuring of contemporary Islam and economic development in Asia, from the Caucasus to China*. The aim of this research programme is to reach a better understanding of the changes taking place in Islam in the post-1979 context and the factors responsible for these changes in Central, South and Southeast Asia, right up to China. Two complementary research directions will be investigated.

The first one aims to identify the various religious currents and new practices within contemporary Islam and to analyse the restructuring under way in order to relate the spread of radical Islam to the diverse developments that are moulding the Muslim societies under study. In this context, the following evolutions will be examined: the advent of a globalised Islam, the trends of individualisation and secularisation that do not rule out radicalisation, the questioning traditional authorities; and the failure of political Islam. Special attention will be paid to the channels for transmitting ideologies and models.

The second research direction will examine the reciprocal effects of these religious ideologies and practices and the economic development of the countries in question and/or

their Muslim communities. The issue at stake is not confined to the eventual opposition between the rise of certain types of radical Islam and the options of economic development of the concerned countries. It will be necessary to examine beforehand to what extent economic and social policies, and particularly their shortcomings, have encouraged some ideological currents or religious practices in the Muslim community. In a second stage, it will be important to make a distinction not only between the currents that are very different in their approach to socio-economic intervention, but also between two levels of influence, viz. what is preached in sermons and what is actually practiced in daily life by Muslim communities.

This international programme is coordinated by the CSH, as part of its "International relations" division, and associates several other research centres from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the French Institute on Central Asia in Tashkent, the French Institute of Research on South East Asia in Bangkok, the French Centre for Research on Contemporary China in Hong Kong, as well as the Institute of Strategic Studies in Islamabad, and the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (EHES-CNRS) in Paris. The implementation of the various research projects will start in 2006; an international conference will be organised in Delhi in 2007, to conclude this joint programme and to promote a comparative perspective.

In response to the call for projects under the international programme coordinated by the French Institute of South Africa on the theme of *"Democratic transformations in emerging countries: Latin America, Africa, Asia – 1990-2005"*, the CSH prepared another joint project in the Indian context, entitled *"Renewal of Indian democratic practices at stake"*. This project, which is part of the Centre's "Political dynamics" research division, aims at structuring several individual research ventures around a joint inquiry about the depth and impact of several phenomena that seem to stem from Indian democratic practices. A primary objective will be to assess the impact of the renewal of the political elite (essentially due to quotas and the strengthening of parties

representing the lower castes) through an analysis of the relationship between the representation of identities and the representation of interests. Furthermore, the intensity of the revitalisation of mobilising structures would be assessed, by examining the relationship between the participative and representative dimensions of local democracy, particularly within the framework of large cities. A joint reflection will be developed through a monthly seminar, starting in 2006.

Finally, in 2006, the CSH will take part in the international programme coordinated by the French Institute of Research on South East Asia on the theme of “*Regional construction and national resistance in the Greater Mekong region*”, by analysing the *Mekong-Ganges Cooperation Initiative*.

Concern about visas to India for French students and research scholars

Although the CSH has proved to have very good prospects of research and collective scientific dynamics, the difficulties that French doctoral students and post-doctoral scholars face in obtaining visas to come to India is a cause of concern. Indeed, the increased difficulties in getting visas, even for the French Foreign Affairs Ministry’s scholarship-holders, could compromise the CSH’s research training mission as well as its mission to receive French research scholars in order to develop research synergies with Indian researchers and academicians.

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Director, CSH
New Delhi, 8th February 2006