



**Centre de Sciences Humaines
New Delhi**

Activity Report 2007

Centre de Sciences Humaines
2, Aurangzeb Road
New Delhi 110 011 – INDIA
Website : <http://www.csh-delhi.com>

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since 2007, the Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH) has been one of the social science research centres of the French External Affairs Ministry that is under the joint tutelage of the latter and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), the prestigious French national research agency whose research evaluation corresponds to the highest standards of international academics. The CSH has, over the last few years, continuously increased the volume and quality of its research output in four major areas: the dynamics of political and social change in India; international relations and strategic studies in the Asian context; urban dynamics; and economic reforms and sustainable development. The departure of Véronique Dupont (Director, demographer and specialist in urban studies) and Nicolas Gravel (economist) and their replacement by Basudeb Chaudhuri (economist) and Loraine Kennedy (socio-economist) respectively were two major changes in the month of September 2007 at the CSH.

The unique advantage of being based in New Delhi gives the CSH the opportunity of being a frontline observer and a centre for the analysis of India's rapid economic, political and social transformations. **In the context of a very important reorganization of French higher education and research, considerable emphasis is being put on the identification of emerging issues and problems in various disciplines, and the development of innovative methods that span across disciplinary boundaries.** For example, on issues related to sustainable development or the use of natural resources, physical, biological and social sciences are being asked to come together to study energy or water resource related problems. Collaboration of the CSH with the French Institute of Pondicherry (IFP), in the social sciences and on ecological and environmental studies, enables considerable geographical and disciplinary coverage of important issues in Indian social sciences, and the humanities. **Our combined efforts to collaborate with a large number of institutions of excellence in India and elsewhere in the world and to develop stable and efficient research partnerships and networks of international standards have considerably increased the visibility of French social science research in India, and**

there is a continuous and increasing demand from scholars and students from many countries to collaborate with us and to use our research infrastructure and the specialized knowledge of our scholars. Our three fundamental missions specified by the Ministry: research, publication, and dissemination of research and expertise, and training young students and young scholars in research methods, have all been pursued with dedication and purpose by the scholars and staff of the CSH.

1.1. Research, collaborations, training: highlights

International Relations and Regional Processes in South Asia: The research in this field continued to develop its main themes: the process of regional integration; nuclear politics and nuclear nationalism in South Asia; and the dynamics of contemporary Islam and economic development in Asia. 2007 was a very active year both in terms of publications, conferences and transversal projects.

Politics and Society (formerly Political Dynamics and Social Transformations): Democracy in South Asia is the common object of the studies in this research division. This section pursued two general themes: the evolution of Indian federalism; the development of democratic practices. 2007 was marked by the personal investment of many of its members in several collective projects, some of which are transversal, involving the CSH's other research sections.

Economic Reforms and Sustainable Development (formerly Economic Transition and Sustainable Development): The research conducted within this division focused on the impact of economic liberalization on inequalities and poverty, including the impact of the Indian government's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The study of economic and political decentralization and economic reforms at the state level, and the evolution of growth and regional disparities over the last four decades are major areas of research. Theoretical work was undertaken on jurisdiction structures, federal transfers, and on managing common pool resources.

Urban Dynamics: Research focused on two main areas: urban policies and governance; urban amenities and housing. In addition, the research programmes contributed to developing further the expertise on the metropolis of Delhi. 2007 was marked by the organization of two concluding international seminars (one in Delhi, the other in Paris) of the interdisciplinary project on “Urban actors, policies and governance”, and by the implementation of a new international and interdisciplinary project focusing on urban policies and social exclusion with a comparative perspective between India and Brazil.

Collaborations

The CSH continues its collaborations with the following major institutions:

In France, the main institutional partnerships and scientific collaborations involve the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), the Institute of Research for Development (IRD), the Centre for Indian and South Asian studies (CNRS-EHESS [Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales]), the Centre d’Etudes et de Recherches Internationales (Centre for International Studies and Research [CERI], CNRS-FNSP [Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques or Sciences Po]), the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Picardie Jules Vernes, the Groupement de recherche en économie quantitative d’Aix-Marseille (Research Group in Quantitative Economics of Aix-Marseille [GREQAM]: CNRS-EHESS-Universities of Aix-Marseille II & III), the department of geography of the University of Rouen, the Maison des Sciences de l’Homme (Paris), the University of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne (Economics), University of Paris VII (Geography), the University of Grenoble (Economics). In Europe, there are research links with the London School of Economics, the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg, the German think tank, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), and the Institute of Social Studies and various institutes specialized on South Asia in The Netherlands.

In India, the main institutional partnerships and scientific collaborations involve the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (Mumbai), the Jawaharlal Nehru University (New Delhi), the Delhi School of Economics in Delhi University, the Indian Statistical Institute (Delhi and Kolkata), the Institute of Social

Science (Eastern branch, Kolkata), Centre for the Study of Social Sciences, Kolkata, the School of Planning and Architecture (New Delhi), the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, the Institute of Human Development, Delhi, the Centre for Air and Power Studies, Delhi, the India-China Institute, Delhi.

In 2006 and 2007, the CSH developed collaborations with other institutes from the network of the French Research Institutes abroad, with the financial support of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs aimed at conducting large international research projects. The institutional partnerships in Asia included 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 as well as the Institute of Strategic Studies in Islamabad, and, in Africa, the French Institute of South Africa in Johannesburg.

We should particularly mention our collaboration with CERI-Sciences Po. Since 2007, CSH is the official platform, via a Memorandum of Understanding for the Sciences Po representative in India, Gilles Verniers, who has an office on our premises. Over the last five years, we have had more than 10 PhD students from Sciences Po who have done a considerable part of their thesis here, and two of our division heads, Laurent Gayer and Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, are Science Po PhDs themselves. We provide active support to Sciences Po, through our networks, to increase their enrolment and exchange of students with India, and in organizing a visit to India by the Masters programme students of Sciences Po (in early 2008). CERI-Sciences Po, the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) and the CSH have just completed a major research project “Changing Sociological Profile of the Political Personnel in India” which is due to appear as a Routledge India publication, *The Rise of the Plebeians? The Social Profile of the Indian MLA*, edited by Christophe Jaffrelot and Sanjay Kumar. The common database for this project, created jointly by the three institutions and processed at the Centre de Données Socio-Politique (CDSP) at CERI-Sciences Po will be an absolutely unique international database on Indian politics, and a Memorandum of Understanding is under preparation between the three institutions to make this database available

to scholars via a website, subject to some legal conditions on its use. Sciences Po, the French Centre for Research on Contemporary China, Ecole des Mines and CSH are collaborating on comparative studies of firms, industrialization and decentralization in China and India, and further collaborations on energy security related issues are being considered.

Many students and scholars from the French institutions mentioned above have visited the CSH and benefited from our logistical support and the advice of our scholars. All the activities of training in research and of affiliations outlined by Véronique Dupont in the 2006 Activity Report are being carried on and developed further, so we shall avoid unnecessary repetition.

1.2. Publications, dissemination of research, expertise

With more than 40 publications (without including conference papers) of which around 30 are in ranked international journals or prestigious publishing houses, the relatively small number of scholars of CSH have demonstrated considerable productivity and a capacity for disseminating their research in a wide variety of publications.

Every year, the scholars of CSH, including the doctoral students, are solicited by various French Ministries (Diplomatic, Economic and Intelligence Services of the Foreign Ministry, the Defence Ministry, the Ministry of Cooperation and Development, Agence Française de Développement etc), other French institutions such as CNRS, the National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA), the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, (IFRI), academic institutions, grandes écoles and universities for specialized knowledge and expertise on India. Thus, French institutions, scholars and public officials benefit continuously from our research expertise on all major economic, political and social issues relating to contemporary India. They also benefit in a substantial way from the links we provide to our colleagues and contacts in the network of collaborating institutions, particularly the institutions of excellence in India. The French, Indian and international media often carry out lengthy interviews of the scholars, which are regularly published in highly visible and prestigious newspapers and

magazines, and also on radio and television. These services of research expertise and network building, if they were obtained at competitive market prices from international consultancy groups or think tanks, would cost the French government much more than the average per unit cost of our operating subsidy. And it should also be noted that the CSH is generating a large part of its research funds – well over half (see financial section 2.2. for figures) through research contracts and by replying to calls for proposals, i.e. from sources outside the basic operating subsidy of the Ministry.

In spite of the fact that we are a small research centre, we are capable of a combined role of research centre and think tank, strategically located at New Delhi. Our image of a serious, independent and autonomous research centre is a social and professional capital that enhances France's visibility in the academic sphere in the Indian subcontinent.

1.3. The space and location problem

Right at this moment, even though we are decently lodged on the premises of 2 Aurangzeb Road, major problems are appearing on the horizon for which we should prepare ourselves and anticipate all possible scenarios.

Right now we occupy two buildings that give us a total space of around 378 m² over three storeys, including 102 m² in a separate building which has the political science and international relations scholars. We shall have to vacate this second building in a few weeks' time because of the expansion of the French school, and the scholars concerned will be housed in prefabricated structures on the open space next to the main CSH building for an estimated period of two years. The Embassy is planning to move SCAC (Cultural services) and the SST (Scientific and technical services) to a new building in the main Embassy in 2010. Under current plans, the CSH would occupy part of the bungalow where the SCAC and SST are lodged on Aurangzeb Road, and give up its main building to the French school. If we gain in available space sufficiently to carry on our research activities in normal conditions, this is an acceptable solution.

However, if the French school expands even further and it is given the entire

premises of 2 Aurangzeb Road (under legal and contractual conditions with the Embassy that are yet to be worked out), then the CSH, which has no control over these operations, will be faced with two choices.

The first one would be to move out, alone or in partnership with other French institutions such as Sciences Po, CNRS or INRA, or with a group of French engineering and business schools, who could be potential partners, to seek space on an academic campus in Delhi with Indian institutions as partners. This relocation could also be with an Indian think tank or institute in the city of Delhi. More space is essential as we are receiving more and more students for longer periods, especially for PhDs. This amounts to creating a new institutional facility or research establishment of international dimensions, if one wants to make the proposition attractive for an Indian partner or partners, and cannot be just a 'housing' solution. It amounts to an ambitious project of a long term campus creation that would enhance the French (and European) academic presence in India. This solution would require negotiations at a very high level between France and India, but the innovative element in this solution, both from the point of view of research and institution building, could be of a very high order. Compared to the sciences, which have CEFIPRA (even though it is mainly a funding

agency), Indo-French collaboration in social sciences requires greater institutional structure. Several alternative combinations are possible, and they should all be examined carefully by a commission that could be set up for this purpose by the Ministry.

Another solution would be to move to the new building on the Embassy premises in Chanakyapuri where the SCAC and the SST would be lodged from 2010. It should be remarked that of the 28 French research centres in the world, none is based inside an Embassy. Security problems, that could severely curtail the freedom of movement of both French and Indian research scholars, are omnipresent in the Embassy area, particularly because of the proximity of the American Embassy and its security setup. Indian scholars we have consulted, both at CSH and elsewhere, are extremely uncomfortable at the idea of the CSH being situated on an Embassy premise. The social and professional capital of the research scholars of CSH, who have built up long term stable partnerships with institutions of excellence in India, is in their knowledge of sensitive areas (economics, politics, nuclear questions, militant religious movements, etc). This expertise and network of collaborations will be much better preserved, from the point of view of French interests, if the CSH is located elsewhere and not on the Embassy premises.

Basudeb Chaudhuri

Director, CSH

New Delhi, 14th March 2008

2. ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

2.1. Human resources

At the end of 2007, the CSH regular team consisted of 25 persons in all, of which 10 were administrative and support personnel and 15 were research scholars or doctoral students. To these must be added 14 visiting scholars, students and interns, affiliated to the CSH for stays of very different durations in 2007, amounting to a total of over 30 months of affiliations over the year.

Apart from the Director and Secretary General-Financial Officer (expatriates), the administrative team includes an assistant to the director, a publications in-charge, a librarian-documentalist and two assistants to the Secretary General-Financial Officer (the second had joined only in November 2006). It may be noted that the Secretary General-Financial Officer and his assistants are required to devote part of their time to the accountancy of three other French establishments in India (the French Institute of Pondicherry and the French Information Resource Centre of New Delhi) and also the French Mission in Kabul. This reduces for us substantially the cost of employing the two assistants to the Secretary General.

The research team is divided into four thematic sections. In 2007, it included five expatriate researchers (including the Director), and four doctoral scholarship holders from French universities as well as five post-doctoral fellows from the host country. The visiting scholars, students and interns hail from various universities or research centres, in France, other European countries and India. Two doctoral students from Sciences Po are affiliated to CSH on a long term basis.

Of the four thematic sections, “Urban Dynamics” does not have a Head allocated to it on a regular basis. Currently, Marie-Hélène Zerah, on deputation from the IRD (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement) is heading the section for the duration of her stay in India, which terminates in July 2008. The current projects being undertaken in this section are vitally important for the development of CSH, and the prolongation of Dr. Zerah's deputation in India would be the

ideal solution for maintaining the impetus of research in this section. Last November, Madame Valérie Pécresse, the Minister for Higher Education and Research, during her visit to Delhi, had undertaken to help us on this problem in coordination with the External Affairs Ministry, and through the proper authorities of our Ministry, we are requesting Madame Pécresse to look into this matter.

The detailed organizational chart of the CSH, including staff movement in 2007, is provided below. The table of visiting research scholars, students and interns, with their affiliation by research section, also indicates their institutions and duration of stay.

In 2006, the CSH had, on its own budget, carried out an upward adjustment of the salaries of its Indian employees in keeping with the policy of the Embassy and the French External Affairs Ministry, so that all local personnel were on the same scales. This was necessary because, in the very competitive environment of Delhi, financial incentives are essential for retaining quality personnel who enhance the efficiency of the Institute. This upward adjustment needs to be done periodically, for we have had several staff members going on to other jobs that pay competitive salaries. The salaries of senior or of qualified personnel need to be differentiated, and even though this increases overall salary expenses, it is an essential tool for organizational efficiency. By the same logic, we have decided to increase the fellowships of the Indian post-doctoral scholars who have acquired a certain visibility, in order to be able to attract research fellows of international standards. The budgetary implication of these additional increases is around 3000 € annually which we have programmed into our annual budget for 2008.

2.2. Financial management

The operating subsidy from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs rose to 191 200 € for 2007, a total amount fixed for the fifth consecutive year with or without a reduction of 5 % on the initial sum of 200 000 €. This cannot

but complicate the task of the financial managers due to a combination of factors: a rate of inflation to the order of 5 to 6 % and a strengthening of the Indian rupee vis-à-vis the US dollar, which reduces the favourable impact of a strong euro.

The revision in 2006 of the salary grid of the French Embassy, fixed by the inter-ministerial commission and which applies to the CSH, led to a 29% increase in total salaries of local administrative and service staff. No adjustment has been made this year.

Consequently, the part of the Ministry's operating subsidy that can support research programmes has reduced considerably. It should be kept in mind that the subsidy package covers the amount, paid out from the budget of the CSH, for two posts of French doctoral scholarship-holders (*bourses d'aide à la recherche*), one ex-BCRD scholarship-holder, one ANR scholarship-holder and five posts of post-doctoral grants for Indians (of which one is co-financed by the Indian Council of Social Science Research). The table "Situation of the accounts as on 31st December 2007" provides the distribution of the main chapters of expenses during the year 2007. It also highlights the following points:

The Ministry operating subsidy represented 66.37 % of all revenues in 2007.

73.44 % of this subsidy was used to cover fixed costs and other regular functioning expenses apart from scholarships (salaries, library, computer network, equipment, maintenance and general overheads).

69.45 % of the funding of the research projects, including scholarships in 2007, was covered by funds other than the Ministry operating subsidy. The sources of external or supplementary funds include:

- The National Science Fund of the French Ministry of Research within the framework of the Incentive Programme *Sustainable urban development*, for a three-year collective project, *Urban actors, policies and governance*, conducted in partnership with the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales* (a fund of 74 000 € of which 51 000 € are to be managed by CSH).

- Special funding of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (General Direction of International Cooperation and Development) within the framework of three transversal programmes involving several French Research Institutes abroad:

- *Dynamics of Contemporary Islam and Economic Development in Asia from the Caucasus to China* (92 000 € are to be managed by CSH for two years);

- *Democratic Transformations in Emerging Countries*, coordinated by the French Institute of South Africa (IFAS, Johannesburg) (14 240 € for the participation of the CSH in this programme);

- *Regional integration and national resistances in the Greater Mekong region*, coordinated by the Institute of Research on Contemporary South-East Asia (IRASEC, Bangkok) (including 4000 € for the participation of the CSH in this programme).

Funding from the French National Agency for Research (ANR) is further expected for a three-year collective project on *Urban policies, territories and social exclusion: a comparison between India and Brazil*, to be conducted in partnership with the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CNRS-EHESS) (a grant of 207 000 € of which 81 100 € are to be managed by the CSH over 2007-2009).

Situation of the accounts as on 31-12-2007 (Revenues and expenses in 2007)

	In rupees
Total revenues in 2007 (including funding for pluri-annual research projects)	16 600 038
Ministry operating subsidy	11 017 468
	= 66.37 % of revenues
Total expenses in 2007:	17 668 406

Significant chapters of expenses:		
Salaries (local staff) in 2007	2 199 358	= 12.44 % of expenses or 19.96 % of the Ministry subsidy
Doctoral and post-doctoral scholarships	4924 394	= 27.87 % of expenses or 44.70 % of the Ministry subsidy
Computer network and equipment	320 233	= 1.81 % of expenses
Library (books and subscriptions) & other documentation	1 357 093	= 7.68 % of expenses
Mailing	135 933	= 0.76 % of expenses
Contribution to Embassy overheads (cleaning, gardening, electricity)	987 312	= 5.59 % of expenses
<u>Expenses directly linked to research projects</u>	4652 484	= 26.33 % of expenses
<u>Doctoral and post-doctoral scholarships</u>	4924 394	= 27.87 % of expenses
<u>Total of other expenses</u>	8 091 438	= 45.8 % of expenses or 73.44 % of the Ministry subsidy

2.3. Premises and equipment

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

- the research team with a total carrying capacity of 16 computerized workstations devoted to research, of which five were for visiting affiliated students and research scholars. The four research sections are able to provide researchers, doctoral students and interns with computerized workstations connected to the Intranet, the Internet, as well as the scientific contacts' database, of the CSH, the library database and an all-India library network (*see below*).
- Administration: seven computerized workstations.
- Library: one computerized workstation for the librarian, two workstations with access to Internet and Intranet network for visitors.

(*See detailed note of the CSH Director in Section 1: Introduction*)

2.4. Library

The collection of the CSH library increased substantially in 2007, with the purchase of approximately 300 books, bringing the total number of books to more than 9,200 in December 2007, plus about 100 CD-ROMs. To this may be added:

- 185 periodicals, including 90 ongoing subscriptions, in French (20) and English (70);
- 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 of books and articles on an inter-library loan basis and provides access to more than six million records in the DELNET database of 1069 libraries in and outside India.

Organizational chart of the *Centre de Sciences Humaines* as of 31-12-2007

Direction	Véronique DUPONT, (till August 2007) replaced by Basudeb CHAUDHURI in September 2007
General administration and financial management	Jean-Luc GOURMELEN, secretary general & financial officer (MAE expatriate since March 2006) * Mallika HANIF, assistant to the Director Shelly SHARMA, assistant to the financial officer * Kulmohan Singh, assistant to the financial officer (till July 2007) replaced by Nidhi CHAWLA *

* Devote part of their time to the accountancy of the French Institute of Pondicherry and the French Information Resource Centre of New Delhi.

Scientific secretary	Romain CHAPPUIS, International Volunteer (from February 2007 to December 2007), replaced in February 2008 by Rémi de BERCEGOL <i>Part-time devoted to the functions of scientific secretary</i>
In charge of computer network and website	Cédric BUISSART, International Volunteer
Publications, Documentation	Attreyee ROY CHOWDHURY, Publications in-charge (till June 2007) replaced by Rupa SENGUPTA in August 2007 Chetna CHOPRA, Librarian & Documentalist (till July 2007) replaced by Uma RAMACHANDRA in November 2007
Telephone, courier, maintenance, miscellaneous	Mahesh KUMAR, telephone operator and office assistant Ashok KUMAR, telephone operator and office assistant Pushpa PARASAR, housekeeping

Research	
<i>French researchers</i>	Nicolas GRAVEL (till September 2007) replaced by Loraine KENNEDY, Economics, Section head , (MAE expatriate since September 2007) Laurent GAYER, International Relations, Section head (MAE expatriate since February 2006) Stéphanie TAWA LAMA-REWAL, Political Science, Section head , research fellow at CNRS, deputed to CSH for 4 years since September 2005 Marie-Hélène ZÉRAH, Urban Studies, Section Head , research fellow at the Institute of Research for Development (IRD), deputed to CSH for 3 years since July 2005, in collaboration with the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai)

<p><i>French doctoral students: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs' scholarship holders Or International Volunteer</i></p>	<p>Carine SEBI , Economics (since November 2007) Bertrand LEFEBVRE, Geography (October 2006-October 2007; affiliated PhD student since October 2007) Cyril ROBIN, Political Science (October 2004-September 2007; post-doctoral affiliate since October 2007) Lionel BAIXAS, Political Science (since October 2006) Gilles VERNIERS, Political Science (Representative Sciences Po, Paris, since October 2007)</p>
<p><i>Indian post-doctoral fellows and experts</i></p>	<p>Rongili BISWAS, Economics (since January 2007) HIMANSHU, Economics (since January 2006) Sanjay Kumar PANDEY, Political Science (Associate Professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, part-time academic consultant at the CSH, since January 2006) Swaran SINGH, International Relations (Associate Professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, part-time academic consultant at the CSH (till December 2007) Zarin AHMAD, Islam Project (since November 2006)</p>

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

**Visiting scholars, doctoral students and interns at the CSH in 2007
(with affiliation by research division)**

1. International relations and regional processes in South Asia			
-			
2. Politics and society			
Marie-Marie ANDRACSH	Doctoral student , Institute of Political Studies of Paris	6 February 2007-6 March 2007 and 16 April-16 May	2 months in 2007
Jivanta SCHÖTTLI	Doctoral student , Department of Political Sciences, South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg	August to September 2007	2 months in 2007
3. Economic reforms and sustainable development			
Shelly DAHIYA	Intern , School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	July 2007	1 month in 2007
Fabien GONGUET	Intern , student engineer, <i>Ecole Polytechnique</i> , Palaiseau	April 2007-June 2007	2 months in 2007
Mahima JAIN	Intern , Delhi School of Economics, New Delhi	July 2007	1 month in 2007
Grégoire PEIGNE	Intern , student, Special Military School of Saint Cyr	October-December 2007	
Ena SAHNI	Intern , Gokhale School of Politics and Economics, Pune	June 2007-July 2007	2 months in 2007

4. Urban dynamics			
Rémi DE BERCEGOL	Intern in Urban Dynamics, University Sciences Po, Rennes, Master Isur	April to August 2007	4 months in 2007 in Mumbai under the supervision of M.H. Zérah
Adeline DESFEUX	Intern in Urban Dynamics, University Sciences Po, Rennes, Master Isur	April to August 2007	4 months in 2007 in Mumbai under the supervision of M.H. Zérah
Bertrand LEFEBVRE	Doctoral Student , Geography	October 2007 to December 2007	3 months in 2007
Olivier TELLE	Doctoral student , Geography	September 2007 to November 2007	3 months in 2007
Damien VAQUIER	Masters student , Economics, CERDI-University of Auvergne	November 2007 to April 2008	2 months in 2007 in Mumbai under the supervision of M.H. Zérah

3. RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

3.1. International relations and regional processes in South Asia

Coordination: Laurent GAYER

2007 saw the maturing and completion of several research programmes for the International Relations (IR) division. The department actively organized several scientific events and increased its visibility through numerous publications.

Swaran Singh, who left the IR division in December 2007, completed his project related to the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Initiative, which was a part of the Greater Mekong Region research programme coordinated by the French Institute of Research on Contemporary South-East Asia (IRASEC) based in Bangkok.

The coordinator of the division, Laurent Gayer, was actively involved in his personal research project on India's nuclear nationalism and gathered a large amount of first-hand material on Indian and Pakistani anti-nuclear movements. The first results of this study were presented in November 2007 at the Europe-India strategic dialogue organized by the Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI), the Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH) and the German foundations SWP and FES. The present focus of the IR division on nuclear issues will be emphasized in 2008, with the arrival of a new Indian research fellow, Manpreet Sethi (Centre for Air Power Studies, Delhi), who will be working on Indian deterrence strategy.

The research programme on "Dynamics of Contemporary Islam and Economic Development in Asia, from the Caucasus to China" also bore fruit in 2007. Zarin Ahmad, post-doctoral fellow at the CSH, completed her fieldwork on Muslim butchers in Delhi and is presently working on a book. Along with the other participants in the programme, she presented her results and interacted with specialists on Muslim societies beyond Asia at an international conference organized by CSH in Delhi in April 2007. Although this programme was supposed to be completed in 2007, a part of its budget has not been absorbed yet and new research projects will be undertaken in 2008,

most notably with the leading expert on South Asian Islam, Prof. Yoginder Sikand.

3.1.1. Processes of regional integration

The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) Initiative

Project head: Swaran SINGH, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and academic consultant, CSH (drswaransingh@gmail.com)

Institutional collaboration: IRASEC, Bangkok.

Funding: CSH and IRASEC.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Since the expansion of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the 1990s (which led to the inclusion of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam), both China and India today share land boundaries with ASEAN. This has resulted in both countries increasing their engagement with this region now called the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). India's policy in this regard – under the rubric of the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Initiative – has been driven by China's growing engagement with the region as well as with ASEAN members. Led by Asian Development Bank (ADB) initiatives, most major powers are today engaged in this region.

In this context, this study is an attempt to understand the strategic importance of GMS, how other major powers are engaging this region and how Indian initiatives have borne fruit so far. The research is based on use of primary and secondary materials, including discussions of experts and officials in the field. One aim is the submission of a full length book manuscript in the near future.

Activities undertaken in 2007

As part of this project, sponsored jointly by IRASEC and CSH, a field trip was undertaken to Vietnam and Cambodia where an institutional network was built, discussions were held with experts on the subject and several lectures on the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Initiative were

delivered. Materials were collected in Delhi and a project report was prepared by the project head in coordination with the head of CSH's IR division.

Results

Two manuscripts were produced: one for the monograph published by IRASEC in August 2007, and the second submitted to the CSH in February 2008. Papers, presented at two seminars in India, are in the process of being published.

3.1.2. Nuclear politics in South Asia

Managing Nuclear Tensions between China-India-Pakistan: Lessons from the European Experience in Evolving Nuclear Risk Reduction Measures

Project head: Swaran SINGH, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and academic consultant, CSH (drswaransingh@gmail.com)

Funding: CSH.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The focus of policy initiatives on the post-1998 China-India-Pakistan interface has shifted from resolving long-standing conflicts to evolving triangular confidence-building measures (CBMs). The focus of academic research has shifted accordingly. The research objective was to examine how far this triangular relationship is beginning to impact on the so far bilateral interactions of these countries, by looking at a specific set of CBMs, in the field of nuclear risks reduction measures (NRRMs). This study traced the origins of these NRRMs from the India-Pakistan Memorandum of Understanding signed during the February 1999 Lahore Summit, and the setting up of the China-India Security Dialogue from June 2000 onwards.

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

Activities undertaken in 2007

A manuscript was finalized in 2007 and is under consideration for publication.

India's Nuclear Nationalism: The Politics and Symbolic of Nuclear Power in a Post-Colonial State

Project head: Laurent GAYER, CSH Senior Research Fellow / Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CEIAS), Paris (laurent.gayer@csh-delhi.com)

Funding: CSH.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This research programme aims to look at the nuclearization of India from a different perspective than that generally adopted by IR scholars. Rather than assessing the strategic motivations for India's military and civilian uses of nuclear energy, it looks at the political and symbolic uses of nuclear power in India since the 1970s. Indeed, the development of India's civilian and military nuclear programmes, from the 1950s onwards, was not so much the outcome of a grand strategic design but rather the result of a nationalist project building upon the symbolic attributes of modern science.

This research programme will thus start by assessing the relations between science and nationalism in post-colonial India. Drawing inspiration from the works of preeminent scholars of Indian (post)colonial science, such as Deepak Kumar and Gyan Prakash, it will look at nuclear nationalism as a form of scientific fetishism, where the scientific achievements of the state are perceived as a form of fulfillment of the nation's destiny.

Moving on to the formation of India's "strategic enclave" (Itty Abraham), this study will aim to assess the role of nuclear scientists in the construction of a new national identity relying upon modern technologies. This research programme will also attempt to decrypt the "nukespeak" of India's strategic and political elites and to cover Indian anti-nuclear social movements. The "mirroring effect" of this nuclear nationalism in Pakistan will also be analyzed, as well as the reception of the new political and strategic discourse by India's diplomatic partners.

Activities undertaken in 2007

Activities undertaken in 2007 were devoted to the collection, translation and treatment of pacifist literature disseminated by Indian and Pakistani anti-nuclear groups. Several pamphlets in Urdu (*Zameer ki Aavaaz* [The Voice of Conscience] by Zaheda Hena, 2003; *Bhaarat aur Paakistaan Main Aitomi Dor. Ek Jaezah* [The Nuclear Race between India and Pakistan. A Review] by Dr. Inayatullah, 2002) were translated exhaustively and will constitute prime research material. Other vernacular sources will be used in the framework of this study and the first part of 2008 will be devoted to a systematic study of the coverage of the 1998 Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests by the Hindi press. This analysis of vernacular sources will form the basis of the study, alongside an ever increasing academic literature on the representations and political uses of nuclear power in contemporary India.

Results

The theoretical framework, methodology and first results of this study were presented at the India-Europe strategic dialogue co-organized by the CSH, the Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI) and the German foundations FES and SWP in November 2007. Most of the research hypotheses and early findings were validated by the participants and several useful suggestions were made on this occasion (such as conducting extensive interviews with Indian communists on their representation of nuclear power, in order to substantiate the hypothesis of an emerging nuclear nationalism at the far left of the Indian political spectrum).

3.1.3. Dynamics of contemporary Islam and economic development in Asia, from the Caucasus to China

Overview

Project head: Laurent GAYER, CSH Senior Research Fellow / Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CEIAS), Paris (laurent.gayer@csh-delhi.com)

Institutional collaboration: French Institute for the Study of Central Asia (IFEAC), Tashkent; French Institute of Research on Contemporary South-East Asia (IRASEC), Bangkok; French Centre for the Study of Contemporary China, (CEFC), Hong Kong; French Centre for Research on South Africa (IFAS),

Johannesburg; Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CEIAS), Paris; French Research Antenna in Azerbaijan, Baku; Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad.

Funding: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Having undergone sectarian, national and linguistic divisions, the Muslim world no longer constitutes a homogeneous socio-cultural space. Furthermore, the priorities and dynamics of various Islamic movements differ from one another depending on whether they were born in countries where Muslims constitute a majority or a small minority of the total population, or whether they find themselves in an intermediary position. These cleavages notwithstanding, the Muslim *ummah* “exists” in the minds of believers and this imagined transnational community finds itself facing collective challenges. These challenges cannot be reduced to an ordinary debate between “radical” and “moderate” Islam as they are also an outcome of the *globalization*, *individualization* and *secularization* of contemporary Islam in the *dar-ul Islam*, as well as in countries that are home to (ancient or recent) immigrant Muslim communities.

In this multidisciplinary project, we aimed to go beyond the compartmentalization imposed by different disciplines, which slows down the progress of research in the social sciences, and to consider this theoretical *aggiornamento* in its totality by studying the major issues thrown up by recent studies. The spread of radical Islam is but one of these issues and should not monopolize the attention of researchers considering that it is only one of the forms of protest peculiar to Muslim societies and their diasporas in other lands, but also because these anti-establishment arguments cannot gloss over the social, political and theological transformations taking place outside the area of protest.

Activities undertaken in 2007

Although the field trips of outside researchers affiliated with the programme were completed in 2006, CSH researchers pursued their research activities in 2007 and approached leading experts of South Asian Islam, who will be conducting new research projects for CSH in 2008 (Yoginder Sikand, for instance, will be working on the present state of the *ahl-e-hadith* movement in India and the controversies that

surround it, both within and outside Muslim communities).

A team of CSH researchers (Laurent Gayer, Bertrand Lefebvre, Cyril Robin, Zarin Ahmad and Rémy Delage) was also involved in the preparation of an Atlas of Muslim minorities in Asia, which was coordinated by Michel Gilquin at IRASEC in Bangkok. The CSH team was in charge of the chapters related to Indian, Sri Lankan and Nepalese Muslims. The contributions were finalized in 2007 and should be published in 2008.

Results

The CSH organized an international seminar on the “Dynamics of Contemporary Islam and Economic Development in Asia, from the Caucasus to China” in Delhi on 16th and 17th April, 2007. All the researchers involved in the programme, whether at CSH or at other French research institutes in Asia, attended the conference and presented their findings. The papers were discussed by a panel of French, Indian and Pakistani scholars and should ultimately be published in a collective volume in English in 2009.

Living on the Edge: A Study of the Quraish Biradree of Delhi

Zarin AHMAD, Post-doctoral Fellow,
International Relations, CSH (zarin@csh-delhi.com)

Funding: CSH.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

While scholarly engagement with Islam and Muslims has increased worldwide, the interest of social scientists largely remains focused on ideological issues (communalism vs. secularism in India, for instance), without acknowledging the internal diversity of Muslim “societies” and “communities” and their patterns of formation. Anthropological and sociological works still remain marginal within Islamic studies. The present research aims at filling this gap, through qualitative research on the Muslim butchers of Delhi. Focusing on the Quraish *biradree*, the study broadly looks at:

- Caste and *Ashraafisation* among Muslims in India
- Political economy of occupational groups in ‘old’ cities

- Why certain occupational groups among Muslims have remained at the margins of society
- Impact of relocation and mechanization on the livelihood of the community
- Forms and processes of mobilization to challenge or adapt to modernization
- How old associations are repositioning themselves to negotiate with different actors

The study is based on secondary and primary sources. Apart from published material and census data and organizational literature, it draws on interviews based on an unstructured interview guide. The research also relies considerably on ethnographic methods of data collection like observation of association meetings and functions of the community and activities in the workplace. The fieldwork is being conducted in specific pockets of Old Delhi.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The first task was to collect and categorize published literature on various aspects of Islam and Muslim societies, with specific reference to anthropological and ethnographic studies undertaken in the field. Considerable fieldwork was conducted since May 2007 through interviews, observation and participation in community events. Interviews were also conducted with scholars and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) officials.

Results

The preliminary results were presented as a background paper on the issues and direction of the study at a seminar on the “Dynamics of Contemporary Islam and Economic Development in Asia”, Delhi, 16th April 2007, organized by the CSH. Further fieldwork conducted in the subsequent months shows that the caste association of the community is reviving, democratizing and repositioning itself and emerging as a major actor and articulator of demands. Occupation and kinship are key factors in binding the community and keeping economic and social interests closely interlinked.

3.1.4. Research seminar on “Emerging Issues in Social Sciences: a Franco-Indian Perspective”

Project coordinators: Laurent GAYER, CSH Senior Research Fellow / Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CEIAS), Paris

(laurent.gayer@csh-delhi.com); Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, CSH research fellow / French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) (tawalama@ehess.fr).

Funding: CSH.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This seminar, consisting of a series of dialogues between French and Indian scholars, aims to take stock of, and to publicize, recent evolutions in the theory and methodology of French and Indian social sciences (including political science, international relations, geography and socio-economics).

Each session consists of two presentations followed by a general discussion. The first presentation, by a CSH team member or by a French visiting fellow, presents the state of a given question in France, through an exposition of major authors, texts, concepts and objects involved; the idea is not to be exhaustive, but to favour a deliberately and explicitly subjective perspective. The second presentation, by a senior Indian scholar, possibly a CSH associate, highlights an Indian perspective on the same question, with a focus on his/her particular approach.

The first session of the seminar was organized at the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, on 10th October, 2007. It was devoted to the present state of international relations in France and in India. Dr. Laurent Gayer, senior research fellow at the CSH and co-organizer of the seminar, presented the new French sociology of international relations (Bertrand Badie, Marie-Claude Smouts, Béatrice Pouligny). His Indian counterpart in the session, Dr. Siddharth Mallaravapu, assistant professor at JNU, devoted his presentation to the significance of location in determining the manner in which the discipline of international relations is schooled in India.

The second session, on 21st November at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), was devoted to the political sociology of 'unlikely' mobilizations. Dr. Aditya Nigam, Research Fellow at CSDS, talked on "Dalit Political Mobilization: The 'Opportunism' of Minority Cultures". Dr. Didier Chabanet, Associate Research Fellow at the École Normale Supérieure in Lyon, talked on "Transcending Marginalization: The Mobilization of the Unemployed in Europe".

Forthcoming sessions will include a dialogue on the ongoing debates around (post-) colonial studies (with Dr. Romain Bertrand, CERI, and an Indian historian yet to be named), and on the sociology of political mobilizations (with Prof. Olivier Fillieule, University of Lausanne, and an Indian scholar specializing in social movements).

3.2. Politics and society

Coordination: Stéphanie TAWA LAMA-REWAL

Democracy in South Asia is the common object of the studies in this research division. 2007 was marked by the personal investment of many of its members in several collective projects, some of which are transversal, involving the CSH's other sections. Between January 2006 and July 2007, the project "India's democratic renewal in question" had six researchers from the "Politics and Society" division, one from the "Urban Dynamics" division and two external researchers working together around a collective questioning that proved fruitful in many ways. The project stimulated individual research through shared findings, gave rise to two collective publications (of which one is being prepared) and a single-author publication, as well as led to a new research programme comparing the participatory dimensions of urban governance in India and South Africa (see 3.4. "Urban Dynamics").

One initiative was a monthly seminar on the forms and objects of political mobilization in contemporary India. With 11 sessions between July 2006 and May 2007, this seminar served to strengthen the project's group dynamics. Organized within the project's larger framework but around a theme and a formula meant to broaden discussion, it permitted regular interactions and follow-up on research not only among group members but also between them and external researchers whether involved as paper givers, discussants or, simply, the seminar's audience.

Following this positive experience, the coordinators of the "Politics and Society" and "International Relations" divisions decided to together organize – from October 2007 onwards – a seminar dedicated to innovative research in francophone social sciences, research that we utilize in our work as India-watchers but which is not well-known among Indian researchers due to lack of translations. We aim at mobilizing CSH researchers in a way that they present, with

supporting texts, recent theoretical and methodological developments which they think are the most fruitful in their disciplines (political science, international relations, geography, socio-economics) in a dialogue with our Indian interlocutors (researchers and students). The seminar in question is held in several research centres in Delhi with specialized audiences in one or the other of the subjects dealt with, and in this manner gives visibility to the unique position of the CSH as a French research centre devoted to studies on contemporary India.

In fact, organizing seminars is key to a major CSH mission: that of research training (in 2007, four of the six members of the division were PhD scholars). This is why the CSH supports – both financially and through the efforts of one of the PhD students in the “Politics and Society” division – the workshops of the Association of Young Indian Studies (AJEI), which have become an important meeting-ground for French students doing research on India.

3.2.1. The evolution of democratic practices in South Asia

India’s Democratic Renewal in Question

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

Other participants: Cyril ROBIN, research scholar at the Institute of Political Studies of Paris, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ scholarship holder at the CSH; Samuel BERTHET, research scholar affiliated to the CSH; Sanjay Kumar PANDEY, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University and academic consultant at the CSH; Marie-Hélène ZERAH, research fellow at the Institute of Research for Development (IRD), deputed to the CSH, and based in Mumbai within a collaborative framework with the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research; Lionel BAIXAS, PhD student, Institute of Political Studies of Paris, affiliated to the CSH; Gilles VERNIERS, PhD student at the Institute of Political Studies of Paris; Ilina SEN, research fellow at the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha; Pradeep SHARMA, free lance researcher.

Funding: CSH/Transversal Programme “Democratic Transformations”/“People First” Project.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

A response to the call for proposals of the transversal project of the French Research Institutes abroad (IFRE) entitled “Democratic Transformations in Emerging Countries: Comparisons between Latin America, Africa, Asia – 1990-2005”, this project aims at promoting several individual initiatives around a joint questioning of the depth and impact of many phenomena seeming to stem from the renewal of India’s democratic practices. It first involves examining the impact of the renewal of political elites (linked particularly to quotas and the assertion of parties representing the lower castes), through the analysis of the relationship between the representation of identities and the representation of interests. This is to be followed by an assessment of the depth of the renewal of mobilizing structures, by studying the relations between the participatory and representative dimensions of local democracy, especially in the context of metropolises.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The project began in January 2006 and concluded in July 2007. The new members of the team completed fieldwork in their individual projects. A monthly seminar on “The forms, objects and challenges of political mobilization in contemporary India” was held right up to May 2007, with six presentations. A concluding two-day workshop (9th and 10th July, 2007) served as occasion for individual team members to present the results of their work in the backdrop of the joint interrogation constituting the project’s essence.

Results

Given the range of questions raised and the variety of the responses, the project does not arrive at firm conclusions but simply underscores the heuristic value of joint reflection on the representation of identities and that of interests, legislative activity and clientelist practices, election and exception as well as participatory mechanisms and electoral dynamics.

This initiative led to a series of single-author and collective publications, as well as a new research project coordinated by Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal and Marie-Hélène Zerah, in collaboration with Claire Bénit-Gbaffou (Johannesburg): “Participation and urban governance in India and South Africa”.

Political and Infra-political Mobilization in Urban India – Contemporary Forms and Challenges

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: CSH/Transversal Programme of the French Research Institutes Abroad: “Democratic Transformations in Emerging Countries: Comparisons between Latin America, Africa and Asia –1990-2005”.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Indian metropolises are currently a major site of political innovation, both because of the implementation of the policy of decentralization and because big cities are the showcases of states concerned with “good governance” practices prescribed by the World Bank. New forms of local, political and infra-political mobilization that have appeared in several Indian cities in the last 10 years or so seem to respond to the imperative of participatory democracy.

Focusing on Delhi, this study of emerging mobilizations seeks, on one hand, to gain knowledge about civil society in India as well as understand the local spurs to democracy, often described as procedural in this country; and, on the other, test the notion of participatory democracy through empirical research.

The study is based on a kind of ethnographic field survey, depending in large measure on direct observation of public hearings, association and municipal meetings, etc. The investigation is being carried out in a certain number of areas in Delhi selected on the basis of variables considered capable of explaining, in the research hypotheses, the intensity of mobilization. The survey equally draws upon semi-structured interviews and analysis of the contents of local newspapers.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The project began in November 2005 and is expected to be completed in 2009. In 2007, 30 in-depth interviews were conducted, various events were directly observed and substantial statistical data was collected.

Results

The data and material collected were utilized in a series of presentations and papers focusing on the forms of local infra-political mobilizations, their interactions with the ‘democracy of proximity’ (notably, through close observation of municipal elections in April 2007), and on land use as a major stake revealing the political consequences of these mobilizations. The study could also be drawn into the framework of two collective projects: “Actors, policies and urban governance” (see 3.4. “Urban Dynamics”) and “India’s democratic renewal in question”.

Castes and Politics. Representation of Other Backward Classes in Bihar’s Political Scenario, 1952-2005

Cyril ROBIN, Associate Researcher at CSH, Sciences Po Paris / Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI); Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ scholarship-holder at the CSH since October 2004 (cyril.robin@csh-delhi.com)

Funding: CSH and the French Foreign Affairs Ministry for the programme: “Democratic Transformations in Emerging Countries: Comparisons between Latin America, Africa and Asia – 1990-2005”.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

While the coming to power of the lower castes was a decisive step in the democratization process in Bihar politics, how should the increasing representation of citizens who had limited access to power till the end of the 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 democratization, 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 the state. These surveys, which will be used to form a database,

are supplemented by interviews of political leaders.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The doctoral research led to the submission of a thesis in 2007.

Results

The thesis was defended on 21st December, 2007, at CERI/Sciences Po and was obtained with distinction and *summa cum laude*.

Democracy in South Asia: Historical and Comparative Analysis of the Political Trajectories of India and Pakistan toward Democracy, 1937-1958

Lionel BAIXAS, PhD student (BAR), Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI)/Sciences-Po Paris, and CSH (lionel.baixas@csh-delhi.com)

Funding: CSH; *Bourse d'Aide à la Recherche* (BAR) in political science.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The aim of this thesis is to historically and comparatively study the process of democratic transition in India and Pakistan between 1937 and 1958 in order to identify the factors which could explain the divergences in the political trajectories of the two countries during the period under review. The focus is on the interactions between socio-political dynamics and institutional structures. These interactions will be analyzed through the concepts developed by the transition paradigm and the sociology of political crisis. By gathering and cross-referencing different types of sources (archives, memoirs, the press and second-hand works) and by situating the researcher both at the macro and micro levels, this study is intended to reassess the definition of the Indian and Pakistani political regimes as they developed at the time.

Activities undertaken in 2007

One fieldwork mission was undertaken in January in Punjab in the framework of the research project coordinated by Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal and entitled "India's democratic renewal in question". An enquiry at the National Archives of India and the Nehru Memorial and Library, Teen Murti Bhavan, was also completed. In August, a research mission was conducted in Pakistan to facilitate data-gathering meant for a presentation at the first

seminar of the French Research Institutes abroad (IFRE) on the topic of "Presences of the Past: Societies and Memories of the Contemporary World".

Results

The divergent political trajectories of India and Pakistan at the macro level, the object of the first two parts of the research, have been assessed and a paper is in the process of being written. The heterogeneity of the institutional colonial legacy and the contrasted definitions of national identity adopted by India and Pakistan have been emphasized through the study of the reception and appropriation of this legacy by the Indian and Pakistani elites with regard to the construction of a federal regime, and through the interactions between the latter and civil society with relation to the definition of national identity.

The third and last part of the research, dealing with a multilayered comparison of the political trajectories of the Punjab regions in both India and Pakistan, still has to be carried out but the hypothesis is that, if there is a clear divergence at the national level, this is not necessarily reflected at the micro level.

Challenges to Indian Federalism: Politics of Identity and Self-Determination

Sanjay Kumar PANDEY, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and academic consultant at the CSH (skpandey@csh-delhi.com; skpandeyjnu@gmail.com)

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This study compares the national/separatist movements in Nagaland and Mizoram. Both states in Northeast India have predominantly tribal and Christian (though of different denominations) populations, have a long history of organized separatist movements and are peaceful at present. But while in Nagaland political groups are still demanding 'sovereignty' and are engaged in protracted negotiations with the Government of India for the same, there are no such groups or demands in Mizoram as of now. Thus, Mizoram provides a counter-example to the Nagaland case. The study, therefore, aims at comparing the two cases to ascertain the nature and role of identity politics, the role of elites and other factors in separatist movements in these states.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The project began in January 2006 and is expected to be completed in December 2008. Interviews have been conducted with 340 individuals. The first round of the survey was held between May and September 2006. The second round was completed between December 2007 and January 2008. With the help of purposive stratified random sample, an attempt was made to ensure maximum participation of all relevant sections of society. In December 2007, the project head visited Nagaland and witnessed the Hornbill Festival, where all major Naga tribes organize cultural programmes. He also visited the districts of Peren and Phek, for the first time, and conducted open-ended and in-depth interviews.

In June 2007, research was conducted at the British Library. The library has a large collection of books on the Naga and Mizo movements in India. But of greater interest are the 'private papers' of many British officials who had served for long years in these regions during colonial times. The library not only includes their correspondences, both official and private, during British rule, but also many letters written after Indian Independence, when the Naga/Mizo movements gained momentum and turned violent during the 1950s-1960s. As retired officials, they wrote to the Indian High Commissioner in London and also to other Government of India functionaries giving their inputs about the underlying reasons for these movements and also suggesting some solutions. The papers of some Christian missionaries who worked in these areas are also kept here. Unlike the officials, they were intimately involved with the social and even personal lives of the Nagas and the Mizos with whom they worked. Thus, their understanding, reflected in these documents, can shed further light on some of the less known aspects of the issue.

Results

The project is not yet complete and therefore no final conclusion can be reached. But some of the tentative findings are as follows:

- The politics of identity has played a definitive role in Naga/Mizo movements.
- The fact that Mizo identity is more contoured, with a common language and very insignificant inter-tribal distinctions, contributed to the peace process and settlement of the problem. Among the Nagas,

absence of a common language and the primacy of tribal affiliations have fragmented the movement and made consensus about aims and objectives elusive and settlement difficult.

- Religion (Christianity) being an important aspect in Mizo identity, the Church had the scope to be a moderating influence. Among the Nagas, individual tribal identity took precedence, with different tribes having separate churches. This has limited the role of the Church as a moderator in inter-tribal conflict and facilitator of the peace process.
- Economic deprivation and neglect have been a contributory but never the dominant factor in the rise of the Naga/Mizo movements. To that extent, economic development packages can only partially meet the aspirations of the two peoples.

3.2.2. Other research

Young Researchers in Social Sciences Workshop of the Association of Young Indian Studies (AJEI) on "Conflict, Negotiation and Cooperation: Stakes and Methods to Tackle Social Relationships in South Asia"

Lionel BAIXAS, doctoral student (BAR), Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI)/Sciences-Po Paris, and CSH (lionel.baixas@csh-delhi.com); Lucie DEJOUHANET, doctoral student in geography, Laboratoire de géographie comparée des Suds et des Nord (Gecko), Paris X, Nanterre and French Institute of Pondicherry (IFP); Pierre-Yves TROUILLET, doctoral student in geography, Université Bordeaux III / IFP.

Other participants: Alexis AVDEEFF, PhD student in anthropology, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS)-Centre of Anthropologie of Toulouse ; Marylin BONSIRVEN, PhD Student in anthropology/ecology, MNHN-School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU); Oriana BRIAND, M.Phil in anthropology, EHESS; Vanessa CARU, PhD student in history, SEDET/IFP; Olivier CHIRON, PhD student in geography, UMR TIDE/MSHA; Emilie CREMIN, M.Phil in geography, Centre de recherche de l'Himalaya et Musée d'Histoire Naturelle; Marion Delpue, PhD student in anthropology, UMR ADES/IFP; Anthony GOREAU, PhD. student in geography;

Jérémy GRASSET, PhD student in geography, SEDET-GECKO/IFP; Pascale HANCART-PETITET, PhD student in geography, CReCSS/LEHA/IFP; Claire HAZOUME, MA in geography, UMR ADES/Centre for Women Studies of Hyderabad; Tiphaine HERVE, MA in geography, University of Bordeaux 3/IFP; Julie HUMEAU, PhD student in anthropology, University of Montpellier III CERCE/EFEO; Celina JAUZELON, PhD student in anthropology, CEIAS/IFP; Bertrand LEFEBVRE, PhD student in geography, UMR IDEES University of Rouen/CSH; Thierry LE ROY, M.Phil in geography, University of Bordeaux 3; Kristoffer LIDEN; Amandine MOMBELLI, MA in geography, University of Bordeaux 3; Charlotte NICOLINI, MA in geography, University of Bordeaux 3/Centre for Women Studies of Hyderabad; Mathieu PAUCHET, MA in geography, University of Provence; David PICHERIT, PhD student in anthropology, Paris X Nanterre/IFP; Olivier TELLE, M.Phil in geography, LEDRA/CSH; Raphaël VOIX, PhD student in anthropology, Laboratoire d'ethnologie et de sociologie comparative; Mathilde MOLLAT, MA in geography, University of Bordeaux 3/IFP; Salima NEKROUF, PhD student in geography; Jean-Philippe VENOT, PhD student in geography, Gecko Paris X Nanterre; Mariam ABOU ZAHAB; Olivia AUBRIOT; Emmanuel BON; Burton CLEETUS; Jean DELOCHE; Christophe EBERHARD; Laurent GAYER; Dominic GOODALL; Caterina GUENZI; Christophe GUILMOTO; Zoé HEADLEY; N.K. KUMARESANRAJA; Frédéric LANDY; Marie LECOMTE-TILOUINE; Sébastien OLIVEAU; D. PARIMALA; Laurent PORDIE; Sandrine PREVOT; Marc ROESCH; Brigitte SEBASTIA; G. VENKATASUBRAHMANIA.

Institutional collaboration: CSH, Scientific and Technical Service (SST) of the Embassy of France in India, French Research Institutes Abroad (IFRE), École Française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO), Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (MSH), Alliance Française of Pondichéry; Laboratoire de géographie comparée des Suds et des Nords (Gecko); Paris X, Nanterre.

Funding: CSH, SST of the Embassy of France in India, IFRE, MSH, Laboratoire de géographie comparée des Suds et des Nords (Gecko), Paris X, Nanterre.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This workshop was aimed at encouraging reflection on the value and pertinence of the concepts of conflict, negotiation and cooperation in order to tackle the extreme diversity and complexity of social relationships in the South Asian context. The study revolved around three interdependent and transversal themes: defining and classifying the types of conflict and cooperation in South Asia; exploring the building of social representations and their expression in the social space through discourse, and analyzing the tools available to read and interpret social relationships in the region.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The first day of the workshop was dedicated to a round table for presentations by the participants, researchers and students, on their topic of research. On the second day, a few methodological workshops animated by a researcher were organized in small groups. The third day was 'international day', in English, and both students and researchers (French, Indian and of other nationalities) made presentations. The fourth and last day was devoted to presentations in French by French PhD students.

Results

Interaction between French researchers and students, as well as between the French and Indians, has been very dynamic and fruitful. The doctoral students could present their work in progress and benefit from the comments and critique of senior researchers who played a very decisive role in terms of supervision and of furthering research networks. The workshop's theoretical, methodological as also pluridisciplinary nature allowed all participants to enhance their knowledge and share their experiences. The four days included six methodological workshops and a dozen presentations by MA and M.Phil students, PhD students and researchers (French, Indian and other nationalities) in political science, geography, anthropology, history, economics and demography. Following the workshop, the co-organizers decided on the publication of a book on the same issues, based on the presentations made, which should be released during the second half of 2008 by the publishing house Aux Lieux d'Être.

**Strategy and Vision in Politics:
Jawaharlal Nehru's Policy Choices and
the Designing of Political Institutions**

Jivanta SCHÖTTLI, PhD student, South Asia Institute (SAI), University of Heidelberg (Germany) / researcher at CSH on a two-month internship from August to October 2007 (schottli@yahoo.com).

Institutional collaboration: CSH and SAI.

Funding: CSH and SAI.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This thesis seeks to analyze the art and craft of policy-making. By focusing on the late Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, the aim is to take both actor and context seriously. Nehru, who led the country for 17 years, initially as head of the interim legislature (1947-1952) and then winning general elections three times, was also leader of the Indian National Congress party in addition to holding other ministerial posts during his prime ministership.

Existing literature on Nehru tends to be narrative at best and sycophantic at worst. Furthermore, there is surprisingly little analytic and systematic research on the 1950s, a period that would seem to be a crucial phase in the transition to and consolidation of India's modern, democratic institutions. Addressing this gap, the research project proposes an interpretation based on a theoretical framework where the individual actor's choices are set within a specific institutional context. Nehru is a pivotal actor, and thus his preferences, world view and 'vision' need to be explored in depth and detail. At the same time, Nehru was a political actor who had to calculate his actions strategically in order to consolidate his power especially during the early-1950s.

The thesis selects three policy choices for which Nehru can be held personally responsible and which also represent the three core pillars of his overall modernization project: the secular state, a non-aligned foreign policy and a self-sufficient economy. Two central questions have driven the research. First, what were the factors that went into Nehru's decisions? Two, what were the consequences of the choices made? In an attempt to tackle these questions, a theory of agency is needed which at the same time allows for the strategic context that frames decision-making. For this, the analysis borrows particularly from new institutionalism, the

insight that sequence and timing in the decision-making process matter and that rationality is context-dependent. Weaving together historical information within an explicit conceptual framework, the analysis identifies key actors, structural constraints and institutional outcomes.

Activities undertaken in 2007

Part of the research was undertaken at the CSH during the months of August and September 2007.

Results

The thesis research and results were presented at a CSH workshop in September 2007.

**The Evolution of National Identities
through a Comparative Analysis of
Japanese and Indian Popular Cultures**

Romain CHAPPUIS, PhD student, Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI), Sciences-Po, Paris (romchapp@yahoo.fr)

Funding: CSH (International Volunteer)

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The comparative analysis of Indian movies and Japanese anime focuses on the evolution of national identities through the latest developments of cultural globalization. The multiplication of foreign references entailed by globalization raises issues regarding the phenomenon of inclusion/exclusion of these references into popular culture or the definition of self, whether entailing a homogenization by adapting to the demand of foreign audiences, creating a kind of "global culture", or by highlighting particular features of both national cultures. Through content analysis, the project particularly focuses on a few themes such as: the relation of both countries with modernization; the representation of the Other, embodied by the West or not; the use of tradition as a semiotic basis for promoting one's identity; and, finally, on how changes entailed by globalization affect people and how and whether desires and fears considered to be created by globalization differ in Japanese anime and Indian movies.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The research programme started in October 2006 and should be completed in October 2009. The Indian fieldwork included analysis of some popular Hindi movies of the last 10 years, and

by a mission in Mumbai involving a visit to Bollywood studios and interaction with film industry professionals, as well as a visit to Goa for the International Film Festival of India (IFFI).

Results

A presentation, “The evolution of national identities through a comparative analysis of Indian and Japanese popular cultures”, was made at the CSH on 27th August 2007. It was discussed by Dr Patricia Uberoi.

3.3. Economic reforms and sustainable development

Coordination: Nicolas GRAVEL (until end-August 2007)

Loraine KENNEDY (from September 2007)

2007 was a year of both continuity and change in the Economics division. Nicolas Gravel’s tenure as division coordinator ended in August 2007, and Loraine Kennedy took over. After a three-year term at the CSH, Nicolas Gravel left behind an impressive record both in terms of scientific results and institutional collaboration. A number of projects started under his mandate will continue in 2008 and every effort is being made to support partnerships fostered under his direction, with both Indian and French institutions, including the internship programme with the École Polytechnique.

In January 2007, Rongili Biswas joined the division and has been actively involved in two main projects: “normative and positive analyses of jurisdiction structures” and “lobbying and redistributive politics in India’s federal system”. Her work will continue into 2008, as will research on the division’s other main theme: economic growth, inequalities and poverty in India. The latter theme will be further strengthened in the coming years by the arrival of Basudeb Chaudhuri, Director of the CSH, who brings with him an ongoing project on the convergence of incomes of Indian states over four decades (1965-2005), in collaboration with the GREQAM, Marseilles.

The arrival of Loraine Kennedy, on deputation from the CNRS (Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies [CEIAS] in Paris), will favour policy-oriented research on economic reforms and urban development. Using

primarily a socio-economic approach, she has elaborated a new project on state-level policy dynamics and new forms of federal governance. In 2008, she will coordinate a study of the Special Economic Zone policy process in nine states, in collaboration with Indian research institutes.

Another change in personnel took place in October with the arrival of Carine Sébi, a doctoral student from the University of Grenoble, recipient of a CSH grant (BAR). Her research involves conducting laboratory experiments to test theoretical predictions concerning the management of common pool resources, and to compare the impacts of different regulatory instruments. After defending her thesis in 2008, she plans to conduct fieldwork-based research in collaboration with the Indian Statistical Institute. Based on both environmental and experimental economics, her research contributes to maintaining the division’s existing theoretical and institutional strengths.

3.3.1. Economic growth, inequalities and poverty in India

Multidimensional Normative Evaluation

Project head: Nicolas GRAVEL, Professor of economics, CSH, University of the Mediterranean & IDEP-GREQAM (nicolas.gravel@univmed.fr).

Other participants: Patrick MOYES, Director of Research, CNRS (University of Bordeaux); Benoît TARROUX, PhD student, CSH, until June 2007, currently ATER at University of Caen; Abhiroop MUKHOPADHYAY, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Delhi.

Institutional collaboration: Informal institutional collaboration between CSH and ISI.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The broad objective of this research is the theoretical conception and empirical implementation of normative criteria when comparing the distribution of many attributes. One immediate aim is to apply certain criteria while evaluating the impact of the Indian economy’s spectacular growth over the past 15 years on inequality and multidimensional poverty. In this context, the criteria are utilized to compare the joint distribution, at different points in time, of consumption expenditure (measured at the household level) and standard

of public welfare (protection against violent crime and infant mortality, rate of literacy) measured at the district level. The research aims equally at applying these criteria to particular cases in which public good, affected by politics, involves protection against risks (crime, threats to life and livelihood, etc).

On the methodological level, formulation of multidimensional criteria of normative evaluation requires careful theoretical analysis whereby it is demonstrated that a criterion – as a tool of empirical investigation – is formally equivalent to a body of clearly identified ethical principles. Besides, application of a criterion to a given situation necessitates data manipulation and, often, computer programming as well as recourse to complex statistical inference methods.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The project's theoretical part began in September 2004. The medium term objective is to write a complete monograph on a normative approach in dominance terms. This is to be co-authored by N. Gravel and P. Moyes who in 2006 completed a paper identifying a new dominance criterion for comparing distributions of two attributes. The project's practical part concerns applying the Gravel-Moyes criterion to a comparison of several Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries and the normative evaluation of the Indian economy's growth period. The research on OECD countries by N. Gravel, P. Moyes and B. Tarrow has led to the publication of an IDEP working paper, to appear in the review *Economica*. Research on India began in 2005 as collaboration between N. Gravel and A. Mukhopadhyay, and continued into 2007. In 2006, N. Gravel and B. Tarrow initiated a new joint project aimed at elaborating and applying new dominance criteria for evaluating the performance of a society seeking to protect its members against various risks.

Results

The paper co-authored by N. Gravel and P. Moyes on the theoretical foundations of multidimensional analyses has been submitted for publication. Collaboration between N. Gravel and A. Mukhopadhyay concerning application of multidimensional criteria in evaluating India's recent economic growth resulted in a *CSH Occasional Paper* and a shortened version of this document has been submitted for

publication. Research conducted by N. Gravel and B. Tarrow on the normative evaluation of risk situations resulted in an IDEP working paper, and practical application of criteria developed by them in India's case is the subject of a paper soon to be published in *Indian Growth and Development Review*.

Estimating the Impact of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Project head: Nicolas GRAVEL, Professor of economics, CSH, University of the Mediterranean & IDEP-GREQAM (nicolas.gravel@univmed.fr)

Other participants: HIMANSHU, Post-doctoral Fellow, CSH; Abhiroop MUKHOPADHYAY, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Delhi; Fabien GONGUET, intern, École Polytechnique.

Funding: CSH, Planning Commission of India and Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), approved by the Indian Parliament in August 2005, was launched in 200 of the country's poorest districts in February 2006. At an estimated annual cost of Rs.450 billion (approximately 800 million euros), this programme guarantees to every rural household in selected districts 100 days of unskilled work per year with the minimum wage set at Rs.60 per day.

Numerous arguments have been advanced in favour of NREGS as a valuable tool in the fight against the extreme poverty afflicting large segments of rural India. But it is equally important to keep in mind the scheme's possible detrimental effects. In the first place, the programme may have a non-negligible impact on the local unskilled labour market. By giving unskilled workers a daily wage that, for certain kinds of jobs, is higher than that regulating the labour market, the programme is likely to reduce their reservation wage. Second, it stipulates no conditions on beneficiaries. It may therefore attract land-owners wanting to supplement their relatively higher income for relatively easy work. Third, it may prove difficult to implement given the high administrative costs of providing employment. Last but not least, the scheme does not specify the manner in which each household must allocate, among its members, an annual quota of workdays. It thus risks aggravating

gender-based economic inequalities within households.

This research aims at evaluating the possible impact of NREGS on poverty and labour supply based on a “treatment-effect” methodology. In order to study in detail the scheme’s impact on distribution of public goods among individuals within households, we consider two districts where NREGS is operational and two ‘control’ districts, where the scheme has not been implemented but which are chosen for resembling the other two as closely as possible. The treatment’s effectiveness is gauged by comparing the reactions of a treated group and an untreated group (the latter a sample of inhabitants of districts where NREGS has not been implemented).

To correctly evaluate the impact of NREGS, it was envisaged that each household would be questioned twice, once in 2006 and again in 2007 – before and after “treatment”, respectively.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The project was launched in the spring of 2006. The conception and test-piloting of the questionnaire, as well as selection of villages, were completed in March-April 2006. Data entries were examined in the fall of that year. The second round of investigation began in the summer of 2007. N. Gravel, Himanshu and A. Mukhopadhyay have started utilizing the data collected. The results should be available at the end of the summer of 2008.

Poverty, Inequality and Growth: Exploring the Inter-linkages in Rural India

HIMANSHU, Post-doctoral fellow, CSH
(himanshu@csh-delhi.com)

Other participants: Abhiroop
MUKHOPADHYAY, Indian Statistical Institute,
New Delhi; Abhijit SEN, Member, Planning
Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.

Funding: CSH.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Growth of the Indian economy in the last decades has attracted attention from both academics and policymakers, not only in India but also internationally. However, behind the highest growth rates since Independence is also the reality that, for the first time in the country’s

history, distribution of this growth of aggregate output is highly unequal. This unequal income distribution in the last decade was present in all spheres of the economy: across rural and urban areas, across formal and informal sectors, across employment categories, across household types, across states and even across regions within states. This research is an attempt to explore the relationship between output growth and its distribution (poverty and inequality), and the various channels through which the growth of output is distributed across the various constituents of population for rural areas. The primary focus will be on exploring inter-linkages in terms of economic relationships (employment, workforce structure, wages and factor productivity). The issue of poverty and inequality will also be explored in greater detail, by including other dimensions of human welfare such as nutrition, education, health and access to public goods.

The analysis is proposed to be carried out mainly using available secondary data sources, more specifically, NSSO, Ministry of Agriculture data, Census and NFHS. Given the large heterogeneity across states, and regions within states, an attempt will be made to take the analysis to the highest level of disaggregation possible from secondary sources. A village survey is also part of this research project to help reveal the dynamics of poverty reduction from a micro perspective.

Activities undertaken in 2007

Data was collected on various aspects of the rural economy (poverty, wages, employment, agricultural performance) from various sources. Part of the data has been processed and the rest is being analyzed. The recent edition of the Indian Harvest Database has been analyzed this year, as also data related to agricultural productivity at the district level. The second part of the survey on NREGS was completed in the summer of 2007 (see above project), and the results are being processed. In relation to this research project, Himanshu was hosted by the London School of Economics for two months in 2007. This led to an agreement for collaboration in 2008, for a revisit study of the village Palanpur, with Nicholas Stern and Peter Lanjouw. While in Europe, Himanshu traveled to Marseilles for one week: at GREQAM, he worked with N. Gravel and A. Mukhopadhyay on analyzing data from the NREGS survey.

Results

Important results were published in an article, “Recent Trends in Poverty and Inequality: Some Preliminary Results”, and also in a co-authored chapter in an edited book on ‘Growth, Inequality and Poverty’. In addition, seven papers based on this research were presented in 2007.

Growth and Convergence Clubs in Indian States, 1965-2002

Project head: Basudeb CHAUDHURI, Director, CSH (basudeb.chaudhuri@csh-delhi.com)

Other participants: Velayoudom MARIMOUTOU, GREQAM, University of the Mediterranean; Hélène CHEVROU-SEVERAC, IEMS, HEC Lausanne; Sabyasachi KAR, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

Funding: In 2007, Chaudhuri and Marimoutou had their research funded by their respective research centres in France, CREM (CNRS) and GREQAM (CNRS), and also by the CEIAS (EHES-CNRS) and UGC-ICSSR in India as hosts (under the MSH-India programme).

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Among the large developing and transitional economies, India’s political and geographic structure makes it one of the most interesting cases to test the convergence/divergence problem in growth theory and its applications. The fact that a large economy with considerable heterogeneity can have different regions growing with widely different trajectories gave rise to concerns about “unbalanced growth” and regional disparities.

Specialists of growth economics have also tried to verify, in the context of large economies like India, whether one of the predictions of growth theory – that less developed regions or countries will “catch up” with the more developed ones (through faster capital accumulation) – is confirmed or not. In this “convergence” debate, and in the Indian context, empirical evidence points to “divergence” in the growth path between Indian states.

The empirical method employed in this paper helps highlight non-linearities and multiple equilibria in growth. The notion of convergence, a major subject of debate, is structured by the relationship between initial

conditions and the long term output. The economic interest in convergence comes from the question of knowing up to what point the initial conditions lead to persistent differences in the per capita output between countries or regions.

Results

The focus is on sixteen major Indian states, which represent around 90 per cent of India’s population and also its considerable social heterogeneity. All the states are not included in order to avoid problems related to the creation of new states over time. The inclusion of these states would not substantively change the results of the analysis and especially the important conclusions. By using a Regression Tree method called GUIDE, 3 “clubs” of Indian states are generated endogenously – “rich” (R), “transitional” (T) and “poor” (P), even though these terms are very relative in terms of international comparison. The evidence is slightly more nuanced than the existing literature cited on this question in India; there is some evidence of convergence and similar movements or evolution within the clubs, there is divergence between the clubs and there are a small number of movements of some states between clubs. These movements, it is argued, are significant for understanding the role of initial conditions and of thresholds or critical initial values of the relevant variables, such as income at an initial period. They enable understanding the case of multiple equilibria.

The most striking element of the result is that over an important part of the period covered, there are three clubs and not two, and the presence of a transitional club with movements upwards and downwards might be a regular feature of large developing economies.

3.3.2. New perspectives in theoretical and applied economics

Decision-making in Situations of Radical Uncertainty

Project head: Nicolas GRAVEL, Professor of economics, CSH, University of the Mediterranean & IDEP-GREQAM (nicolas.gravel@univmed.fr)

Other participants: Arunava SEN, Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi, (asen@isid.ac.in); Thierry MARCHANT, University of Ghent, Belgium.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Decision theory is a branch of social sciences that studies various criteria used by individual agents (firms, heads of organizations, individuals, groups, etc) to take decisions in different environments. Nearly all decisions people take involve *uncertainty*: In conventional decision theory, which developed along the lines of the seminal work of J.L Savage, uncertainty is accounted for by assuming the existence of a set of mutually exclusive “states of nature” (for example, different results possible from throwing a dice three times). A more demanding version of the theory, widely used nonetheless by researchers, goes so far as to assume that the uncertainties faced by decision-makers can be contained in a list of probabilities assigned to every state of nature. It is nevertheless evident that, in the case of many complex decisions (choice of marriage partner, environmental regulation, investing abroad), these hypotheses are unduly restrictive. The studies aim at axiomatically characterizing a criterion for decision-taking in the face of the radical uncertainty applying to situations for which the conventional approach is unsuitable. In this conceptual framework, the only elements describing the different decisions an agent can take are the consequences (assumed to be finite in number for each action). No knowledge of the mechanism generating these consequences or their probability is assumed by the agent. The decision-making criterion characterized axiomatically can be seen as the result of applying an equal probability to all the consequences of a decision, and of comparing different decisions on the average utility of their consequences.

Activities undertaken in 2007

Research under this project began in late-2004. A handout of 14 pages has been written on the problem with the hypothesis that the universe of conceivable consequences of all the different decisions possible is finite. In this handout, several axioms that play an essential role in characterizing decision-related criteria have been identified. In 2005, it was concluded that these axioms do not suffice for identifying a criterion if a decision has more than eight consequences. In view of these mathematical difficulties, it was decided to somewhat modify the analytical framework by allowing the universe of possible consequences to be uncountable (such as it would be if each

consequence of a decision could be taken to be real numbers). A. Sen and N. Gravel were encouraged in this direction after their discussion with a Belgian mathematician, T. Marchant, who became a co-author of the paper to result from the research. Significant progress was made using this new “uncountable” framework in the fall of 2006 and a first version of the paper was written in 2007. The paper has been circulated as an IDEP working paper and has recently been submitted to the journal *Econometrica*.

Results

The three authors of this paper have found a new area to apply their theorem: that of the normative evaluation of societies with “variable populations”. This finding has given rise to a new paper to appear soon in a collective work – dedicated to the French economist and philosopher Serge-Christophe Kolm – edited by the economists M. Fleurbaey (CNRS, University of Paris 1), Maurice Salles (Caen University) and John Weymark (Vanderbilt University) and published by Springer.

Normative and Positive Analyses of Jurisdiction Structures

Project head: Nicolas GRAVEL, Professor of economics, CSH, University of the Mediterranean & IDEP-GREQAM (nicolas.gravel@univmed.fr)

Other participants: Rongili BISWAS, Research Fellow, CSH; Michel POITEVIN, Professor, University of Montreal.

Funding: German-French ANR

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This research project’s broad aim 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 significance is the issue of *segregation* and *stratification* commonly associated with the endogenous processes of group formation. The question raised in this context concerns identifying the conditions under which processes of group formation give rise to segregation. Many existing models of group formation processes are inspired by the seminal work of the American economist Charles Tiebout, according to which households decide their place of residence on the basis of a trade-off between the quantity/quality of public

services/local amenities available in the jurisdiction, on the one hand, and cost of accommodation and taxes paid, on the other.

Another objective concerns the normative appraisal of the division of individuals into several distinct groups which can result from decentralized processes of group formation. Is it preferable, from a normative point of view, to reassemble individuals into larger groups in order to profit fully from economies of scale linked to the production of collective goods? Or are there, on the contrary, gains to be had from allowing the co-existence of a large number of distinct groups whose collective decisions are “closer” to the ideal choices their individual members could make?

Research conducted under this project is to a large extent theoretical. It consists in constructing mathematical models of the situations under consideration and studying their properties.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The research, beginning in end-2006 and actively pursued in 2007, is a collaborative effort between Rongili Biswas and Nicolas Gravel. It aims at examining the extension of a mathematical model of the decentralized formation of jurisdictions developed in a paper co-authored by N. Gravel and S. Thoron and published in the *Journal of Economic Theory*. The latter identified the conditions that household preferences must satisfy for the process of endogenous formation of jurisdictions to lead to clear segregation of households according to wealth. The model considered by Gravel and Thoron to study jurisdictions formation ignored the existence of a central government capable of transferring wealth between jurisdictions. R. Biswas and N. Gravel, in their collaboration, have introduced such a central government in the model and have investigated whether or not its presence dilutes the segregationist tendencies of the endogenous group formations described by Gravel and Thoron. In particular, their model introduces two kinds of government a) Rawlsian and b) Utilitarian. The only stable jurisdiction that the Rawlsian government will allow is the (trivial) structure in which all households live in the same grand jurisdiction. However, an interesting result is: the utilitarian government can find an optimal redistributive policy and through this can allow for jurisdiction structure other than the trivial one. The same condition

that was identified in Gravel and Thoron remains necessary and sufficient for wealth stratification even when a central government redistributes wealth across jurisdictions by maximizing a utilitarian objective.

Results

The results, which led to the writing of a mimeograph, show that a central government cannot do much to curb fissiparous tendencies of the processes of decentralized formation of jurisdictions. The final draft of the paper “Endogenous Jurisdiction Formation in the Presence of Government Intervention” is being written and will be submitted soon to the *Journal of Public Economic Theory*.

Lobbying, Economic Disbursement and Redistributive Politics in the Context of India

Rongili BISWAS, Post-doctoral Fellow, CSH, (rongili@csh-delhi.com)

Other participants: Velayoudom

MARIMOUTOU, Deputy Director CNRS, Dept. Social Science and Humanities and Professor, University of the Mediterranean and GREQAM; Sugata MARJIT, Professor and Director, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Two interrelated themes are explored in this project. The first is “Political lobbying and its impact on economic disbursements from the centre to the states in India”. In India’s quasi-federal democratic polity, lobbying for central funds by the states is often done in a covert fashion. Unlike in a fully federal structure like the USA’s, lobbying is not institutionalized in India and hence lacks legitimacy. It is thus difficult to get an account of how much lobbying has been done towards a particular end. This research is one of the first few attempts at constructing political proxy variables to quantify the extent of such lobbying in India. It involves quantifying lobbying through ministerial representation in the council of ministers, and using time and state dummies to account for the constituent states’ political alignment with the Centre as well as the ‘breaks’ in the Indian system represented by reforms and coalitions. Drawn from panel data that covers 29 years and 14 major states, the results show that the constructed variables do explain disparity in

central fund disbursements under the 'discretionary' head in a robust way.

The second theme, "Redistributive politics in the Indian context", deals with how a populist incumbent government can stay in power for a long time by pursuing an intelligent redistributive strategy between the urban and rural sectors of the economy, without paying attention to economic growth. With the help of a standard probabilistic voting model, the research shows that a political cycle in the distributive variable might be generated. Also, under certain conditions, this low-level equilibrium situation might continue to exist. The project also consists in building up a model where the poor favour a pure redistributive strategy rather than a long-term public investment. This preference, on the part of the median voter (poor in the context of a developing country), may have nothing to do with a high rate of time preference (preferring present over future consumption) but would rather be associated with a credibility problem in public investment. The results of this work are expected to contribute to the standard literature on inequality and growth since they would show that it is not 'impatience with the future' that makes the poor vote in favour of redistribution, which till now has been a standard assumption in this literature.

Activities undertaken in 2007

Regarding the first theme, several political variables were constructed to explain financial disbursements between the centre and the states under the discretionary head. This paper is to be published as a *CSH Occasional Paper*. An extension of this econometric model (incorporating the coalition and reform era, post-1995) came up with significant results in favour of the hypothesis that political incentives influence economic decisions. The final draft of the paper is being written for submission to an international journal.

Concerning the second theme, a paper titled "Distributive Manipulations and Political Stability: A Theoretical Analysis", has been completed and is forthcoming in *International Review of Economics and Finance* (co-written with S. Marjit). Also, a theoretical model entitled "Redistribution or public investment: what would the poor prefer?" is in the initial stages of construction.

Managing Common Pool Resources in India: Using Experimental Economics and Empirical Methods

Carine SEBI, PhD student, CSH
(carine.sebi@csh-delhi.com)

Other participants: E. SOMANATHAN, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Delhi; E. THEOPHILUS, Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development (CISED), Bangalore; S. CHAKRAVORTY, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi.

Institutional collaboration: Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi.

Funding: CSH and ISI.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This project, conceived in the framework of research for a PhD (completion planned for June 2008), deals with common pool resources (CPR), using methods developed in the field of experimental economics. In particular, the research involves conducting laboratory experiments to test theoretical predictions concerning CPR management and to compare the impacts of different regulatory instruments. This new field of research has shown that constructing artificial economic situations in a laboratory, running experiments using behavioural controls can lead to robust conclusions. One application, constituting a chapter of the thesis, compares the short-term impact of three regulatory instruments to reduce aggregate extraction when agents have heterogeneous costs. The experiment, which measures individual and social welfare, was composed of four treatments: open access (benchmark), and the instruments were: a fee/subsidy scheme, non-transferable quota, and transferable quota.

The objective of this new project at the CSH is to open up the discussion of CPR management through one or more empirical cases in India, on the basis of experiments to be conducted in the field. Field-based research in Uttarakhand state will be launched in 2008 in collaboration with researchers from the Indian Statistical Institute (E. Somanathan) and the Indian Institute of Technology (S. Chakravorty). The study seeks to ascertain why some *Van Panchayats* (forest councils) appear to work better than others and to examine the effect of variation in pre-existing cooperation in forest

management on tendencies to cooperate, these tendencies being measured by cooperation in a field experiment, where the stakes are real money provided by the investigators. In a sense, the aim is to test experimentally the problematic posed by Seabright (1997): “Do people who have cooperated in the past find it easier to cooperate in the future?”

A field survey of a sample of approximately 30 *Van Panchayats* chosen from an existing data set around the Gori River (northeast part of Uttaranchal) will help determine which are working well in terms of cooperation and why, in the perception of the villagers themselves. On the basis of a carefully designed questionnaire (objective and subjective questions) on cooperation in natural resource management (forestry, agriculture and harvesting systems) and about public good efficiency (construction of a bridge or school, maintenance of good paths, etc.), a sample of 20 villages will be selected and ranked by level of cooperation: 10 with a ‘low’ and 10 with a ‘high’ cooperation system. After analyzing data from the questionnaires, the experiment will be conducted in the field. The protocol is to play exactly the same game (i.e. experiment) in both types of village (low/high), and observe the differences, if any, in terms of cooperation. The main objective is to see if cooperation in the field, in a real world situation, predicts a general tendency to cooperate, as measured by the experiments.

Activities undertaken in 2007

A key chapter of the thesis work was presented in internal seminars at CSH and the ISI on 26th November and 7th December 2007. The presentations were based mainly on a paper co-written with S. Ambec, A. Garapin and L. Muller, using laboratory experiments to test theoretical predictions concerning CPR management.

3.3.3. Economic reforms, regional economies and evolving federal governance

Project head: Loraine KENNEDY, CSH Senior Research Fellow.

Other participants: Cyril ROBIN, post-doctoral fellow, CSH; Rob JENKINS, Professor, Birkbeck College, University of London; Aradhna AGGARWAL, Professor, Dept of

Business Economics, Delhi University; Divya LEDUCQ, PhD scholar, University of Lille 2.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This new research project aims to study the economic reform process, and its implications at different levels of analysis. The point of departure is India’s uneven growth process in the wake of reforms, across sectors and across national territory. The research will undertake to explain these inter-regional variations by focusing on the response of state governments to reforms in rhetoric and action, and on their growth strategies, which tend to rely increasingly on the differentiation of space. In particular, three main themes will be explored (a) the capacity of local and regional institutions to favour a dialogue between economic and political elites, (b) the modalities of the definition and implementation of state-level economic policies, and (c) the social compromises that such policies require. To the extent possible, the effects of such policies on economic performance and spatial dynamics will also be analyzed.

The evolution of economic thought over the last few decades is marked by a relative opening up to heterodox perspectives, institutionalist in particular. This allows a more nuanced analysis of the deep determinants of growth that moves beyond classical factors to include institutions most notably. Institutions, which are historically constructed, occupy a central place in the research project along with public policies, a more temporal input that conditions investment decisions.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The central government’s recent Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy provides a compelling entry point for analyzing comparatively state-level policy responses, including initiatives to address the social repercussions of these often large-scale projects. A proposal for external funding was elaborated in collaboration with R. Jenkins (University of London), and is awaiting approval. Subject to this funding, the CSH will coordinate in 2008 a study of the SEZ policy process in nine states, in collaboration with Indian research institutes. Preparations were made for the organization of an inception workshop to be held in April 2008.

3.4. Urban dynamics

Coordination: Véronique DUPONT (till August 2007)

Marie-Hélène ZÉRAH (from September 2007)

The departure of the CSH Director, Véronique Dupont, at the end of August 2007, also entailed a change in the coordination of the “Urban Dynamics” programmes; Marie-Hélène Zérah, already posted at the CSH, took over this charge. However, this change did not affect the main orientations of the research programmes, which pursue two main areas: (i) urban policies and governance and (ii) urban amenities and housing.

2007 was marked by the organization of two concluding international seminars (one in Delhi, the other in Paris) of the interdisciplinary project on “Urban actors, policies and governance”, and by the implementation of a new international and interdisciplinary project focusing on urban policies and social exclusion with a comparative perspective between India and Brazil.

Insofar as the “Urban Dynamics” programmes either focusing on Delhi (except for one focusing on Mumbai) or – in the case of large joint projects – including Delhi as part of the case studies undertaken, real expertise on this metropolis has developed at the CSH, which also drew on the fund of information and data on Delhi accumulated at the Centre over the past 12 years, including the constitution of a Geographic Information System (GIS).

With regard to partnerships with French institutions, collaborations with the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CNRS-EHESS, Paris) and the Institute of Research for Development – already very active through the programmes on urban governance – have been strengthened by the new international project on urban policies and social exclusion. Collaboration with the department of geography of the University of Rouen was also pursued.

The “Urban dynamics” division continued to contribute to the CSH’s research training mission by hosting five student interns: Olivier Telle, Masters student at the University of Rouen; Rémi de Bercegol and Adeline Desfeux, Masters students at the Institute of Political Sciences of Rennes; Damien Vaquier, Masters student at the University of Clermont-Ferrand;

and Fabien Gonguet, student at the École Polytechnique of Paris.

3.4.1. Urban policies and 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, 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); Joël RUET, research fellow at Laboratoire Techniques, Territoires et Sociétés (LATTS-ENPC-ParisTech), (joel.ruet@enpc.fr)

Other participants: Pierre CHAPELET, doctoral student at the University of Rouen; Basudeb CHAUDHURI, Associate Professor at the University of Caen, and Director of the CSH since September 2007; Keshab DAS, Associate Professor at Gujarat Institute of Development Research in Ahmedabad (Gujarat); Archana GHOSH, Senior Faculty and Head, Urban Studies Department, Institute of Social Sciences (eastern branch), Kolkata; Girish KUMAR, Senior Fellow, Indian Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi; Jennifer JALAL, Assistant Professor at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Loraine KENNEDY, research fellow at the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CNRS-EHESS) in Paris, deputed to CSH since September 2007; Frédéric LANDY, Associate Professor at the University of Paris X; Jos MOOIJ, Associate Professor (Development Studies) at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague; Marie-Hélène ZÉRAH, research fellow at the Institute of Research for Development (IRD, Paris), deputed to the CSH since July 2005.

Institutional collaboration: A convention was signed between the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) and the CSH, demarcating the responsibilities of the two institutions with regard to the Incentive Programme “Sustainable Urban Development”, for three years. Besides, an annual convention was established between the CSH and the Institute of Social Science (Eastern branch, Kolkata), the latter being the headquarters of the “Kolkata team” within the project.

Funding: Incentive Programme “Sustainable urban development” (December 2003–November 2006).

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This research in the field of political economy aims at describing and analyzing urban governance, such as it is defined by the policies of economic liberalization and politico-administrative decentralization launched in the early 1990s by the Indian Government. It involves the study of decision-making processes related to the supply of and demand for collective goods and services (health, education, nutrition, water, housing, waste management) in four Indian metropolises: Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. The project essentially consists of a series of sectoral monographs analyzing the decision-making process that governs supply-demand of a collective good or service in at least two cities. In each city, at least two types of areas – representative of distinct populations, urban landscapes and administrative statutes – are studied.

The principal methods used are semi-structured interviews, collective interviews (focus group discussions), study of administrative records, direct observation and cartographic representations of the spatial distribution of the infrastructure under study.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The project was launched in December 2003, and concluded in January 2007. All its team members have written papers summarizing the results of their individual research. The coordinators of the city-teams have, in addition, produced a paper presenting an overview of governance in the four cities. These papers taken together (19 in all, including the work of local researchers recruited for specific studies) were presented during a concluding seminar held in Delhi in January 2007.

This seminar demonstrated the need to promote comparative studies, in this case with a thematic approach. This last – yet essential – stage of the work was followed up in two phases in 2007: first, through a symposium organized at the University of Nanterre by three team members (Lorraine Kennedy, Frédéric Landy and Marie-Hélène Zérah) on 29th and 30th May, 2007 – a meeting designed to test the project’s results against those of similar research in other

continents; second, via a collective volume directed by the two project coordinators – its synopsis having been approved by the team in April 2007, the manuscript will be submitted to the publishing house Routledge in spring 2008.

Results

The investigations, taken together, show that transformation of urban governance proceeds as much from institutional reform – liberalization, decentralization – as from social change – rise of the urban middle classes. They stress the fact that the multiplication of actors is accompanied by segmentation of urban services in terms of supply and demand. They suggest that lack of regulation and coordination, evident in all the sectors studied, calls for the state – local or regional authority – to play a bigger role, and that the latter could in part be assisted by sectoral – private or public-private – dynamics.

Urban Policies, Territories and Social Exclusion: a Comparison between India and Brazil

Project coordinators: Marie-Caroline SAGLIO-YATZIMIRSKY, Associate Professor, National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilization (INALCO, Paris) and Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CEIAS, Paris) (marieyat@hotmail.com); Frédéric LANDY, Associate Professor, University of Paris X-Nanterre and CEIAS, Paris (frederic.landy@wanadoo.fr)

Other participants: around 15 French, Indian and Brazilian research scholars from various institutions, including (for research in India): Véronique DUPONT, Director, CSH, till August 2007, research fellow at the Institute of Research for Development (IRD); Marie-Hélène ZÉRAH, research fellow at IRD deputed to the CSH since July 2005; Marie-Charlotte BELLE, PhD student at the University of Paris 4; Emmanuel BON, post-doctoral student, affiliated to CEIAS; Nicolas BAUTES, post-doctoral student affiliated to the CSH from January till September 2007; Pierre CHAPELET, doctoral student at the University of Rouen; Usha RAMANATHAN, honorary fellow, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies; Krishna TIWARI, Bombay Natural History Society; Damien VAQUIER, Masters student at the University of Clermont-Ferrand; Marion POLLET, Masters student at the University of Paris X-Nanterre.

Institutional collaboration: Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CNRS-EHESS, Paris).

Funding: French National Agency for Research (December 2006-December 2009).

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This project addresses some of the challenges faced by both Indian and Brazilian mega-cities, namely, a severe housing problem, spectacular growth of slums or favelas, spatial disjunction, rapid and socially contrasted peri-urbanization and threats to ecology. Public actors try to solve these problems through housing, rehabilitation or conservation programmes. The hypothesis is that the evolution of these policies, in terms of their ideological background as well as implementation, induces comparable social changes in urban space, which raises similar questions. For instance, is social exclusion increasing? Are new conflicts emerging between urban spaces (centre/periphery) and between sectors (housing/'natural' resources)?

Two topics constitute the project's core: (i) poor urban areas in contexts of social exclusion, urban splintering and globalization; (ii) urban and peri-urban environments and their inter-relationships with poverty. These issues are addressed through case studies in Mumbai, Delhi, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and by examining two sets of policies: public policies regarding urban poverty for the "treatment" of slums; and policies linking access to housing, poverty and conservation of the peri-urban forest. Three approaches – namely, territorial, socio-political and legal – will be combined.

Analyzing the issues at stake from these different angles and comparing the policies adopted in mega-cities in India and Brazil will allow the researchers to improve understanding of the mechanisms of exclusion and to appraise the validity of the actions undertaken, and more generally to promote reflection and better evaluate the urban policies, programmes and instruments implemented.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The first phase of fieldwork started in 2007. In Delhi, the investigations focused, on one hand, on the sites of demolished slums in order to document present land use on the plots thus cleared, and, on the other, on resettlement colonies for the relocated slum dwellers. This was aimed at a preliminary appraisal of the two dimensions of the slum clearance policy

implemented in the capital city. In Mumbai, a first set of observations was conducted in the Sanjay Gandhi National Park and included the following: interviews with various stakeholders, exhaustive survey of human settlements in the park (in collaboration with the Bombay Natural History Society), and a follow-up survey of the rehabilitated dwellers. This case study illustrates the two-pronged issue of natural reserve conservation and slum rehabilitation. The second set of investigations focused on slum rehabilitation projects in more centrally located areas, and included preliminary interviews in the concerned institutions, NGOs and with slum dwellers.

Results

A website was created in order to promote exchange between members of the research team and to disseminate the programme's results (<http://setup.csh-delhi.com>). The preliminary findings of the research conducted in India were presented in an international workshop held in Delhi at the India International Centre on 31st January and 1st February, 2008.

Urban Infrastructure, Decentralization and Local Development in Mumbai

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

Other participants: Rémi DE BERCEGOL and Adeline DESFEUX, Masters students, Institute of Political Sciences in Rennes, interns in Mumbai from April till August 2007.

Institutional collaboration: IRD's research unit "Urban Local Development. Dynamics and Regulation"; Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai.

Funding: IRD.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The main purpose of this research project is to examine and analyze the differentiated changes affecting various urban services (water, power, sewerage and solid waste management) in the context of liberalization, decentralization and ongoing reforms of the public sector. The starting point is the existing diversity of transformations according to sectors as well as the local political context. This project will first examine the diversity of reforms (unbundling of public monopolies, introduction of the private

sector, participation of civil society), implementation of new modalities of service delivery and their impact on access to services. It will also place this analysis in the context of urban reforms envisaged by the central and state governments. It finally aims at assessing how these new forms of urban governance, by contributing to the emergence of a hybrid model of service delivery, participate in reshaping the relationships between states and urban local bodies (ULBs) and enable the latter to drive their own economic development.

Activities undertaken in 2007

In 2007, one dimension of the fieldwork focused on the role and emergence of middle-class residents' associations in residential areas (with a comparison in Hyderabad). A qualitative survey was carried out among associations already interviewed in 2006. This survey was complemented by a follow-up on these associations during the municipal elections of February 2007. On the city scale, an analysis of the envisaged "Mumbai Transformation Project" reforms was initiated. This study is based on a reading of the reforms programme and qualitative interviews with decision-makers.

Finally, the internship of Rémi de Bercegol and Adeline Desfeux focuses on the water supply sector. Careful reading and analysis of the official documents related to the proposal to invite a private operator in one ward were put in perspective with the ground realities pertaining to resistance to this reform (mobilization of associations, resistance within the municipality). On the other side, in-depth research work on the modalities of water access in one slum located in the eastern suburbs revealed a multiplicity of institutional arrangements (from public to cooperative to fully private supply) with varying levels of service and price.

Results

Various articles were published or are being revised on important outcomes of the research: the role of the middle-class, technical networks and municipal institutions, solid waste management. The study of Rémi de Bercegol and Adeline Desfeux produced two reports, leading to them getting their diploma (see section 4.2.6.). The research outcomes were presented and discussed in a number of scientific as well as professional forums, and used as a basis for a presentation among students in Mumbai University.

3.4.2. Studies on Delhi: housing market and urban amenities

Impact of Globalization on Indian Health System: the Healthcare Supply in Delhi Metropolitan Area

Bertrand LEFEBVRE, PhD student, CSH / University of Rouen, (bertrand.lefebvre@csh-delhi.com)

Other participants: Pierre CHAPELET and Olivier TELLE, PhD students, University of Rouen.

Institutional collaboration: University of Rouen.

Funding: CSH, University of Rouen.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Since the 1991 economic reforms, the Indian healthcare system has been undergoing major changes: continuous decrease of public health investment, implementation of new laws regarding intellectual property (ADPIC-TRIPS agreements), a growing middle-class asking for upgraded health services, increase of foreign direct investment in the healthcare industry. This renewed context leads each actor to rethink his/her position in the healthcare system. The general objective of this research project is to understand how each actor, whether at the international, national or local level, interacts with and controls the Indian healthcare system. How do these actors create new spatial configurations in the access to health by generating complex interactions?

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

Activities undertaken in 2007

Data collected during a previous survey on health infrastructure in South Delhi has been analyzed. New interviews have been conducted with hospital managers in Delhi, Mumbai and Hyderabad. As part of his M.Phil. fieldwork, Olivier Telle extended the use of GIS to the

spread of dengue in Delhi. New layers of information (built-up areas, administrative borders, road networks) have been added to the GIS.

Results

Several articles and book chapters related to this project have been published this year (see section 4.2.). Some conference papers presented in 2007 will be published in 2008.

Estimating Households' Preferences for Urban Amenities in Delhi

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

Other participants: N. SRIDHARAN, Associate Professor, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi; Véronique DUPONT, Institute of Research for Development (IRD, Paris); Bertrand LEFBVRE, PhD student, University of Rouen, Fabien GONGUET, student at École Polytechnique (Palaiseau), intern at the CSH from May to July 2007.

Institutional collaboration: Informal arrangement with the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.

Funding: CSH.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The research aims at econometrically estimating households' indirect demand for urban amenities via their direct demand for housing, using hedonic methods analogous to those used by N. Gravel in his work on the greater Paris metropolitan area (with A. Michelangeli and A. Trannoy). The first step of the work consists in building and statistically implementing a database on prices and characteristics of some 5,000 dwelling units randomly selected in various zones of Delhi so

as to be statistically representative of the various segments of the Delhi housing market.

Activities undertaken in 2007

The research project started in March 2005. Data collection, based on a questionnaire, was initiated in the summer of 2005 and completed by the end of the fall of 2006. The first statistical tests of the hedonic approach were run successfully in the summer of 2006, on a sub-sample of some 1500 dwelling units.

Entry of the last 3,500 dwelling units in the computerized data set was completed during the summer of 2007. The dwelling units have been localized using a GIS. The distance between those dwelling units and some urban amenities (e.g. main roads, parks, metro stations etc) has been calculated. These new data have been added to the hedonic pricing model. Statistical testing procedures were conducted by Fabien Gonguet during his internship at the CSH.

Further work is needed to localize the dwelling units on the electronic Eicher map of Delhi. Once this work is completed (expectedly by the summer of 2008), one would be able to measure the impact on housing prices of many locational amenities (access to roads and subway stations, proximity of green space, etc). Research leading to the electronic localization of the dwelling units is conducted by Bertrand Lefebvre.

Results

Using the new distance data, new estimations of the hedonic model were presented in the report written by Fabien Gonguet at the end of his internship period at the CSH. Once the electronic localization of the dwelling units is completed, a final estimation of the model will be done and its results presented in an *Occasional Paper* that should be released in the fall of 2008.

4. PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH

CSH research activities are promoted through a policy of insertion into academic networks, organization of seminars and conferences, as well as publication and dissemination of works. 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 maximizing the visibility of the Centre.

4.1. Conferences, seminars and lectures organized by the CSH

The CSH organizes international conferences, seminars, workshops and round tables in collaboration with its Indian and/or European partners, mainly in Delhi, but in other cities as well. The CSH also organizes individual lectures, in collaboration with other institutions in Delhi. In Delhi, the India International Centre is a major partner (although not an exclusive one) for the organization 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, round-tables

Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in Four Indian Metropolitan Cities: concluding seminar of the Indo-European research programme co-organized by CSH and India International Centre, New Delhi, at India International Centre, 23rd-24th January 2007.

50 Years of the Treaty of Rome. Uniting People: Jean Monnet and the Construction of Europe: seminar and round-table organized by India International Centre, New Delhi, Pavillon France Auroville, CSH and others, 2nd February 2007.

Democracy, Citizenship and Belonging in the Himalayas: international seminar co-organized by CSH, Milieux, Société et Culture en Himalaya (a unit of the CNRS), University of Bielefeld, Germany, and India International

Centre, New Delhi, at India International Centre, 19th-21st March 2007.

Dynamics of Contemporary Islam and Economic Development in Asia, from the Caucasus to China: international seminar co-organized by CSH and India International Centre, New Delhi, at India International Centre, 16th-17th April 2007.

La gouvernance urbaine au prisme de l'offre et de la demande des services collectifs. L'Inde sous les regards croisés Nord-Sud: symposium at the University of Paris X, Nanterre, 29th-30th May 2007.

Democratic Transformations in Emerging Countries: concluding workshop at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, 9th-10th July 2007.

4.1.2. Individual talks/conferences

Research seminar at the CSH on Contemporary forms and Challenges of Political Mobilization in India in the framework of the collective project on "India's Democratic Renewal in Question":

The experience of upward social mobility in India by Jules Naudet, CSH, discussed by Dr Ravinder Kaur, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, 17th January 2007.

The unfolding opportunities provided by constitutional amendments directed at local self government in rural and urban areas: a study of the working of the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution and of the PESA in Chhattisgarh, by Dr. Ilina Sen, discussed by Dr. Sadhna Saxena, Delhi University, 31st January 2007.

Terrains sensibles : des problèmes d'accès aux difficultés de traitement des données, methodological workshop organized by Laurent Gayer and Marie Lecomte-Tilouine, anthropologist, CNRS/Monde himalayen, at the annual workshops of the Association of Young Indian Studies (AJEI), Pondicherry, 28th February 2007.

Self-governance and the evolution of local political representation in Bastar, by Dr. Samuel

Berthet, discussed by Dr. Girish Kumar, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 20th April 2007.

Assessing the transformations of the composition and role of local elites in the conduct of UP state assembly elections by Gilles Verniers, discussed by Prof. Radha Kumar, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, 10th May 2007.

Research seminar at the CSH on *Dynamics of Contemporary Islam in South Asia in the framework of the international project on “Restructuring of contemporary Islam and economic dynamics in Asia, from the Caucasus to China”*:

The Role of Collective Memory in Narratives of the Urban Locality: The Case of Zakir Nagar in Delhi by Nida Kirmani, 14th February 2007.

Muslims in Sri Lanka: A Socio-Political Trajectory by Zarin Ahmad, 25th July 2007.

Research seminars on *Emerging Issues in Social Sciences: a Franco-Indian Perspective*, held at research institutions in Delhi collaborating with the CSH.

First in the series of research seminars organized by the CSH on *Emerging Issues in Social Sciences: A Franco-Indian Perspective* entitled *French sociology of international relations* presented by Laurent Gayer and Dr. Siddharth Mallaravapu, Assistant Professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), at the School of International Studies, JNU, 10th October 2007. The second session: *Overcoming Marginalization: Indian and French Perspectives on 'Unlikely' Mobilizations* by Dr. Aditya Nigam, Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), New Delhi, and Dr. Didier Chabanet, researcher, French National Institute for Transport and Safety Research and Associate Research Fellow at the École Normale Supérieure, Lyon, at CSDS, 21st November 2007.

4.1.3. Other promotional activities

DUPONT, Véronique, Interview given on 20th June 2007 to the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, on the impact of development projects and urban restructuring on slums in India.

DUPONT, Véronique, Interview given on 11th July 2007 to the newspaper *Le Monde*, on the intervention of town authorities on slums in India (published 20th July 2007).

LEFEBVRE, Bertrand, Interview with Joseph Confavreux for a radio programme on female foeticide in India, broadcast on France Culture, on 19th March 2007.

ZERAH, Marie-Hélène, Written interview on the status of infrastructure in Mumbai published in the special issue: “Mumbai’s Crumbling Infrastructure”, *The Analyst*, 2007, Hyderabad. p. 23-34.

ZERAH, Marie-Hélène, Interviews for two radio programmes broadcast on France Inter and Radio France International on urban infrastructure and the role of the middle class in July and September 2007.

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 (43 titles from 1994 to 2007);
- A series of documents created in 2001 (with an editorial board), the *CSH Occasional Papers*, that can be downloaded freely from the CSH website (22 titles from 2001 to February 2008).
- A newsletter *PATTRIKA* published since 1999, in collaboration with the French Institute of Pondicherry and the *Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient* (EFEO), with three issues per year, which 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 French (refer to the list below for 2007). 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 opinion among public decision-makers and economic think tanks.

4.2.1. Books

DUPONT V., HEUZE D.G. (eds.), *La ville en Asie du Sud : Analyse et mise en perspective*. Purushartha No. 26, EHESS, Paris, 2007, 440 p.

GAYER L., JAFFRELOT C. (Dir.), *Milices d'Asie du Sud. Privatisation de la violence et implication des Etats*, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po (to appear in April 2008).

HUCHET J.F., RICHET X., RUET J. (eds.), *China, India and Russia: Emergence of National Groups and Global Strategies of Firms*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2007, pp. 358p.

SINGH S. (ed.), *China-Pakistan Strategic Cooperation: Indian Perspectives*, Manohar-CSH, New Delhi, 2007, 405p.

4.2.2. Chapters in books

AHMAD Z., « Les musulmans de Sri Lanka : profil d'une communauté minoritaire », in GILEQUIN M. (Dir.), *Atlas des minorités musulmanes en Asie*, Bangkok, IRASEC (to appear in 2008).

BAIXAS L., "Thematic Chronology of Mass Violence in Pakistan, 1947-2007", in SEMELIN J. (ed.), *Online Encyclopedia of Mass Violence* (to appear in March 2008).

CHAUDHURI B., CHEVROU-SÉVÉRAC H., MARIMOUTOU V., "Regional Disparities in India", in BASU K. (ed.), *The Oxford Companion to Economics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, February 2007.

DUPONT V., HEUZE D.G., « Introduction », in DUPONT V. & HEUZE D.G. (eds.), *La ville en Asie du Sud : Analyse et mise en perspective*. Purushartha No. 26, EHESS, Paris, 2007, pp. 13-39.

DUPONT V., RAMANATHAN U., « Du Traitement des slums à Delhi », in DUPONT V. & HEUZE D.G. (eds.), *La ville en Asie du Sud : Analyse et mise en perspective*. Purushartha No. 26, EHESS, Paris, 2007, pp. 91-131.

GAYER L., « Les minorités musulmanes d'Asie du Sud : introduction », in GILEQUIN M. (Dir.), *Atlas des minorités musulmanes en Asie*, Bangkok, IRASEC (to appear in 2008).

GAYER L., ROBIN C., « Face au politique : modes de représentation et dynamiques contestataires chez les musulmans indiens », *ibid.*

GAYER L., JAFFRELOT C., « Introduction », in GAYER L. & JAFFRELOT C. (Dir.), *Milices d'Asie du Sud, Milices d'Asie du Sud. Privatisation de la violence et implication des Etats*, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po (to appear in April 2008).

GAYER L., « Les milices sikhes du Khalistan : serviteurs ou usagers de l'Etat ? », *ibid.*

GAYER L., « A history of violence: ethnic and sectarian conflicts in Karachi (1985-2005) », in BOIVIN M. (ed.), *Sindh through History and Representations*, Karachi, Oxford University Press (to appear in early-2008).

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4.2.3. Articles in journals with an editorial board

BAUD I., DHANALAKSHMI R., "Governance in urban environmental management: comparing accountability and performance in multi-stakeholder arrangements in South India": *Cities*, Volume 24, Issue 2, April 2007, pp. 133-147.

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GAYER L., « The volatility of the 'other': identity formation and social interaction in diasporic environments », *South Asia Multi-disciplinary Academic Journal (SAMAJ)* (Paris), N° 1, November 2007.

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LEFEBVRE B., « De la planification au marché. La privatisation du secteur hospitalier en Inde (1947-2007) », *Transcontinentales*, Paris, 2007, N° 5, pp. 39-55.

RUET J., GAMBIEZ M., LACOUR E., “Private appropriation of resource and rural impact of farmers selling water to Chennai Metropolitan Water Board”, *Cities*, Vol. 24, Issue 2, April 2007, pp. 110-121.

SINGH S., “Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Initiative. Analysis and Assessment of India’s Engagement with Greater Mekong Sub-Region”, *IRASEC Occasional Paper*, N° 3, 2007.

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ZERAH M.-H., “Conflict between Green Space Preservation and Housing Needs. The Case of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Mumbai”, *Cities*, Vol. 24, Issue 2, April 2007, pp. 122-132.

4.2.4. Papers presented at symposiums, seminars and lectures

AHMAD Z., “Living on the Edge: A Study of the Muslim Butchers of Delhi”, at the symposium *Dynamics of Contemporary Islam and Economic Development in Asia*, organized by the CSH and India International Centre, Delhi, 16th-17th April 2007.

AHMAD Z., “Talim, Tanzim aur Tejarat (Education, Organization and Business): the Changing Role of the AIJQ (All India Jamiat-ul Quresh)”, at the symposium *Embedded Muslim Communities in South Asia*, organized by the Department of Sociology, Central University of Hyderabad, 6th-9th February 2008.

AHMAD Z., “Uprooting Livelihoods: the Idgah Slaughter House of the Dynamics of Relocation”, at the symposium *Cities, Social Lives and Poverty*, University of Pune, 26th-27th February 2008.

AHMAD Z., lecture in the course on “Interpretive Research methods”, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, 10th March 2008.

AHMAD Z., “Reinventing the Past: The Indigenous Historiographies of the Muslim Butchers of India”, at the annual congress of the British Association of South Asian Scholars, Manchester, 29th-30th March 2008.

BAIXAS L., “Back to Normalcy? The Return to Electoral Democracy and the Fading Away of Identity Politics in Post-Insurgency Punjab, 1992-2007”, at the concluding seminar of the research project *India’s Democratic Renewal in Question*, Centre de Sciences Humaines, at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, 9th and 10th July 2007, 35 pages.

BAIXAS L., « Entre l’Inde et le Pakistan : mémoires de la Partition et Partition de la Mémoire », at the IFRE symposium *Présences du passé : Mémoires et Sociétés du Monde Contemporain*, Musée du Quai Branly, Paris, 30th November and 1st December 2007, 18 pages.

BAIXAS L., « Elites et normalisation de l’état d’exception en Inde et au Pakistan, 1947-2007 », at a workshop organized by University of Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée (UPEMLV), at the Académie des sciences polonaises, Paris, 14th December 2007, 12 pages.

BISWAS R., MARJIT S., MARIMOUTOU, V. “State Lobbying at the Centre in India”, at the First World Meeting of Public Choice Societies hosted by the Amsterdam School of Economics, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 29th March-1st April, 2007.

BISWAS R., GRAVEL N., “Jurisdiction Formation and Government Intervention”, internal seminar series at Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi, 24th May 2007.

BISWAS R., MARJIT S., MARIMOUTOU, V. “Fiscal Federalism, State Lobbying and Discretionary Finance in India”, at a conference *Journées d’Economie Publique Louis-André Gérard-Varet*, N° 6, Marseille, France, 14th -15th June, 2007.

CHAPELET P., « Comment caractériser les centres de diffusion des médicaments en milieu intra-urbain ? », at the seminar *Les Sciences sociales et la santé en Asie du Sud*, Association of Young Indian Studies, Aix-en-Provence, 5th-6th November 2007, 14 pages.

CHAUDHURI, B., "Access to Education and Health and the Role of Urban Actors in Kolkata" (with BASU J. and SEN SHARMA T.), at the seminar *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in four Indian Metropolitan Cities*, organized by the Centre de Sciences Humaines and the India International Centre, New Delhi, 23rd-24th January 2007.

CHAUDHURI, B., « Les caractéristiques régionales de la pauvreté urbaine en Inde » (with BASU J. and SEN SHARMA T.), at the symposium *La gouvernance urbaine au prisme de l'offre et de la demande des services collectifs. L'Inde sous les regards croisés Nord-Sud*, University of Paris X-Nanterre, 29th -30th May 2007.

GAYER L., "Drifting Away from Political Islam: the 'Nationalist Secularization' of Pakistan's Mohajirs" (with Michel Boivin, historien, CNRS/CEIAS), at the symposium *Dynamics of Contemporary Islam and Economic Development in Asia*, Delhi, 16th April 2007.

GAYER L., "Bringing Societies Back In: the French Sociology of International Relations", at a session held within the framework of the research seminar *Emerging Issues in Social Sciences: a Franco-Indian Perspective*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, 10th October 2007.

GAYER L., "The Volatility of Linkage Politics : How India's Domestic Politics 'Killed' the Indo-US Nuclear Deal...and Promptly 'Resurrected' It", at the India-Europe Dialogue, co-organized by CERI, CSH et German foundations FES et SWP, in Delhi, 24th November 2007.

GAYER L., « La sécularisation nationaliste des Mohajirs du Pakistan » (with Michel Boivin), presentation within the framework of the Observatoire de l'Asie du Sud of CERI, Paris, 18th December 2007.

GAYER L., « Les Mohajirs et la construction nationale au Pakistan » (with Michel Boivin), at the Institut d'études de l'islam et des sociétés du monde musulman (IISMM), Paris, EHESS, 19th December 2007.

GRAVEL, N. "Is India better off now than fifteen years ago? A multidimensional dominance answer", at the seminar *Inequality and Poverty*, at the University of Jammu, Jammu, March 2007.

HIMANSHU, "Employment Trends in India: A Fresh Look at Past Trends and Recent Evidence", at the conference *Sustainable Developments and Livelihood*, organized by Delhi School of Economics and Centre for Development Economics, Delhi, 6th-8th February 2007.

HIMANSHU, "Poverty and Inequality in India", at the National Seminar *Making Growth Inclusive with Special Reference to Imbalance in Regional Development*, organized by University of Jammu and Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla, Jammu, 12th-13th March 2007.

HIMANSHU, "Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction: Post Reform Indian Experience" jointly with Abhijit Sen, at the International Conference *Policy Perspectives on Growth, Economic Structures and Poverty Reduction*, Beijing, 3rd-9th June 2007.

HIMANSHU, "Recent Trends in Employment in India: Some Issues", at the National Conference *Making Growth inclusive with reference to employment generation*, organized by Jawaharlal Nehru University and Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Delhi, 28th-29th June 2007.

HIMANSHU, "Some Aspects of Poverty after 61st Round", at the International Conference *Revisiting the Poverty Issue: Measurement, Identification and Eradication*, organized by Institute for Human Development, A.N. Sinha Institute for Social Studies, Asian Development Research Institute and supported by Bihar Planning Board, Patna, 20th-22nd July, 2007.

HIMANSHU, "Poverty and Inequality in India: Issues in Measurement, Comparability and Identification", at the National Conference *Making Growth Inclusive with Reference to Poverty Reduction*, organized by Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research (IGIDR) and Indian Institute for Advanced Studies (IIAS), Mumbai, 2nd-3rd August 2007.

HIMANSHU, "Some Aspects of Poverty and Inequality in India" at the World Bank Seminar Series, organized by World Bank New Delhi office, 25th October 2007.

KENNEDY, L., "A Weak Link in the Chain. Situating the Municipal Administration's Contribution in the Overall Supply of Public Health Services in Hyderabad, India", at the seminar *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in four Indian Metropolitan Cities*, organized by

the Centre de Sciences Humaines and the India International Centre, New Delhi, 23rd-24th January 2007.

KENNEDY, L., "Assessing Urban Governance in Hyderabad. Strong Reforms and Weak City Government", at the seminar *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in four Indian Metropolitan Cities*, organized by the Centre de Sciences Humaines and the India International Centre, New Delhi, 23rd-24th January 2007.

KENNEDY, L. "Shaping New Economic Spaces in India's Metropolitan Regions: Examining the Case of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh", at the University Seminar in Urban Studies, George Washington University, Washington D.C. (USA), 16th April 2007.

KENNEDY, L., « La desserte des services de soins primaires comme analyseur de la gouvernance urbaine dans les grandes villes indiennes », at the symposium *La gouvernance urbaine au prisme de l'offre et de la demande des services collectifs. L'Inde sous les regards croisés Nord-Sud*, University of Paris X-Nanterre, 29th -30th May 2007.

LEFEBVRE B., « Les McDonald's des soins : émergence et diffusion d'un réseau de cliniques franchisées en Inde », at the seminar *Les Sciences sociales et la santé en Asie du Sud*, Association of Young Indian Studies, Aix-en-Provence, 5th-6th November 2007, 10 pages.

LEFEBVRE B., « L'internationalisation des groupes hospitaliers privés asiatiques. Entre réseaux de soin et réseaux d'entreprise », at the conference *Frontières, politiques de santé et réseaux de soins*, University of Artois, Arras, 22nd -23rd November 2007, 12 pages.

PANDEY, S.K., "Identity and State Formation in Nagaland", at the symposium *Democracy, Citizenship, and Belonging in the Himalayas*, Delhi, 19th-21st March 2007.

PANDEY, S.K., "Separatism at the Periphery: A Comparative Study of Naga and Mizo Movements in India", at the symposium *Nationalism and National Identities Today: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism (CRONEM), University of Surrey, 12th-13th June 2007.

PANDEY, S.K., "Politics of Identity and Self Determination: A Comparison of Naga And Mizo Movements In India", at the concluding workshop *India's Democratic Renewal in*

Question, Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi, 9th-10th July, 2007.

PANDEY, S.K., "India's Federal Experience in the North East Region", at the Conference on *Constitutionalism and Diversity in Nepal*, organized by the Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University and others, 22nd to 24th August, 2007.

ROBIN, C., "Assessing the democratization process of Bihar Politics through Political Representation", at the workshop *India's democratic renewal in question*, Habitat Centre, Delhi, 9th-10th July 2007.

SINGH S., "India's Ganga Mekong Cooperation Initiative", presentation before experts at the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. A paper had been submitted beforehand to discussants, 12th June 2007.

SINGH S., "India and GMS", presentations at the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ho Chi Minh City, and at the Faculty of Southeast Asian Studies, Ho Chi Minh City Open University, 14th June 2007.

SINGH S., "India and GMS", presentations at Cambodian Mekong University, Phnom Penh. (chaired by the Vice Chancellor) and Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (an ASEAN-ISIS member institute), Phnom Penh, 19th June 2007.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, S., « La décentralisation politico-administrative et le renouvellement de la démocratie locale dans quelques mégapoles indiennes », at the workshop of the Centre d'Etudes de l'Inde et de l'Asie du Sud, Paris, 21st November, 2006.

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TAWA LAMA-REWAL, S., "The delivery of primary level health services as an analyzer of urban governance", at the seminar *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in four Indian Metropolitan Cities*, CSH and India International Centre, New Delhi, 23rd-24th January 2007.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, S., "Neighborhood associations and the democratization of urban governance", at the symposium *La gouvernance urbaine au prisme de l'offre et de la demande des services collectifs. L'Inde sous les regards croisés Nord-Sud*, University of Paris X-Nanterre, 29th-30th May 2007.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, S., « Les enjeux sociaux et politiques du renouvellement de la participation en Inde. Le conflit sur l'usage du sol à Delhi comme analyseur », at the symposium *La participation politique et ses défis : territoires, action collective et registres* (Chaire UNESCO « Politiques urbaines et citoyenneté », UMR CNRS 5600, Ecole Nationale des Travaux Publics de l'Etat), Lyon, 10th-11th December 2007.

TELLE O., "Modelling Dengue Diffusion in Delhi: a GIS Approach", at the National Vector Borne Disease Control, New Delhi, 21st March 2007, 7 pages.

TELLE O., « L'émergence de la dengue à Delhi », at the seminar *Les Sciences sociales et la santé en Asie du Sud*, Association of Young Indian Studies, Aix-en-Provence, 5th-6th November 2007, 8 pages.

ZÉRAH, M.-H., "Urban governance in Mumbai", at the seminar *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in four Indian Metropolitan Cities*, organized by the Centre de Sciences Humaines and the India International Centre, New Delhi, 23rd-24th January 2007.

ZÉRAH, M.-H., "Reforming solid waste management in Mumbai and Hyderabad: Policy convergence, distinctive processes", at the seminar *Urban Actors, Policies and Governance in four Indian Metropolitan Cities*, organized by the Centre de Sciences Humaines and the India International Centre, New Delhi, 23rd-24th January 2007.

ZÉRAH, M.-H., "Outcomes of collective action processes in solid waste management in Mumbai (and Hyderabad)", at the seminar *Governance and Territorialization*, Hyderabad, 19th-20th March 2007.

ZERAH, M.-H., "Le rôle des associations de résidents dans la gestion des services urbains à Hyderabad et Mumbai : de la co-production de services à la co-production de la décision », at the symposium *La gouvernance urbaine au prisme de l'offre et de la demande des services collectifs. L'Inde sous les regards croisés Nord-*

Sud, University of Paris X-Nanterre, 29th-30th May 2007.

4.2.5. CSH Occasional Papers

BISWAS R., MARJIT S., MARIMOUTOU V., *Political Lobbying and Discretionary Finance in India*, CSH Occasional Paper (forthcoming).

GRAVEL, N., MUKHOPADHYAY, A., *Is India better off now than 15 years ago? A robust multidimensional answer*, CSH Occasional Paper N° 20, 2007.

HOURCADE J-C., MATHY S., MENON-CHOUDHARY D., SHUKLA P.R., *Aligning Development, Air Quality and Climate Policies for Multiple Dividends*, CSH Occasional Paper N° 21, 2007, 95 p.

HUCHON, A., TRICOT, G., *Between Citizens and Institutions: The Dynamics of the Integration of Water Supply and Sanitation Services in Hyderabad*, CSH Occasional Paper N° 22, New Delhi, February 2008, 135 p.

4.2.6. Reports, dissertations, theses

DE BERCEGOL R., DESFEUX A., *La gestion du service d'eau par réseaux de groupes d'usagers. Etude de l'accès à l'eau dans un bidonville mal desservi par la municipalité de Mumbai*, Masters Thesis, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Rennes, August 2007, 133 p.

DE BERCEGOL R., DESFEUX A., *Etat d'un projet de réforme dans la gestion du service d'eau à Mumbai (Inde) faisant appel à un bureau d'étude extérieur préconisant l'appel au secteur privé*. Masters Thesis, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Rennes, August 2007, 45 p.

TELLE O., *Géographie d'une maladie émergente, la dengue à Delhi*, Masters Thesis, Geography Department, University of Rouen, 112 p.

4.2.7. Other works

BAIXAS L., « The Dera Sacha Sauda Controversy », *Economic and Political Weekly*, Mumbai, October 6, 2007, Vol. XLII, N° 40, p. 4059-4065.

BARBIER, C., GIRAUD P.N., RUET J., ZÉRAH M.-H., « L'accès aux services essentiels dans les pays en développement au coeur des politiques urbaines » *Analyses*, N° 4/2007, (4/2007), Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales: Paris, 22 p.

BISWAS, R. assessed four reports on the implementation of National Child Labour Project of four districts in Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Saharanpur and Sitapur). These reports were sent by the National Resource Centre on Child labour, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, for comments on the assessment by various organizations about the implementation of this scheme.

BISWAS, R., GRAVEL, N. "Endogenous formation of jurisdictions and wealth-stratification with a central government", *Miméographie*, Marseille, December 2007.

CHAUDHURI B., MARIMOUTOU V., CHEVROU SÉVÉRAC H., "Growth and Convergence clubs in Indian states, 1965- 2002", GREQAM Working Paper (under revision) 2007.

CSH RESEARCHERS in the Urban Dynamics Programmes were referees for various journals: *Autrepart*, *Cities and Environment and Development Economics* and for the *International Water Association*.

GAYER L., « Pakistan: le chaudron », *Le Monde*, 9th October 2007.

GAYER L., chap. « Pakistan » and « Afghanistan », in *RAMSES 2008*, Paris, Dunod, 2007.

GAYER L., « Le Pakistan, plaque tournante de la violence afghane », in *L'Etat du Monde 2008*, Paris, La Découverte, 2007.

GRAVEL, N., MARCHANT, T., SEN, A., "Ranking Completely Uncertain Decisions by the Uniform Expected Utility Criterion", IDEP Working Paper N° 07-04.

GRAVEL, N., TARROUX, B. "Robust Normative Evaluation of Socially Risky Situations", IDEP Working Paper N° 08-04.

HIMANSHU, lectures at V.V. Giri National Labour Institute for refresher courses on Labour and Poverty, 27th January 2007.

HIMANSHU, "Recent Trends in Poverty and Inequality: Some Preliminary Results", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 10th February, 2007.

HIMANSHU, Discussant for "Does Culture Matter for Development", 5th EUDN/AFD conference organized by EUDN and AFD in Paris, 4th-5th December 2007.

HIMANSHU submitted various short notes to Prof Abhijit SEN, as background work for the approach paper to 11th Five Year Plan.

HIMANSHU submitted short note on Employment to Members of National Knowledge Commission.

LANDY, F., (with D. RUBY), "The Public Distribution System as an entry point for the study of urban governance. The case of the Old City of Hyderabad", GAPS Working Paper, Centre for Economic and Social Sciences, Hyderabad, (to be published).

ROBIN, C., "Representation and local politics in urban India", workshop on Participation and urban governance in India and South Africa, Johannesburg, IFAS, 26-28/11/2007.

SEN, I., "Jharan ka Jharokha" (Hindi), *Iihasbodh*, Allahabad, January 2007.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, S., "Neighborhood Associations and Local Democracy: Delhi Municipal Elections 2007", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 24-30 November, 2007, Vol. XLII, N° 47, pp. 51-60.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, S., "Women's representation in local self-government institutions: The limited democratization of local politics", seminar on *Political Institutions in India: Critical Perspectives*, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, 18/01/2007.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, S., « *Les femmes et le pouvoir exécutif en Inde* », Research seminar *Femmes et pouvoir exécutif dans le monde*, Centre d'histoire de Sciences Po, Paris, 07/06/2007.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, S., "Participation and urban governance in India and South Africa: Why do we need a comparison?", at the workshop *Participation and urban governance in India and South Africa*, Johannesburg, IFAS, 26-28/11/2007.

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, S., "New Impetus to Democratic Decentralization", (book review of Kumar, Narender, and Rai, Manoj, *Dalit Leadership in Panchayats. A Comparative Study of Four States*, Delhi, IIDS and Rawat Publications, 2006), *The Book Review*, Delhi, vol. XXXII, N° 1, January 2008, p.30.

ZERAH, M.H., Review of book by S. Jaglin, 2005, *Services d'eau en Afrique Subsaharienne. La fragmentation urbaine en question*, CNRS, Paris, published in Flux, N° 68, 2006, pp. 117-118.

ZERAH, M.H., "Middle Class Neighbourhood Associations as Political Players in Mumbai", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2007, XLII (47): 61-68.

5. CONCLUSION AND PROSPECTS

In order to end this Activity Report on a positive and upbeat note, I would like to recall the following facts. The UMIFRE (Unité Mixte de Recherche-Institut Français de Recherche à l'Étranger) status with the CNRS quality label, the increase in the volume and quality of the research output of the CSH, and the visibility acquired both in India and abroad, which manifests itself through the continuous demand for research collaborations from other institutions and the demand for affiliation from students and scholars, are all pointers to the fact that the CSH can become one of the most visible and strategically important research centres of the French External Affairs Ministry. We are continuously proving our value to the French Ministries, public officials and other institutions through the specialized knowledge and research expertise we provide on all economic, political and social aspects of contemporary India, during a critical phase of its ascension and integration into the world economy.

In order to keep attracting both established and younger scholars, the research environment

of the CSH needs to carry on its activities with the current momentum, and especially with the openness and dynamism acquired in the last few years. All the scholars of CSH, along with their research, devote considerable time to the search for external funds and to activities that increase our visibility and consolidate our reputation. The External Affairs Ministry can help us best by at least keeping our operating subsidy constant in real terms, till such times that it can increase it, and by taking into account the competitive environment and real costs of operating in the city of New Delhi. It can also help us by considering that, in today's environment, a research endeavour has to be truly international in its dimensions, and we need the logistical, financial and political support and coordination necessary to acquire a critical mass that will consolidate our long term prospects as an international research centre of the French government. The issue of our physical location in Delhi is critical and needs to be examined.

Basudeb Chaudhuri

Director, CSH

14th March, 2008