



Centre de Sciences Humaines
New Delhi

Activity Report

2008

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

Founded in 1990, the Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH) crossed an important milestone in 2007 when it became a social science research centre under the joint tutelage of the French Ministry of External Affairs and the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) (UMIFRE MAEE CNRS No. 20) . The CSH has, over the last few years, continuously increased the volume and quality of its research output in four major areas: international relations and regional processes in Asia; the dynamics of political and social change in India; economic reforms and sustainable development; urban dynamics. These efforts have borne fruits – the CSH was solicited by numerous students, doctoral candidates and senior and junior research fellows for affiliation and short- and long-term visits. These requests come from renowned institutions in both France and India, but also from other countries that have come to know about the activities of CSH through our network of research in the social sciences. Constraint of space makes it difficult for us to respond to all these requests in the affirmative.

In 2008 and since the beginning of 2009, we have reinforced our collaboration with institutions of excellence, like the London School of Economics, Sciences Po, Indian Statistical Institute, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi, and the Indian Institute of Management; as well as other UMIFRE, namely, the IFP (Pondicherry), the CEFC (Hong Kong) and the IFAS (Johannesburg); we have obtained external funding from the Ford Foundation, the London School of Economics and an ANR project (“Vulnérabilité: Milieux, Climat et Sociétés”, obtained in 2008) led by the BRGM in Montpellier. These funds help the CSH to maintain the rhythm of current scientific projects in spite of significant budgetary reductions in 2009.

The collaboration that is being planned between the CSH and the IFP in the domain of social sciences, ecology and sustainable development, will facilitate a wide range of

engagement, geographic as well as disciplinary, with important aspects of contemporary India. We are presently running some new significant collaboration in the fields of geography, economy and urban studies. The constitution of a USR (Unité de Service et de Recherche) of the CNRS in India, comprising the IFP and the CSH, will be an asset for both the centres.

1.1. Research, collaborations, training: highlights

International Relations and Regional Processes in South Asia: 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 and 2008 were very active years both in terms of publications, conferences and transversal projects.

Politics and Society: This research division engages primarily in the study of the evolution of democratic practices in South Asia. 2008 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 divisions, namely “Urban Dynamics”.

Economic Reforms and Sustainable Development: The research conducted within this division – for instance, the project designed to evaluate the impact of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme – focused on the impact of economic liberalization on inequalities and poverty. Two principal themes of research were political decentralization and economic reforms at the state level, and growth and regional disparities over the last four decades. Theoretical work was undertaken on federal transfers and management of common pool resources.

Urban Dynamics: Research focused on the two major existing themes of concern: urban policies and governance, and urban amenities and housing. 2007 was marked by the organization of two concluding international

seminars (one in Delhi, the other in Paris) of the international interdisciplinary project on “Urban actors, policies and governance”; and the implementation of two new international and interdisciplinary comparative projects: one on urban policies and social exclusion in India and Brazil; and the other on the forms of democracy in urban governance in India and South Africa.

Collaborations

In France, the principal 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 (CEIAS, UMR CNRS-EHESS), the Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI, UMR Sciences Po Paris & CNRS), the Research Group in Quantitative Economics of Aix-Marseille (GREQAM, UMR CNRS-EHESS-Universities of Aix-Marseille II & III), the Centre for Research in Economics and Management (CREM, UMR CNRS, University of Caen-Rennes), the University Centre for Research on Public Action and Politics (CURAPP, UMR CNRS-University of Picardie Jules Verne), the department of geography of the University of Rouen, the Maison des Sciences de l’Homme in Paris, the University of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne (Economics), the University of Grenoble (UMR GAEL, Economics). In Europe, we collaborate with the London School of Economics, the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg, the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (the German think tank SWP), the Institute of Social Studies and various other institutes specializing in South Asia in The Netherlands.

In India, the principal institutional partnerships and scientific collaborations involve the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, the University of Mumbai, The Indian Statistical Institute in Delhi and Kolkata, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of International Studies, Centre for International Trade and Development, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance), the Delhi School of Economics in Delhi University, the Institute for Human Development in Delhi, the Centre for Policy Research, the School of Planning and

Architecture in Delhi, the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, the Centre for Air and Power Studies, Delhi, the India-China Institute, Delhi, the Energy Research Institute, Delhi, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi, the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, the Institute of Social Sciences (Eastern branch, Kolkata), the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata, University of Calcutta, the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore, the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

Between 2006 and 2008, the CSH developed collaborations with other French Research Institutes abroad to realize major transversal research programmes, financially supported by the Directorate of International Development and Cooperation (DGCID) of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The institutional partnerships established in Asia include the Institute of Research on Contemporary South-East Asia (IRASEC) in Bangkok, the French Centre for Studies on Contemporary China (CEFC) in Hong-Kong, and the French Institute on Central Asia (IFEAC) in Tashkent; in Africa, the CSH established long-term links with the French Institute of South Africa (IFAS) in Johannesburg.

The number of young researchers, students and interns, who come from France, Europe, different regions and universities of India, and other parts of the world, like Canada, Australia, United States, South America, is on a steady rise. This increasing interest arises out of our domains of research, publications, culture of team work with numerous interdisciplinary scientific projects and our partnership with internationally recognized universities.

1.2. Publications, dissemination of research, expertise

With more than 40 publications (excluding conference papers) each year 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 (External Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, Defence, French Development Agency), French research institutions of repute, such as the CNRS and the National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA), think-tanks like the French Institute for International Relations (IFRI), the Canadian development agency IDRC (International Development Research Centre, and the European Commission (7th Framework) as well as universities, and the *grandes écoles* for their specialized knowledge and expertise on India. Thus, French institutions, scholars and public officials benefit continuously from our research expertise in all major economic, political and social issues relating to contemporary India. They also benefit in a substantial way from our links and partnerships with Indian scholars of international repute and institutions of excellence in India. Besides, French, Indian and international media of a high order often solicit the analyses of our scholars on different matters of current affairs.

1.3. The space and location problem

The present location of the CSH buildings (2, Aurangzeb Road) is for the moment advantageous for conducting our research activities. However, keeping future changes in mind, it seems necessary to anticipate future developments in order to be in a position to resolve problems in a satisfactory manner as and when they arise.

The surface area of CSH is 378 m², divided into two levels, including a set of portable cabins in the garden space. These were constructed next to the main building after the evacuation of the old building B, which was taken over for the French School, and was the

principal cause for the rearrangement carried out since 1995 in order to address the increasing problem of space faced each year.

The arrangement of the office space and the use of the cabins by the researchers have been optimized. Nevertheless, the lack of space has become a crucial problem in the face of increasing requests by visiting scholars and interns, who intend to spend some time at the CSH. We have already reached the limit of our capacity to accommodate scholars and presently the number of researchers occupying the prefabricated cabins is the maximum. Working conditions have started to become difficult, especially in the case of a long tenure spent in the prefabricated cabins.

A rearrangement of the entire premises of 2, Aurangzeb Road is envisaged by the Embassy by 2011, according to the team from Paris sent by the Ministry in January 2009 to look into the question. This project would lead to the dislocation of the CSH from its present premises, either for relocation in a new building that would be constructed at the Embassy premises, or a convenient location in Delhi, commensurate with the needs of the institute. This relocation would be entirely or partially funded by our own resources. These two possibilities pose different kinds of problems to the CSH that should be discussed on an urgent basis with the Ministry of External Affairs and the CNRS in order to find the best possible solution.

Basudeb Chaudhuri
Director, CSH
New Delhi, 27 April 2009

2. ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

2.1. Human resources

In 2008, the regular team of CSH consisted of 28 persons, of whom 10 were administrative and support personnel and 18 were research scholars or doctoral students. To these must be added 22 visiting scholars, students and interns, affiliated to the CSH for stays of very different durations, amounting to a total of approximately 60 months of affiliation over the year 2008.

Apart from the Director and Secretary General-Financial Officer (expatriates), the administrative team includes, at the level of local recruitment, an assistant to the director, a publications in-charge, a librarian-documentalist and one assistant to the Secretary General-Financial Officer. It may be noted that the Secretary General-Financial Officer and his assistant are required to devote part of their time to the accountancy of two other French establishments in India (the French Institute of Pondicherry and the French Information Resource Centre of New Delhi). This reduces for us substantially the cost of employing an assistant to the Secretary General through a division of costs among the three EAF (Establishment with Financial Autonomy).

The research team is divided into four thematic sections. In October 2009, it will include six expatriate researchers (including the Director), of whom three will be on deputation from the CNRS; at least four doctoral scholarship holders from French universities (of whom two are from Sciences Po and affiliated for a long term); and five Indian post-doctoral fellows (junior and senior). The visiting scholars, students and interns affiliated on a short-term basis, hail from various universities or research centres, in France, other European countries and India.

The detailed organizational chart of the CSH, including staff movement in 2008, is provided below. The table of visiting research scholars, students and interns, with their affiliation by research divisions, also indicates their institutions and duration of stay.

In 2007 and 2008, the CSH had, on its own budget, carried out an upward adjustment of the salaries of its Indian employees in order to have

parity with the employees of the Embassy. 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. Besides, the salaries of qualified or experienced personnel need to be differentiated in the interest of organizational efficiency. By the same logic, we decided to increase the fellowships of the Indian researchers and post-doctoral scholars who have acquired a certain visibility, in order to be able to attract research fellows of international standards, as also to follow the important evolution in university salary structures in India. The budgetary implications of these additional increases is around 4500 € annually which we have programmed into our annual budget.

2.2. Financial management

Presently, the CSH generates around 45% of its funding for research through research contracts outside the basic allocation of the Ministry. Our recent funding comes from sources as divergent as the French National Agency for Research (ANR, 2 ongoing projects) and various other French and international agencies and foundations. We also benefit from the availability of research assistants and logistic support for the Indian projects (NREGS) through our Indian partners (ISI, JNU).

The operating subsidy from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs was 200,000 € for 2008, a total amount that has not changed since 2003. A favorable conversion rate of Euro and Indian Rupees helped mitigate the effects of a high inflation (average rate of 8% for the year).

However, the institution faces significant competition in the labor market and has to reckon with the alignment of the same with the salary grid of the Embassy. The revision of the salary grid of the French Embassy in 2006, 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. A further adjustment of 6.4% was effected on 1 January 2008.

Consequently, the part of the Ministry's operating subsidy that can support research programs is reduced every year. 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 four posts of post-doctoral grants for Indians. The table "Situation of the accounts as on 31st December 2008" provides the distribution of the main chapters of expenses during the budgetary exercise. It also highlights the following points:

The Ministry operating subsidy represented 55.34 % of all revenues in 2008.

72.90 % 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): 9 081 013.39 Rupees.

72.85 % of the funding of the research projects, including scholarships in 2008 (12 437 135.60 Rupees), was covered by funds other than the Ministry operating subsidy. The sources of external or supplementary funds include in particular:

- The Ford Foundation for assistance to the SEZ project of the research division of Economic Reforms and Sustainable Development: 3 596 834 Rupees as the first installment 2008 – 2010.
 - The London School of Economics for assistance to the Palampur project of the research division of Economic Reforms and Sustainable Development: 2 822 140.38 Rupees (2008 – 2010).
 - Various contributions and participation by institutions like the EHESS (APUG project), the IFAS ("Mutations démographiques" project), the CEDUST, New Delhi and the IFP, Pondicherry (participation towards the expenses of Accounting) amounting to a total of 1 513 775.20 Rupees.
 - "*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)
- Funding from the French National Agency for Research (ANR) is further spread over a period of three years for a 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 ACCOUNTS AS ON 31 DECEMBRE 2008

	In Rupees	
Total expenses in 2008:	19 485 161.20	
Total revenues in 2008:	22 510 398.60	
Total amount for salaries in 2008	2 475 425	being 12.70 % of expenses or 19.87 % of the Ministry operating subsidy
Total amount for scholarships in 2008	4 288 403.27	being 22.01 % of expenses or 34.42 % of the Ministry operating subsidy
Other significant chapters of expenses:		
Computer network & equipment	724 597.00	being 3.72 % of expenses
Subscriptions	544 280.00	
Books	153 860.67	
Other documentation	<u>85 128.00</u>	
	783 268.67	being 4.02 % of expenses

	In Rupees	
Mailing	199 398.00	being 1.02 % of expenses
Expenses directly linked to research projects:		
Scientific research	3 928 251.31	
Missions to France	358 440.98	
Missions to other places	2 020 294.98	
Conferences & seminars	<u>1 841 745.06</u>	
	8 148 732.33	being 41.82 % of expenses
Contribution to Embassy overheads:		
Cleaning, gardening, electricity	987 312.37	being 5.07 % of expenses
Ministry operating subsidy	12 457 188.20	being 55.34 % of revenues

2.3. Premises and equipment

See section 1.3 in Introduction

2.4. Library

The collection of the CSH library increased substantially in 2008, with the purchase of approximately 300 books, bringing the total number of books to more than 9950 in December 2008, plus about 100 CD-ROMs. To this may be added:

- 185 periodicals, including 54 ongoing subscriptions, in French (17) and English (37);
- Eight Indian dailies and one French daily;
- Selected CD-ROMs of the Census of India 1991 and 2001;
- A subscription since 2004 to Indiatat.com, a website providing socio-economic statistical data on India;

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

- And, Online EPW is available for consultation.

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 31-12-2008

Direction	Basudeb Chaudhuri, Director
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 accounts officer *

* 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	Rémi de Bercegol (since February 2008)
Informatics (In charge of computer network and website)	Jean-Yves Michaud, International Volunteer (since March 2008)
Publications, Documentation	Rupa Sengupta (till September 2008) replaced by Arpita Mitra (in November 2008) Ridhima Sharma (since May 2008)
Telephone, courier, maintenance, miscellaneous	Mahesh Kumar, telephone operator and factotum Ashok Kumar, telephone operator and factotum Pushpa Prasher, housekeeping

Research	
<i>French Researchers</i>	Laurent Gayer, International Relations, Section head and co-ordinator of project on Islam (till September 2008) Loraine Kennedy (MAE expatriate), Economics, Section head , (since September 2007) 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 (till August 2008), research fellow at IRD (Institute of Research for Development), deputed to the CSH for 3 years since July 2005 in collaboration with the <i>Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research</i> , Mumbai
<i>Indian post-doctoral fellows and Experts</i>	Zarin Ahmad, International Relations (since November 2006) Rongili Biswas Economics (till April 2008) 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) Manpreet Sethi, International Relations, (Research Fellow at the Centre for Air Power Studies, part-time in CSH since March 2008)
<i>French doctoral students: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs' scholarship holders (BAR & ex-BCRD) Or International Volunteers (VI)</i>	Lionel Baixas, Political Science (BCRD since October 2008) Carine Sebi, Economics (BAR till August 2008 replaced by Dalal Benbabaali in November 2008) Charlène Simon, Anthropology (BAR since October 2008)
<i>Other Research Affiliates</i>	Damien Krichewsky, Sociology, Sciences Po (affiliated since May 2008) Bertrand Lefebvre, Geography, University of Rouen (affiliated since October 2007) Fabienne Martin, Ethnology (Post-doctoral candidate of the Fondation Fyssen, affiliated to the CSH from September 2007 to September 2008) Cyril Robin, Political Science (affiliated post-doctoral candidate since October 2007) Olivier Telle, Geography, University of Rouen (affiliated from January to May 2008) Gilles Verniers, Political Science (Representative Sciences Po, Paris, since October 2007)

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

**Visiting scholars, doctoral students and interns at the CSH in 2008
(with affiliation by research division)**

1. International relations and regional processes in South Asia			
Nicolas de Beauregard	Intern, Ecole Saint-Cyr de Coëtquidan	September - November 2008	3 months in 2008
Olivier Louis	Research Fellow, French Institute for international Relations (IFRI)	April 2008	
2. Politics and Society			
Lucy Baugnet	Professor, Université de Picardie Jules-Verne	3 - 24 March 2008	
Vanessa Huguet	Doctoral student, Institute of Political Studies, Paris	January – March 2008	3 months in 2008
3. Economic reforms and sustainable development			
Claudia Aastarita	Intern/Affiliate, Doctoral Student, University of Hong Kong and associated to the French Centre for Studies on Contemporary China (CEFC)	20 January – 23 February 2008	1 month in 2008
Florian Bersier	Intern, Ecole Polytechnique, Paliseau	9 April – 9 August 2008	4 months in 2008
Camille Blaudin de Thé	Intern, Ecole Polytechnique, Paliseau	21 April – 1 August 2008	3 months in 2008
Marc Flepp	Intern, Ecole Polytechnique, Paliseau	9 April - 7 July 2008	3 months in 2008
Mohamed Hazem	Intern, GREQAM, Marseille	18 November - 18 December 2008	1 month in 2008
Divya Leducq	Intern/Affiliate, Doctoral Student, University of Lille	25 March – 6 May 2008	1 month in 2008
Laurent Muller	Research Fellow, UMR GAEL (Laboratory of Applied Economics of Grenoble), University of Picardie Jules-Verne	13 – 26 April 2008	
Olivier Najjar	Intern, Royal Holloway College, University of London	23 June - 31 August 2008	2 months in 2008
Jérémy Picot	Doctoral Student, University of Caen	30 March – 12 April 2008	
Bernard Ruffieux	Director, UMR GAEL (Laboratory of Applied Economics of Grenoble), University of Picardie Jules-Verne	13 – 26 April 2008	
Ashish Tyagi	Intern, M. A., Centre for Economic	May – December 2008	4 months in

	Studies and Planning, JNU		2008 (full-time) 3 months in 2008 (part-time)
Loïc Watine	Intern, Ecole Polytechnique, Paliseau	15 April – 25 July 2008	3 months in 2008
Diego Anton Zamuner	Intern, Sciences Po, Paris	August 2008 – February 2009	5 months in 2008
4. Urban Dynamics			
Linda Bouifrou	Doctoral Student, Laboratoire SEDET	28 January – 3 February 2008 to participate in the SETUP workshop; 24 April – 7 May 2008	
Damien Carrière	Master 1 Student, Université de Rennes II	April – June 2008	3 months in 2008
Véronique Dupont	Research Fellow in Urban Studies, Institute of Research for Development (IRD)	20 October – 7 December 2008	2 months in 2008
Pierre Leboucher	Intern, Ecole Nationale des Travaux Publics de l'Etat	24 March – 29 August 2008	5 months in 2008 in Mumbai
Damien Vaquier	Intern, CERDI-University of Auvergne	November 2007 – April 2008	4 months in 2008 in Mumbai

3. RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

3.1 International Relations and Regional Processes in South Asia

Coordination: Laurent Gayer (till September 2008), later Basudeb Chaudhuri (acting coordinator)

The year 2008 saw the discontinuation of Laurent Gayer's tenure as the coordinator of the International Relations Division, as he was appointed in CNRS as research fellow (Political Science), and posted at the Centre universitaire de recherches sur l'action publique et le politique (CURAPP), Amiens. Although a formal request was made to allow Laurent Gayer to complete his term and the research projects presently in progress in CSH, the CNRS required him to be present in France during the probation period. Consequently, his principal program of research at CSH, dealing with India's nuclear nationalism, had to be suspended.

The emphasis on nuclear issues, in place since 2006, however, was reinforced through the arrival of a new Indian research scholar, Manpreet Sethi (Centre for Air Power Studies, Delhi), who joined the CSH in 2008 to work on the strategy of Indian nuclear deterrence.

The research program on "Dynamics of Contemporary Islam and Economic Development in Asia, from the Caucasus to China" is in progress. Laurent Gayer has conducted new field work in Pakistan (Karachi) in June 2008, with a view to prepare a manuscript on the social and political trajectory of the Mohajirs in Pakistan, co-authored with Michel Boivin (CNRS-CEIAS, Paris). Zarin Ahmad, post-doctoral researcher at the CSH, has, for her part, completed her field work among the Muslim butchers of old Delhi and is presently working on a book on the subject.

This collective research program is likely to continue in 2009 and 2010 within the framework of a partnership between CSH and the Centre d'analyse et de prévision (CAP) of the French Ministry of External Affairs. A project is presently in progress under the joint direction of Laurent Gayer and Christophe

Jaffrelot, involving a series of monographs on Muslim localities of major Indian cities.

3.1.1 Nuclear Politics in South Asia

Nuclear Deterrence in Second Tier Nuclear Weapon States -- A Case Study of India

Project head: Manpreet Sethi, Senior Fellow, Centre for Air Power Studies, and Fellow, International Relations, CSH (manpreetsethi@hotmail.com)

Funding: CSH

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

India is engaged in the process of establishing a viable and stable deterrence relationship *vis-à-vis* its two nuclear-armed neighbours, Pakistan and China. This is a unique exercise for many reasons. First, quite unlike the case of P-5 countries (except perhaps USA and China) India seeks a workable deterrent posture against two real nuclear powers with two different kinds of nuclear doctrines and capabilities. Secondly, India seeks nuclear deterrence with countries with which it shares common borders that are yet to be delineated to the satisfaction of both sides. It has territorial disputes, and a history of wars with both nations and therefore, the possibility of deterrence breakdown is understandably high. Thirdly, both its nuclear neighbours enjoy a robust mutual nuclear and missile proliferation relationship. Lastly, the dangers of political instability in both India's non-democratic adversaries do little to allay fears of nuclear war as a result of accident, miscalculation or unauthorized use.

The study examines the manner in which India is engaged in constructing a credible and stable deterrence relationship with Pakistan and China with an arsenal much smaller and command and control structures far simpler than in any of the P-5 nations. Does this difference impact the nature of its nuclear deterrence? Should it be expected to follow the same path as those of the P-5? Would a deterrence based on anything less not be credible or stable? Must every nuclear nation indulge in an exercise of large-scale warhead accumulation; or yield refinements through nuclear testing; or create

elaborate nuclear war fighting plans in order to claim credible deterrence? Can the practice of deterrence in the second tier states follow a different course? The study follows an analytical approach based on available experiences on nuclear inter-state relations.

Activities undertaken in 2008

The program was started on 1 March 2008 and the scheduled date of completion is 28 February 2009. During this period, two working papers were written: 1) Indo-Pakistan Nuclear Deterrence (August 2008), and 2) Indo-China Nuclear Deterrence (December 2008). Secondly, a manuscript for an Occasional Paper has also been prepared for publication at the end of the project period.

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

Project head: Laurent Gayer, Research Fellow CNRS-CURAPP / Centre d'études de l'Inde et de l'Asie du Sud (CEIAS), Paris (laurent.gayer@gmail.com)

Funding: CSH

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This project aimed at shedding new light on a canonical object in the theory of international relations, "nuclear power", by looking at the question less from the point of view of strategy and more from the perspective of politics and symbolism. In fact, the development of the nuclear program in India – the civil part of it as well as the military part – since the 1950s, was guided less by a grand strategic design and more by a nationalist agenda building upon the symbolic attributes of modern science.

The first step of this research program consisted of evaluating the relationship between science and nationalism in post-colonial India. Along similar lines as adopted in the works of Deepak Kumar and Gyan Prakash, the study sought to demonstrate that Indian nuclear nationalism is a form of scientific fetishism, where the scientific achievements of the State are perceived as a form of fulfilment of the nation's destiny.

Secondly, the study sought to chart the sociology and the operational modes of India's "strategic enclave" (Itty Abraham), in order to assess the role of nuclear scientists in the

construction of a new national identity, translating into reality India's aspiration for a better international recognition in the name of technological achievements.

This research program was equally interested in decrypting the "nukespeak" of India's strategic and political elites as well as studying the anti-nuclear movement in India and broadly in South Asia.

Results

The theoretical framework, methodology and the preliminary results of the study were presented at the India-Europe strategic dialogue organized by the CSH, the Centre for Internal Studies and Research (CERI) and the German foundations FES and SWP in November 2007. Most of the hypotheses and early findings were validated by the participants and several useful suggestions were made on this occasion (for instance, conducting extensive interviews with Indian communists on their representation of nuclear power).

The research program, however, had to be suspended before its completion, because of the departure of Laurent Gayer following his recruitment to the CNRS.

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

Project head: Laurent Gayer, Research Fellow, CNRS-CURAPP and Centre d'études de l'Inde et de l'Asie du Sud (CEIAS), Paris (laurent.gayer@gmail.com)

Funding: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGCID)

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.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The general objective of this research program was to arrive at a better understanding

of the contemporary evolution of Islam in the post-1979 context and its determining factors in the regions of Central Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia till China. Two complementary directions of research were adopted in this context.

The first approach aimed at identifying diverse religious currents and new practices and analyzing the current dynamics, in order to situate the diffusion of radical Islam in the midst of the diverse dynamics that shape the Muslim societies under study. It, therefore, dealt with an examination of the advent of a globalized Islam; the logics of individualization and secularization that do not preclude radicalization; the questioning of traditional authorities; and the failure of political Islam. Particular attention was also paid to the channels of transmission of ideologies and models.

The second direction of research looked at the reciprocal interactions between these ideologies and religious practices, on one hand, and the economic development of the concerned countries and/or the Muslim communities there, on the other. The issue is not limited to the eventual opposition between the rise of certain forms of radical Islam and the options of economic development in the concerned countries. The study undertook to examine, in the first place, to what extent the implemented economic and social policies, and especially their inadequacies, could promote certain movements or practices within the Muslim community. Secondly, the study sought to distinguish within Islam not only the many diverse currents in their approach towards socio-economic intervention, but also two levels of influence: that which is preached at the level of discourse, and that which is in reality observed in the daily practices of Muslim communities.

Activities undertaken in 2008

Although the fieldwork of most of the researchers affiliated to the program from other institutions was completed in 2006, researchers at CSH continued to work in 2007 and 2008. Thus, Laurent Gayer went to Pakistan (Karachi) in June 2008 to complete his field trip started in 2006-2007 with Michel Boivin on the social and political trajectory of the “Mohajirs” in Pakistan – the descendents of the Urdu-speaking migrants who came from India after the Partition of 1947. The fieldwork in 2008 allowed the researchers

to return to the issue of the origins of the Mohajir nationalist movement in Karachi towards the end of the 1970s, and to collect the militant poetry disseminated by the principal Mohajir party, the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (United National Movement – MQM, established in 1984).

Zarin Ahmad, at her end, utilized the year 2008 to complete her fieldwork on the Muslim butchers of old Delhi with the collection of data (genealogical, in particular) in Hyderabad.

Results

2009 will be a year of transition for this research program. The results of the first phase of research will be published in the form of books (the first, devoted to the social and historical trajectory of the Mohajirs in Pakistan; and the second, on the community of Muslim butchers in old Delhi). At the same time, the CSH and the CAP are considering the launch of a new research team, financed by the remaining funds of the research program of the DGCID. This new research team, led by Laurent Gayer and Christophe Jaffrelot, intends to work on the daily social, religious and political life of Indian Muslims, through a series of monographs on localities.

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

Project head: Zarin Ahmad, Post-doctoral Fellow, International Relations, CSH, New Delhi (zarin@csh-delhi.com)

Funding: CSH

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This study is being conducted as part of the project *Dynamics of Contemporary Islam in Asia* in the International Relations division of the CSH. Focusing on anthropological and sociological work on Muslim communities in South Asia, it looks at issues of caste and *Ashraafisation* among Muslims in India; the political economy of occupational groups in ‘old’ cities; and the forms and processes of mobilization to challenge or adapt to modernization. The study is based on primary and secondary sources of data collection. Apart from published material, census data and organizational literature, it draws on interviews and relies considerably on ethnographic methods of data collection such as observation

of association meetings, community functions and activities in the workplace.

Activities undertaken in 2008

Continuing the work in progress, further fieldwork conducted in the previous months examines networks of trade and social relations between producers and consumers and between the whole range of people involved in the meat industry. It also addresses issues like caste affiliation, trade rivalry, entrepreneurship, state intervention and planned social change.

Results

The results of the study were presented at the *Centre d'Etudes de l'Inde et de l'Asie de Sud*, EHESS/CNRS, Paris on 7th April, 2008 and a revised paper was presented at the European Conference on Modern Asian Studies, Manchester July 11, 2008. Field results show a disconnect between how the community sees itself – its history, its livelihood – and how the government in contrast has its own notions of hygiene, modernity and environmentalism. This has created, on one hand, fear and bitterness towards the government, and on the other, has forged solidarity and a common voice within the community. It also shows how the relocation of the workplace opens up many related issues that are usually overlooked by the State.

3.1.3 Other research

Social assertion and religious innovation: the Ravidassias, followers of Sant Niranjana Dass Ji in India and around the world

Project head: Charlene Simon, PhD student, Centre for the Study of India and South Asia (CEIAS), EHESS/ Paris, and CSH (charlene.simon@csh-delhi.com)

Funding: French-Indian Exchange Fellowship from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The objective of this research work is to go further into the analysis of new religious movements that aim at reforming the position of one *jati* in the caste hierarchy. The attempt will be to evaluate the actual capacity of a heterodox sect to succeed in the process of redefining the position of its followers in the hierarchy of

castes and, more deeply, in reforming the caste system.

The methodology adopted is based on participative observation, interviews and conversations with the main representatives of this institution as well as with visitors and *sevadars*.

Activities undertaken in 2008

In 2008, fieldwork was conducted for two weeks in Pune, where one Ravidassia temple of the Dera is located, in order to complete the data that had already been gathered earlier.

Results

The major conclusions regarding this research thesis are as follows: (1) The data collected indicate that the sect plays the role of a social regulator within the caste and enables its maintenance. (2) The Jat Sikhs' position with respect to the Ravidassia movement is very ambiguous. Disjunction is always negotiated and the benevolent tolerance of the Jat Sikhs towards the Ravidassias signifies the implicit persistence of the caste system in Punjabi society today.

3.2. Politics and Society

Coordination: Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal

The individual research projects gathered in this division have had in common, for the past five years, a focus on democracy in South Asia, which they study through a variety of approaches: historical (Lionel Baixas, Vanessa Huguet), institutional (Gilles Verniers, Sanjay Pandey), sociological (Cyril Robin, Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal). The ongoing Ph.D of Damien Krichewski, questioning relationships between the State, firms and citizens through a study of corporate social responsibility in the case of French firms in India, somewhat expands this problematic as it analyzes the relationships between democracy and market forces.

Several collective initiatives have sustained a multidisciplinary dynamics (engaging with the other divisions of the CSH) in the course of last year. The first one, in chronological order, is the seminar "Emerging issues in social science: a Franco-Indian perspective", organized by Laurent Gayer and Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal since 2007, a seminar that will continue

in 2009. The second one is a monthly reading seminar, within the CSH, meant to share with each other those texts that we find most stimulating to progress in our research on India and South Asia (3 sessions have taken place from September to December 2008). The third initiative, involving most of the members of this division as well as Bertrand Lefebvre (“Urban” division) and Zarin Ahmad (“International” division), is a series of articles analyzing the Indian parliamentary elections taking place in the Spring of 2009 from the perspective of our ongoing fieldwork, a series that will be submitted for publication to the online journal *SAMAJ*.

3.2.1. The evolution of democratic practices in South Asia

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

Project head: Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, CNRS research fellow at the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (UMR CNRS-EHESS), deputed to the CSH since September 2005 (tawalama@ehess.fr)

Funding: CSH

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 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 2008

The project began in November 2005 and is expected to finish in 2009. In 2008, a new series of in-depth interviews were conducted, various events were directly observed and more official data was collected. But the year was largely devoted to writing and editing the collective book resulting from the project that I had been coordinating (with Joël Ruet), called “Urban actors, policies and governance in Indian metropolises”, as author (one chapter), co-author (three chapters), and scientific editor. I have also devoted much time to elaborating and launching another collective project, along with Marie-Hélène Zérah and Claire Bénit-Gbaffou, on “Urban governance and democracy in India and South Africa” (on both projects, see the “Urban dynamics” division). My work on these two projects has led me to enlarge and deepen the problematic of this individual research program.

Results

I have used the collected material and data to write 2 articles, currently under publication, on the social and political stakes of the renewal of participation in Indian cities.

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

Project head: Sanjay Kumar Pandey, Associate Professor, JNU, and Academic Consultant, CSH (skpandeyjnu@gmail.com)

Funding: CSH

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This is an in-depth comparative analysis of two cases – the Naga and Mizo separatist movements - aimed at understanding the similarities and differences between their causal antecedents. The study attempts to situate these two movements in the larger context of state and identity formation in the two communities. It critically examines factors such as threat to culture and identity (real and/or perceived), neglect and discrimination, economic deprivation and relative backwardness, and the role of elites and leadership, in articulating and mediating these problems. The contribution of British administrators and missionaries in the

formation of common identity and political institutions and their role in the emergence of separatist / independence demands have also been evaluated. The specific historical circumstances, the structure of the two societies and tribal networks have been analyzed to fully understand the divergent paths taken by the two movements.

Activities undertaken in 2008

The project was started in January 2006 and is already at an advanced stage. The expected date of completion of the project is April 2009. A sample survey in the two states has been conducted to gather the opinion of the people on issues of identity, threat perceptions and to measure, establish and prioritize various factors behind the separatist demands in the two states. Five hundred and forty individuals were interviewed during the period 2006 - 2008. With the help of purposive stratified random sample I have tried to ensure the maximum representation of all relevant sections of the society.

In June 2008 I visited the British Library and later the Centre of South Asian Studies Library at Cambridge, to consult published material as well as the large collection of 'private papers' of the British officials who had served for long years in these regions during the colonial times and the missionaries who worked here. I have been awarded the Charles Wallace India Trust Visiting Fellowship 2009 to visit the University of Cambridge (21 April - 21 July 2009) in order to consult libraries and experts, and to make two presentations there. I shall submit the final report after my return.

Results

The main research findings are: (1) Politics of identity has played a significant role in the Naga and Mizo Movements. (2) Mizo identity is more crystallised while the Nagas are fragmented due to the absence of a common language and the primacy of the tribal affiliation over other dimensions of identity. This has hampered the task of consensus building over aims and objectives of the movement. (3) Religion (Christianity) is an important aspect in Mizo identity, which explains the influence of the Church on the peace process as a moderator and facilitator. Whereas, among the Nagas, individual tribal identity takes precedence over Christian identity. (4) Economic deprivation and

neglect has been a contributory but never the dominant factor behind the rise of Naga and Mizo movements.

The institutionalization of the Samajwadi Party in Uttar Pradesh

Project head: Gilles Verniers, Ph.D. student, Sciences Po, Paris (Centre for International Research and Studies - CERI), affiliated to the CSH (gilles.verniers@sciences-po.fr)

Funding: PRAG position, as Sciences Po Representative to India

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The Ph.D. dissertation raises issues pertaining to representation, electoral politics, marketization, regionalization of political power, the growth of regional actors on the national scene and the sociology of elected representatives. The Ph.D. thesis focuses primarily on the political trajectory of the Samajwadi Party in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, and analyzes the party's electoral strategies and practices, as well as the structuration of links between the party and its various electoral bases. This research draws from the existing literature on political mobilization and participation, on recent contributions to Indian political sociology and on qualitative and comparative empirical investigations.

Activities undertaken in 2008

Short fieldtrips have been undertaken in Lucknow and Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh.

Results

Interviews have been collected and the data from these interviews have been analyzed.

The role of caste identity and political parties in the political participation of slum dwellers in Delhi

Project head: Cyril Robin, Associate Researcher, CSH (cyril.robin@csh-delhi.com)

Funding: CSH

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The objective of this project is to observe the functioning of political parties at the micro-local urban level, in slums, and to understand

how slum dwellers use political participation to get access to private and public urban resources.

The research project is based on quantitative and qualitative methods, and relies mostly on interviews of government officials, slum dwellers and political actors.

Activities undertaken in 2008

The project started in October 2007 and is expected to be complete in December 2011. Exploratory fieldwork was done during the months of February, March, April and September 2008 in Sanjay Colony and V.P. Singh J.-J. clusters.

Results

The result of the first phase of the work was the building of a database on the basis of the quantitative survey done during exploratory fieldwork.

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

Project head: Lionel Baixas, PhD student (BCRD), Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI)/Sciences-Po Paris, and CSH (lionel.baixas@csh-delhi.com)

Funding: CSH; BCRD

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. By focusing on the interactions between socio-political dynamics and institutional structures both at the macro and micro levels, and by gathering and cross-referencing different types of sources (archives, memoirs, the press and secondary works), this study intends to reassess the definition, the divergences and the similarities of the Indian and Pakistani political regimes.

Activities undertaken in 2008

The project period is from October 2004 to October 2009. In 2008, two fieldwork missions were undertaken in Indian Punjab, one dedicated to the gathering of data regarding the third part of my thesis and the other for the study of a

collective mobilization by some Sikhs against a particular sect. The rest of the year was mainly devoted to the writing of the introduction and the first part of my thesis.

Results

Though the study remains yet to be concluded, it seems that its core hypothesis will be validated. The second fieldwork study in Punjab led to a paper presented at *SAMAJ*'s first international seminar in Paris, which was published subsequently.

3.2.2. Other research

CSR in French multinational companies operating in India

Project head: Damien Krichewsky, PhD student at the Centre de Sociologie des Organisations (Sciences-Po Paris, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), affiliated to the CSH (d.krichewsky@cso.cnrs.fr)

Funding: Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques; CSH

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

In the context of a changing Indian corporate capitalism, this research looks at the role of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and other forms of social and environmental regulation of companies in the construction of the relationships between private companies, the State and society. This research is carried out at three levels: macro (study of Indian capitalism, evolution and regulation of social and environmental externalities of business, evolutions of CSR strategies and practices in India), meso (CSR in the cement sector), and micro (in-depth case studies on the role of CSR in the social systems company-stakeholders: one French and one Indian cement company, 4 plants). The theoretical and methodological framework of this research is based on sociology, political economy, political sciences and law.

Activities undertaken in 2008

The research was started in November 2006 and will be completed in September 2010. In 2008, fieldwork was conducted in Himachal Pradesh (February, April), Chhattisgarh (May, November-December), Paris (September), Bangalore (November), and Delhi (throughout 2008). Several intermediary monographs were

written and studies were submitted to Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd. and Vossloh-Cogifer in April and June respectively.

Results

Research findings have been shared in the course of presentations in seminars, like the CSH monthly seminar (May 2008), and the annual meetings of the French Councilors for Foreign Trade (October 2008). Research papers have been submitted for *Dictionary of Contemporary India*, *French Review for Socio-Economics*, *La vie des idées*. Five economic reviews have been carried out for the Association France-Union Indienne (AFUI).

The political uses of the Indian past: Muslim dynasties as seen by Hindu nationalists

Project head: Vanessa Huguet, Ph.D student at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, and Visiting Research student at the CSH from January to March 2008 (vanessa_huguet@hotmail.com)

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Communalism, a word coined to characterise the clashes between the Hindu and Muslim communities in India, has become an anachronism “that consists of projecting the opposing ideologies of religious communities on to history, the consequences of which have so tragically marked modern history” (Gaborieau 1994). This project analyzes this phenomenon, to a large extent built on by the Hindu nationalist organizations, and aims at defining an explanatory model for the movement, which functions at three levels:

- A communalist basis put in place in the 19th century;
- Nationalist ideologies constructed in response to external threats;
- Ideologies activated by the manipulation of symbols, in order to serve electoral or economic interests. These are precisely the kinds of manipulations – of symbols tied to civilization and religion, based on an older communalist tendency –, which we would like to study here.

Activities undertaken in 2008

Within the framework of a PhD in contemporary history at the EHESS, CEIAS, my presence in New-Delhi and at the CSH was aimed to search for material in the Indian capital’s libraries and in Hindu nationalist organizations. I have also been able to use the resources of the CSH library and benefited from interactions with political scientists in the team (L. Gayer, S. Tawa Lama-Rewal)

Results

The main theme of the Hindu communalist discourse, that all the other themes just reinforce, is the fundamentally alien nature of Muslims in India. In the context of the trauma caused by the partition, Muslims are regarded by Hindu nationalist organizations as non native, imperialistic, non-integrated and alien to an allegedly Indian way of thinking, which includes, among other things, non-violence.

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

Project coordinators: Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, CSH Research Fellow/French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) (tawalama@ehess.fr); Laurent Gayer, CSH Research Fellow/CURAPP-CNRS, Paris (laurent.gayer@gmail.com)

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 sessions organized in 2008 focused on three themes:

- (Post-)colonial studies (with Dr. Romain Bertrand, Senior research fellow at the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, and Tanika Sarkar, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University) ;
- The gendered theories of collective action (with Olivier Fillieule, Professor, University of Lausanne and Urvashi Butalia, writer and publisher, co-founder of the publishing house Kali for Women).
- New perspectives on political participation (with Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, CSH, and Niraja Gopal Jayal, Director of the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University)

This research seminar, that contributes to increasing the visibility of the CSH vis-à-vis both French and Indian scholars, will continue in 2009 with a new series of dialogues focusing, among other themes, on (i) public policy analysis and (ii) the socio-history of the state, in France and India.

3.3 Economic reforms and sustainable development

Coordination: Loraine Kennedy

2008 saw the start of two large collaborative projects in the Economics Division: the Palanpur Revisit Study with the London School of Economics and the comparative study of India's Special Economic Zones, coordinated with the Centre for Policy Research, Delhi, and Hunter College, New York, funded with a grant from the Ford Foundation, New Delhi. For both of these fieldwork-intensive projects, programmed to run until 2010, CSH is the key coordinating institution.

Research continued on several on-going projects. One highlight was the international seminar on the implementation and impacts of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (cf. 3.3.1), co-organized by the Institute of Human Development, and co-sponsored by the India International Centre. This seminar brought together policy-makers, practitioners and academics with a view to critically analyse the implementation of this major policy initiative.

The departure mid-year of Rongili Biswas led to the winding down of the project on "Lobbying, Economic Disbursement and Redistributive Politics", but not without having produced some important results. These were published in an article in *International Review of Economics & Finance*, as well as in a *CSH Occasional Paper* (cf. 3.3.2).

Carine Sebi's fellowship ended in August, following a productive year in which she extended her doctoral research in the management of common pool resources, using experimental economics, to an empirical project based in India's central Himalayan region (cf. 3.3.2). This innovative project, conducted in collaboration with researchers at ISI and IIT, will continue in 2009. A new doctoral fellow, Dalal Benbabaali, from the University of Paris X, arrived in November with a project on "Migration, economic transition and dominance in Andhra Pradesh" (3.3.3).

The groundwork for two other projects, which will begin in early 2009, was also laid this year: the SHIVA project on water management in a river basin in Southern India, which has been awarded funding under the French national research council (ANR), and a study of changing consumption practices in India's large cities, to be conducted in collaboration with researchers at several Delhi-based research institutions (ISI, IIT, JNU) and INRA in France.

In all, there are eight projects in the Economics Division, grouped under three interdisciplinary themes: (1) Economic growth, inequalities and poverty in India; (2) New perspectives in theoretical and applied economics; (3) Reforms, regional economies and evolving federal governance.

The members of the Economics Division continue to invest time and energy in training and supervising students. In 2008, we welcomed ten Masters and PhD students, as well as four interns from Ecole Polytechnique, two of whom received an award for "best thesis".

3.3.1. Economic growth, inequalities and poverty in India

Estimating the impact of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Project head: Himanshu, Lecturer at JNU, CSH Post-doctoral Fellow (part-time) at CSH (himanshu@csh-delhi.com)

Other participants: Abhiroop Mukhopadhyay, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Delhi, Nicolas Gravel, Univ. of the Mediterranean & IDEP-GREQAM (nicolas.gravel@univmed.fr)

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, guarantees to every rural household in selected districts 100 days of unskilled work per year, paid with a minimum wage. In 2008 it was extended to all districts of the country, after an initial trial period in 2006 involving 200 of the country's poorest districts.

The 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 the 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 because they resemble the other two as closely as possible.

Activities undertaken in 2008

The project was launched in the spring of 2006, and the conception and test-piloting of the questionnaire, as well as the selection of villages, were completed in that same year. A second round of investigations took place in 2007, and analysis of the collected data has started. One more round of data collection and validation took place in November 2008. Preliminary results were presented at a workshop at GREQAM, Marseilles and at the international seminar organized by CSH and IHD (cf. infra). The final report of the research will be available in 2009.

An international seminar, "NREGS in India: Impacts and Implementation Experiences" was organized on 16 & 17 September in collaboration with the Institute of Human Development, and co-sponsored by the India International Centre, New Delhi. The seminar was attended by policy makers and academicians, from India and abroad, including

the Minister and Secretary for the Ministry of Rural Development and members of the Planning Commission and the Central Employment Guarantee Council. A selection of papers is being prepared for publication.

Palanpur: A Perspective from Six Decades of Economic Development in a North Indian Village

Project Head: Himanshu, Lecturer at JNU, CSH Post-doctoral Fellow (part-time) at CSH (himanshu@csh-delhi.com)

Other participants: Nicolas Stern, London School of Economics; Abhiroop Mukhopadhyay, Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi; Peter Lanjouw, Research Manager, World Bank, Washington DC; Ashish Tyagi, Master Student, JNU; Sangeeta M, doctoral student, JNU; Loïc Watine and Florian Bersier, Interns from Ecole Polytechnique, Paris.

Funding: London School of Economics and CSH

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

A key element of recent debates on economic development in India and beyond focuses on the meaning and attainability of inclusive economic growth. India's significant participation in the rapidly evolving global economy provides an essential backdrop against which to examine the transition from a reliance on agriculture towards a more diversified economy.

The Palanpur study occupies a fairly unique place in development literature. The village of Palanpur, in Moradabad District, Uttar Pradesh, has been the subject of regular study by economists since the late 1950s. Significant analysis has been carried out on detailed field level data collected in previous studies. However, the current data stops at 1993 and the last 15 years have been of great importance for both growth and changing structures of poverty and inequality in India. The current study offers an important opportunity to examine these questions anew, at a very detailed, micro-level by returning to Palanpur and undertaking a resurvey, in a way that maximizes comparability with data collected in earlier rounds. The research outputs of the study will characterize: a) social and economic change in the village as a whole, and amongst different groups, considering a variety of different dimensions of

standard of living; b) drivers of growth and change including inclusion, empowerment, and distribution; and c) their implications for policy development.

Activities undertaken in 2008

The current round, which is the sixth survey of Palanpur, pursues questions pertaining to the income, standard of living and activities of different groups and individuals of the village. The fieldwork model involves prolonged stays in Palanpur, extensive cross-checking of responses, and extensive open-ended interviews and discussions with villagers. The research team includes Indian students and field investigators, as well as two student interns from Ecole Polytechnique. The survey team has been based in the village since May 2008. Apart from canvassing questionnaires, the team is also using diary method and interviews to collect information on various aspects of the village economy. So far, three rounds of data collection have been completed and two rounds of data have been entered and cleaned.

Social heterogeneity, growth and distributive conflicts

Project head: Basudeb Chaudhuri, CSH (basudeb.chaudhuri@csh-delhi.com); Velayoudom Marimoutou, Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP), GREQAM - University of the Mediterranean

Other participants: Hélène Chevrou-Sévérac, IEMS, HEC Lausanne; Sabyasachi Kar, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi; Mohammed Hazem, GREQAM - University of the Mediterranean

Funding: CSH, IFP and PACA which has funded the project via GREQAM.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This project is the sequel and expansion of the earlier project proposed in 2007, initially entitled “Growth and Convergence Clubs in Indian States, 1965-2002”.

Among the large developing and transitional economies, the political and geographic structure of India makes it one of the most interesting cases to test the convergence/divergence problem in growth theory and its applications. Theories of growth

have tried to verify certain predictions, such as the one that less developed regions or countries will “catch up” with the more developed ones (through faster capital accumulation). In this “convergence” debate, empirical evidence points to “divergence” in the growth path among Indian states.

The empirical method employed in this project underscores non-linearities and multiple equilibria in the different trajectories of growth among Indian states. The notion of convergence 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.

In this project, we would present a body of arguments and analyses in order to explain growth and disparity in major states and identify the most important factors for such an evolution. For instance, we would examine the impact of political and social institutions and that of the federal structure on economic development. This would help us to test two important hypotheses: whether political and economic competition among Indian states and among various socio-economic groups are the principal driving forces of spatial polarization; and secondly, whether economic liberalization in India reinforces economic and social disparities.

Results

Using GUIDE methodology, which is part of the regression tree method and helps an endogenous classification of the states into ‘clubs’, three groups of states can be discerned: rich, poor, and a group ‘in transition’. Convergences and similar evolutions can be found within the same clubs. These dynamics are important in the context of understanding the role of initial conditions and the critical threshold of certain variables (like the initial output at the beginning of the period under scrutiny). Analysis of multiple equilibria (at the level of different developments) is, therefore, facilitated.

3.3.2. New perspectives in theoretical and applied economics

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

Project head: Rongili Biswas, Post-doctoral Fellow, CSH, (rongilibiswas@hotmail.com)

Other participants: Velayudom Marimoutou, Director, French Institute of Pondicherry; Nicolas Gravel, Professor, University of Mediterranean and GREQAM; Sugata Marjit, Professor and Director, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This project, which started in 2007, covers three broad research themes: i) Political lobbying and its impact on economic disbursements from the centre to the states; ii) Redistributive politics in the Indian context; and iii) Wealth stratification and stable jurisdiction formation.

Under the first theme, several political variables constructed to explain financial disbursements between the centre and the states under the ‘discretionary head’. Using panel data for 18 years and after going through sufficient econometric refinements, it was shown that political variables help explain economic disbursements in a quasi-federal democracy like India.

Research under the second theme undertook to show how a populist incumbent government can stay in power for a long time by pursuing an intelligent redistributive strategy between two sectors of the economy, urban and rural, without giving attention to economic growth. With the help of a standard probabilistic voting model, it was shown that a political cycle in the distributive variable might generate through this and this low-level equilibrium situation might continue to exist.

The third research theme, developed with N. Gravel, is based on a theoretical paper (Gravel and Thoron 2007). It uses a Tiebout type model where households choose their residence jurisdiction and affect the bundle of public goods and taxes by “voting with their feet”. In the model developed here, we consider two kinds of government, Rawlsian and Utilitarian, and show that the only stable jurisdiction that the Rawlsian government will allow to stay is the (trivial) structure in which all households live in the same grand jurisdiction. However, an interesting result is that the utilitarian government can find an optimal redistributive policy and through this can allow for jurisdiction structure other than the trivial one.

Activities undertaken in 2008

Results of the research carried out under the first theme were published in an Occasional Paper of CSH titled: Fiscal Federalism, State Lobbying and Discretionary Finance in India. Under the second theme, a paper titled ‘Distributive Manipulations and Political Stability: A Theoretical Analysis’ was published in *International Review of Economics and Finance* (co-written with S. Marjit). 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

Project Head: Carine Sebi, PhD student, CSH, till June 2008; presently post-doctoral fellow at the Université de Grenoble (carine.sebi@gmail.com)

Other participants: E. Somanathan, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi ; E. Theophilus, CISED, Bangalore; Sujoy Chakravorty, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

Institutional collaboration: Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi

Funding: CSH and Indian Statistical Institute

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

In continuation of work undertaken in 2007, this project deals with the management of common pool resources. After conducting a literature review on cooperative systems in India, more precisely in Central Himalaya, field-based experimental project was crafted and is on-going.

Arising partly out of the study of social capital, the idea of trust as a basis for fostering transactions, and therefore, economic development, has also found its way into the economics literature, although some economists remain sceptical of its value. This research team argues that there is, in fact, a non-trivial concept at the core of the notion of social capital. Their work proposes a definition of social capital by modelling an activity as a public goods game, following Sethi and Somanathan (2007). A natural hypothesis is that success in coordinating on the efficient equilibrium in any one game with Pareto-ranked equilibria, raises a group’s

chances of coordinating on the efficient equilibria in the other games that it plays. We define this to be the Social Capital Hypothesis. The presence of spillovers of trust from one domain to another in any given society, if they are strong enough, will induce cooperation to be either achieved across all domains, or to fail in all domains.

A survey of 30 villages was conducted to determine which ones are working well in terms of cooperation and why, in the perception of the villagers themselves. On the basis of a carefully designed questionnaire on cooperation in natural resource management (forestry, agriculture and harvesting systems etc.) and about public good efficiency, a sample of 20 villages were selected and ranked by level of cooperation. The second test was experimental, and emulated a situation in which a group/family must make a decision about the contribution in rupees to a common pool, or public good (bridge, school). We expect to find that contributions in the public goods game are positively related to the general level of cooperation.

Activities undertaken in 2008

In April-June 2008, fieldwork was undertaken to collect data from 24 villages in the Gori river valley in the state of Uttarakhand. Experimental protocol tests were conducted on 2 villages in May and 20 experiences were implemented in July. The collected data was analyzed in July-August, and the preliminary findings were presented at a conference organized by the EUDN in November in Paris. Several publications are being prepared, including a chapter by C. Sebi for an edited volume, "Efficiency and cooperation systems in Central Himalayas", and a CSH Occasional Paper (with S. Chakravarty, E. Somanathan, E. Theophilus) titled "Does Social capital exist: a definition and a test".

3.3.3. Reforms, regional economies and evolving federal governance

The political economy of state-level reforms

Project head: Loraine Kennedy, CSH Senior Research Fellow

Other participants: Diego Anton Zamuner, Masters student, SciencesPo-Paris; Divya Leducq, PhD scholar, University of Lille 2; Shubha Gargava, doctoral student, JNU

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Most studies of India's economic reforms tend to focus on national level policy decisions, suggesting implicitly that states are less critical agents in this process. The starting point for this project, on the contrary, is that India's states hold the key to reforms, both their content and sequencing. States enjoy enhanced policy autonomy as a result of the profound political and economic transformations of the last 20 years, and have at their disposal a range of instruments. Some state governments are developing their own strategies for growth and development, although they often deploy similar approaches thereby increasing interstate competition for new investments.

The objective of this research project is to document how different states have responded to the reform agenda, and more liberalized federal governance generally, and to explain these variations using a regional political economy approach. The analysis is based on secondary data and in-depth studies of selected states, over a 10-15 years time period, in order to observe successive governments. Beyond strict economic reforms, the broader aim is to analyze the manner in which reforms are articulated with a growth strategy and more broadly with a development strategy. Questions guiding the research include: What scope is there for states to simultaneously provide a competitive investment climate and pursue a policy of social redistribution? How responsive are state governments to social movements, in particular to those that engage with specific policies?

Activities undertaken in 2008

Starting in mid-2008, a number of existing interstate comparative studies were collected and reviewed, and the states for in-depth study were selected. Policy documents and secondary data for these states are being compiled. Field studies were conducted in Kerala and Haryana, involving interviews with policy-makers, political elites and other key actors.

Migration, economic transition and dominance in Andhra Pradesh: a study of a dominant caste's social and spatial mobility in the era of reforms

Project head: Dalal Benbabaali, PhD student, CSH (dalal.benbabaali@csh-delhi.com)

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This project is part of a PhD research in geography, which covers a larger period and a broader topic than the reforms, but which puts a special emphasis on them. This research on the migration and upward mobility of the Kammas from Andhra Pradesh highlights the territorial dimension of caste dominance, which manifests itself on different scales, in rural as well as in urban areas. Kammas' socio-professional mobility is also analyzed in the context of the transition observed in Andhra Pradesh from an economy dominated by agriculture to a service-oriented economy. Kammas' socio-spatial trajectory follows this evolution, since the members of this agrarian caste have diversified their activities while migrating to the cities. Though this phenomenon is not new, it has intensified since the implementation of economic reforms in Andhra Pradesh by the Telugu Desam Party, in which Kammas occupy the key positions.

Between 1995 and 2004, Chandrababu Naidu's regime tried to create an attractive environment for investors. As a new entrepreneurial class, Kammas are not only active agents of the liberalization process in Andhra Pradesh, but they seem to be also its main beneficiaries. One of the objectives of the research is to ascertain whether they benefitted from political backing and from a privileged access to information through caste favoritism. The project also aims at assessing the perception of the reforms by other social groups, not only in urban but also in rural areas, especially by studying the evolution of subsidies in the agricultural sector.

Activities undertaken in 2008

Different aspects of the thesis have been presented in the form of conference papers or articles. One forthcoming article in *Purusartha*, EHESS editions, is "Between the delta villages and HITEC City: socio-spatial mobility of the Kammas from Andhra Pradesh", as well as two contributions (social mobility and Andhra Pradesh) for the *Dictionnaire de l'Inde contemporaine*, Armand Colin. The concept of dominant caste in urban areas has also been analyzed in a conference paper for the AJEI seminar, which took place in Paris on 19th November.

Comparative Study of the Implementation of India's Special Economic Zone Policy

Project coordinators: Loraine Kennedy, CSH Senior Research Fellow; Rob Jenkins, Professor, Hunter College, City University of New York, USA; Partha Mukhopadhyay, Senior Faculty, Centre for Policy Research, Delhi

Project participants at CSH: Cyril Robin, post-doctoral fellow.

Other project participants: Anjali Mody, independent researcher, Delhi; M. Vijayabaskar, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai; Partha Sarathi Banerjee, independent researcher, Kolkata; Rohit Mujumdar, Benita Menezes, Anirudh Paul, Kamla Vidyanidhi Institute for Architecture and Environmental Studies, Mumbai, and members of the Collective Research Initiatives Trust; Manshi Asher, independent researcher, Himachal Pradesh; K. Srinivasulu, Osmania University, Hyderabad; N. Sridharan, School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi; Solano Da Silva, independent researcher, Goa.

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

India's policy of promoting Special Economic Zones – which seeks to increase foreign investment, trade, job-creation, and infrastructure development – is situated within the wider context of economic reform process. It has brought to the fore and engages with one of the major challenges facing India's ruling elites: how to realize a peaceful transition from a largely rural-based economy to an emerging industrial power. Though growth reached eight percent and above during the first decade of the new century, it has not led to corresponding rates of job-creation, and regional and social inequalities have increased.

India's Special Economic Zone Act 2005 has catalyzed an enormous response from private-sector developers and state government officials eager to attract investment to their respective states. More than 550 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been approved since the Act's provisions came into force in 2006. But this policy – both its substantive provisions and its actual implementation in the form of concrete projects – has spurred other reactions as well, notably immense protest action in the immediate vicinity of some proposed SEZs, and more

diffuse opposition to the idea of SEZs in the wider public discussion

This project, involving the study of the SEZ policy process in 12 states, consists of two main research themes. The first concerns the establishment of SEZs, particularly the nature and composition of movements that arise in opposition to specific SEZs, and the responses of state agencies and other elements of the wider political system such as political parties, elected politicians, and non-governmental organizations. The second centres upon how SEZs will be governed, their links to wider processes of urban restructuring, and the uncertainties concerning the relationship between SEZs and the many overlapping jurisdictions within which they are situated.

Activities undertaken in 2008

An exploratory workshop was held at the IIC in April 2008, which brought together scholars working on SEZs and related themes, such as land acquisition, relocation and rehabilitation, etc. The research proposal was then finalized and submitted. It was awarded funding from the Ford Foundation in July, for a 2-year period. By November, the partners were finalized and the first phase of research begun. The project is being coordinated by the CSH in collaboration with the Centre for Policy Research, Delhi.

3.4. Urban Dynamics

Coordination: Marie-Hélène Zérah (September 2007- July 2008) and Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal

In July 2008 the departure of Marie - Hélène Zérah, who had taken over the coordination of the "Urban Dynamics" division at the end of August 2007, caused a change in the coordination, as Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, already with the CSH, took over the charge. This change, however, did not affect the orientation of research programs that continue to focus on urban governance and policies as well as on urban services. The transition was smooth as the two researchers initiated (in collaboration with C. Bénit-Gbaffou, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg) a new, comparative program on democracy and urban governance in metropolitan cities of India and South-Africa. This international and multidisciplinary program reinforces the engagement of urban studies at the CSH with comparative perspectives – an engagement

already underway with the "Social Exclusion, Territories and Urban Policies" (SETUP) research project, funded by the French National Agency for Research (ANR), and focussing on a comparison between India and Brazil.

These two collective programs share an interest in the transformation of large cities, especially Delhi and Mumbai. The CSH continues to develop a genuine expertise on the metropolis of Delhi, drawing on data accumulated over the past fifteen years, including the setting up of a Geographic Information System. Knowledge on Mumbai is being consolidated as the city is being studied in three programs (moreover the three trainees in the Urban dynamics department this year worked on Mumbai).

Urban studies continue to attract students and Ph. D candidates, thus reinforcing the role of the CSH in research training. In 2008, Rémi de Bercegol started a doctoral research on the impact of decentralization in the small towns of Uttar Pradesh, paving the way for a new area of research on urban sub-centres.

This research also opens up new avenues for collaboration with the Laboratoire Techniques, Territoires, Sociétés (UMR CNRS-Ecole des Ponts-Université Paris Est) in addition to already strong collaborations with the Centre for Studies in India and South Asia (UMR-EHESS CNRS), the Institute of Research for Development (IRD) and the Department of Geography, University of Rouen. Regarding Indian institutions, new collaborations have been initiated with the Department of Political Science at the University of Mumbai and the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences in Kolkata.

Finally, 2008 saw the organization of two international workshops under the SETUP program and the visit of the Indian team to Brazil. Workshops, seminars and publications reflect the progress of projects with conference papers and research reports in the case of ongoing projects, and with articles in refereed journals and chapters in books for projects in the phase of conclusion.

3.4.1. Urban policies and governance

Urban policies, territories and social exclusion: a comparison between India and Brazil (SETUP project)

Project coordinators: Marie-Caroline Saglio-Yatzimirsky, Associate Professor, National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilisation (INALCO, Paris) & Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (CEIAS, Paris) (marieyat@hotmail.com) and Frédéric Landy, Professor, University of Paris X-Nanterre, GECKO (frederic.landy@wanadoo.fr)

Other participants: about 15 French, Indian and Brazilian research scholars from various institutions, including (for the research in India): Véronique Dupont, Research Fellow at the Institute of Research for Development (IRD); Marie-Hélène Zérah, Research Fellow at IRD deputed to the CSH from July 2005 to July 2008; Marie-Charlotte Belle, doctoral student at the University of Paris 4; Emmanuel Bon, associated researcher to CEIAS; Nicolas Bautes, Reader at the University of Caen; Pierre Chapelet, doctoral student at the University of Rouen, affiliated to the CSH from October 2007 to January 2008; Usha Ramanathan, Honorary Fellow, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies; Krishna Tiwari, Bombay Natural History Society; Damien Vaquier, Master student at the University of Clermont-Ferrand; Marion Pollet, Master student at the University of Paris X-Nanterre.

Institutional partnership: 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, the proliferation of slums or *favelas*, urban fragmentation, rapid and contrasted peri-urbanization and threats to the ecology. Public actors try to solve these problems through housing, rehabilitation or conservation programmes. Our hypothesis is that these policies induce comparable social and spatial changes, which raise similar questions. For instance, is social exclusion increasing? Are new conflicts emerging between spaces (centre/periphery) and between sectors (housing/'natural' resources)?

Two topics constitute the core of the project: (i) poor urban areas in the context of social exclusion, urban splintering and globalization;

(ii) social pressure on environment. These issues are addressed through case studies in Mumbai, Delhi, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and by examining two sets of policies: those regarding slums; and the ones regarding the conservation of peri-urban forests. Three approaches, namely territorial, socio-political and legal, are combined.

Activities undertaken in 2008

A second phase of fieldwork was carried out in 2008. In Delhi, the surveys conducted include: in-depth interviews with families from demolished slums who were excluded from the resettlement programmes; interviews in public institutions and NGOs in order to better appraise the role of institutional actors and the civil society in the conception and implementation of slum policies, or reactions and protests to the latter. In Mumbai, the investigations in Sanjay Gandhi National Park were completed by a household survey in slums on the fringes of the park and in rehabilitation sites, and by a study of the relationships between the slum dwellers and the tribal population (Adivasi). A second set of observations focussed on more centrally located slums in the city and was completed by an ethnographic study.

The year 2008 was also marked by field visits in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo of the researchers working in India. This programme was organized by the SETUP members working in Brazil, and generated fruitful exchanges in view of the Indo-Brazil comparison.

Results

The preliminary findings of the research conducted in India were presented in an international workshop held in Delhi at the India International Centre on 31 January and 1 February 2008, in partnership with the team of the CITADAIN project on "Globalisation, Urban Development and Adjustment of Law", in order to promote scientific exchanges with this team.

An international comparative perspective between Indian and Brazilian metropolises was initiated during the international SETUP conference organized in Brazil at the University of São Paulo on 27 and 29 August 2008.

In addition to all the papers presented, a large set of maps was produced. The outputs of the project are uploaded on the internet site of SETUP (<http://setup.csh-delhi.com>).

Democracy and governance in India and South Africa: a comparative study of the role of political participation in the governance of megacities

Project coordinators: Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, Research Fellow, Centre of Indian and South Asian Studies (CNRS-EHESS), deputed to the CSH since September 2005 (tawalama@ehess.fr); Marie-Hélène Zérah, Research Fellow, Institute of Research for Development (IRD), deputed to the CSH from July 2005 to July 2008 (zerah@ird.fr); Claire Bénit-Gbaffou, Senior Lecturer, School of Architecture and Planning, Wits University, Johannesburg (claire.benit-gbaffou@wits.ac.za)

Other participants:

1. "India" team

Zarin Ahmad, Post-doctoral fellow at CSH
Zainab Bawa, Ph D student, Centre for the Study of Culture and Society, Bangalore
Sumona Bandhyopadhyay, Reader in Geography, University of Calcutta
Naveen Chander, Ph D student, Delhi University
Keya Dasgupta, Research Fellow, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata
Sohel Firdos, Assistant Professor, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata
Djallal Heuzé, Research Fellow, Centre of Indian and South Asian Studies (CNRS-EHESS)
Lorraine Kennedy, Research Fellow, Centre of Indian and South Asian Studies (CNRS-EHESS), deputed to CSH since September 2007
Aruna Pendse, Reader in Political Sciences, University of Mumbai
Venkat Ramaswamy, independant researcher, Kolkata
Cyril Robin, Post-doctoral fellow at CSH.
Awadhendra Sharan, Research Fellow, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi

2. "South Africa" team

Vincent Darracq, Ph D student at Institute of Political Studies, Bordeaux
Charlotte Lemanski, Human Geography Lecturer, University College London
Boitumelo Matlala, Master student, Wits University, Johannesburg
Laurence Piper, Professor, School of Politics, University of Kwazulu Natal, Pietermaritzburg
Margot Rubin, Ph D student, Wits University, Johannesburg

Luke Sinwell, Ph D student, Wits University, Johannesburg.

Funding:

In India: CSH and IRD (*Direction à l'Information et à la Communication*)

In South Africa: CORUS program (IRD), "The voice of the poor in urban governance", coordinated by Claire Bénit-Gbaffou

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This research program questions the tensions between three phenomena which have been observed worldwide in the past decade, in the specific context of two emerging countries, India and South Africa: Firstly, globalization translates into a restructuration of big cities worldwide. Secondly, the government of cities is today typically fragmented between a multiplicity of actors, a phenomenon captured by the notion of "urban governance". Thirdly, democracy is being reinvented at the local level, and particularly in cities.

Our objective is to observe how political participation (in its various forms, conventional or not, institutionalized or not) has an impact on the current reshaping of cities. Through the study of a series of mobilizations, we aim to identify the modes of operation of the democratic principle (i.e. the actual forms of democratic control, accountability and legitimacy) in the governance of six Indian and South African cities (Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata; Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town).

Research will be organized around four themes: (i) the loci of decision-making in urban governance; (ii) the representative dimension of local democracy; (iii) participative procedures; and (iv) extra-institutional modes of participation.

The project is deeply empirical: it proceeds through a series of case studies focusing on various modes of participation, and on a number of urban projects which have evoked a mobilization of urban dwellers. Yet the project also involves a strong engagement with theory, through comparative literature reviews, meant to highlight how different national contexts (i.e. specific historical, political and social situations) shape theoretical discussions of universally used concepts.

Activities undertaken in 2008

The project was started in November 2007 and is scheduled to be completed in December 2011.

- Three one-day workshops have taken place, in order to build and organize the work of the three India teams: Delhi (January), Mumbai (February), Kolkata (October)
- In February 2008, Marie-Hélène Zérah went to Johannesburg (for the concluding seminar of the project on “Democratic transformations in emerging countries”). She could on this occasion meet several participants of the CORUS program, coordinated by Claire Bénit-Gbaffou.
- Nine exploratory studies, three papers reviewing urban protests in the Indian cities and five literature reviews have been produced during this first year of the project.

Results

The work of this first year concluded with a workshop (Mumbai University, 12-14 January 2009) involving the whole team: 20 papers were then presented and discussed, and 5 thematic teams were formed. These teams will start the comparative work in 2009.

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 from July 2005 till July 2008 (zerah@ird.fr)

Other participants: Pierre Leboucher, 2nd year engineering student, ENTPE (Ecole Nationale des Travaux Publics de l’Etat), internship in Mumbai from April till August 2008

Institutional collaborations: IRD’s research unit “Urban Local Development. Dynamics and Regulation”

Funding: IRD (Institute of Research for Development)

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

The main purpose of this research project, started in 2005 and completed in 2008, was 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 the ongoing reforms of the public sector. The starting point was the existing diversity of

transformations according to sectors as well as the local political context. The project first examined the diversity of reforms (unbundling of public monopolies, introduction of private sector, and participation of civil society), the implementation of new modalities of service delivery and their impact on access to services. The analysis was situated in the context of the urban reforms envisaged by the Central and the State governments. Lastly it aimed at assessing how these new forms of urban governance, by contributing to the emergence of a hybrid model of service delivery, participate in the reshaping of the relationships between States and Urban Local Bodies and enable urban local bodies to drive their own economic development.

Activities undertaken in 2008

Two last fieldwork studies were completed in 2008. The first one concerned the ongoing reforms in the water sector and focused on the relationship between governance, politics and citizenship. The second one was mostly carried out during the internship of P. Leboucher and dealt with the assessment of four different infrastructure projects in Mumbai.

Results

The results of the fieldwork on water are being published as a chapter in a collective book. A research report by P. Leboucher presents the results of the second fieldwork and some of the results will be used in later publications.

The main results demonstrate that the municipal programmes are not well regulated and are not used as a tool to set up new institutions, such as an effective project cell. Regarding large infrastructure projects, the research finds the typical lacunae of public-private partnerships, partly due to the lack of credible commitment of both partners. Nevertheless, it identifies the inability to create consensus before the start of the project as the main hurdle leading to considerable protests, expressed either through political mediation or through resorting to the courts.

Impact of decentralization on basic urban services in small towns

Project head: Rémi de Bercegol, PhD student, LATTs (Laboratoire Techniques, Territoires, Société), Université Paris Est; Scientific

Secretary, CSH (remi.debercegol@csh-delhi.com)

Institutional Collaboration: Université Paris Est

Funding: CSH

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

This program is a Ph. D research, aiming to assess the impact of decentralization in small Indian towns, especially regarding improvement of basic public services like water, sanitation, roads and street lighting. Various studies have dealt with these issues in rural areas and in large metropolises, but little interest has been shown in the same issues in smaller urban settlements. Yet more than half of the urban population in India lives in these towns.

Hence, it is the objective of this research project to fill that gap by giving small towns the attention they deserve. For that, a sample survey of the basic urban services is to be conducted in a few selected towns of eastern Uttar Pradesh comprising around 20,000 inhabitants. The choice of size is justified by the principal focus which questions the suitability of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) for smaller urban settlements: not yet fully “urban”, yet not completely “rural”, between tradition and modernity, these small towns appear to be the ideal field for the analysis of the (non) effects of reforms.

Activities undertaken in 2008

As a first step, three towns were selected and studied in 2008 (second semester). In each town qualitative and quantitative interviews were conducted with users, politicians and officials. For 2009, it is planned to extend this sample to four other towns.

Results

The preliminary results of the study under way show a lack of resources (human more than financial); problems of accountability and corruption; and a differentiation of effective service delivery in the town depending on historical, social, institutional and technical factors.

3.4.2. Studies on Delhi

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

Project head: Bertrand Lefebvre, PhD student at the University of Rouen, affiliated to CSH (bertrand.lefebvre@csh-delhi.com)

Other participants: Pierre Chapelet and Olivier Telle, PhD students, University of Rouen

Institutional collaborations: University of Rouen

Funding: University of Rouen

Research questions, scientific objectives and methodology

Following the 1991 economic reforms, the Indian healthcare system is undergoing major changes – including the continuous decrease of public health investments, the implementation of new laws regarding intellectual property (ADPIC-TRIPS agreements), a growing middle-class asking for upgraded health services, the increase of foreign direct investment in healthcare industry. This renewed context leads all actors to rethink their 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 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: pharmaceutical industry (Pierre Chapelet) and corporate hospitals (Bertrand Lefebvre). The Delhi Metropolitan Area provides a relevant case study for this research. The methodology applied combines the use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) and field surveys. It further applies the Diffusion Theories in order to analyze the access to medicines and the emergence of new private nursing homes in different categories of space (urban, peri-urban and rural).

Activities undertaken in 2008

We built a database on hospitals located in Delhi metropolitan area. Interviews have been conducted with hospital managers in Delhi. In the frame of his Ph.D, Olivier Telle has built new layers of information (property tax) to be added to the GIS.

Results

Several articles and book chapters related to this project are due to be published in 2009.

3.5. Other Research

11th AJEI (Association des Jeunes Études Indiennes) Workshop of Young Researchers in Social Sciences on the theme: “Natural Environments and Societies. Practice, Governance and Transformation of Nature in South Asia”

Organizers:

François-Xavier Échappé, PhD student in Geography, CEIAS-EHESS (Paris); Nicolas Lainé, PhD student in Social Anthropology, CEIAS-EHESS (Paris)

Participants:

Emilie Arrago-Boruah, PhD student in Anthropology, LAHIC-EHESS (Paris); Lionel Baixas, PhD student (BAR), CERI-Sciences Po (Paris), & CSH (New Delhi); Damien Basque, Masters student in Geography ADES (Bordeaux)/ IFP; Sarah Benabou, PhD student in Development Studies, CEIAS-EHESS (Paris); Dalal Benbabaali, PhD student in Geography, Paris 10 Nanterre/JNU (Delhi); Noelle Counord, Masters student in Anthropology, Université de Provence; Emilie Cremin, PhD student in Geography, UPR 299 (villejuif)- LADYSS Paris 8; Rémi de Bercegol, PhD student in Geography, Université Paris EST/CSH (Delhi), Claire l’Hoste, Masters student in Geography, ADES (Bordeaux); Bertrand Lefebvre, PhD student in Geography, UMR IDEES Université de Rouen/CSH; Sylvain Ropital, PhD student in Development Studies CEIAS-EHESS (Paris)/ IFP ; Sunith Soman, Masters student in Political Science, CEIAS-EHESS (Paris); Carine Sebi, PhD student in Economics, GAEL (Grenoble)/CSH (Delhi); Olivier Telle, Masters student in Geography, LEDRA/CSH; Christophe Vain, Masters student in Geography GECKO (Paris X); Anca Willerval, Masters student in Geography UMR Espace-Université de Provence.

Researchers present:

Krishnamurthy Anupama, Researcher in the Department of Ecology, Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP); Samuel Berthet, Researcher in Social Sciences (Université de Rennes); Samiran Boruah, Curator of *Assam State Museum*, Guwahati; Salomé Deboos, Researcher in Social Anthropology and Ethnology (CEIAS-

EHESS Paris); Philippe Ramirez, Fellow at the research centre « Milieux, Sociétés et Cultures en Himalaya » (UPR 299-CNRS); Raphael Rousseleau, Researcher in Social Anthropology and Ethnology (CEIAS-EHESS Paris); Joëlle Smadja, Fellow at the research centre « Milieux, Sociétés et Cultures en Himalaya » (UPR 299-CNRS); T. B. Subba, Professor of Anthropology, North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong (Meghalaya).

Institutional partners:

North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong (Meghalaya), Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH), New Delhi, Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP), Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme (MSH), Ecole des Hautes-Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS-Paris), research centre « Milieux, Sociétés et Cultures en Himalaya » (UPR 299-CNRS).

Sources of funding:

Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH), New Delhi, Institut Français de Pondichéry (IFP), Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme (MSH), École des Hautes-Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS- Paris), Laboratoire de géographie comparé des Suds et des Nords (Gecko), Paris X, Nanterre

Research questions, objectives and methodology

The objective of the 11th workshop of the AJEI was to open up a multidisciplinary perspective on current environmental issues as well as the different ways in which man thinks about himself and acts in the midst of his environment. The workshop also sought to highlight recent approaches and methodological tools that would help students and young researchers to frame their research questions in a way that would include the environmental aspect in their works.

Activities engaged in 2008

The first day of the workshop (held from 15 to 20 February 2008) was devoted to a round-table of presentations by participants, students and researchers; the second day to methodological workshops conducted by researchers and attended by students in small groups; the third day saw the organization of a workshop in English in which French and Indian researchers and students participated; finally, the last day was devoted to presentations on North-East India by researchers and doctoral students working on this region of the sub-continent.

Results

Interaction between French researchers and students as well as between French and Indian scholars was the most dynamic and enriching part of the workshop. The doctoral students presented their work in progress and received critical comments from experienced researchers, who played an important role in the framing and development of research networks. The theoretical, methodological and multi-disciplinary character of the workshops helped everybody to enrich and share their respective

knowledge. Four methodological workshops and about ten paper presentations by French and Indian students (at the level of Masters and PhD) and researchers in Anthropology, Geography, Economics and History took place during the workshop. At the end of the workshop, one of the organizers, Nicolas Lainé, decided to take up the project of publishing the papers presented during the workshop. This volume, which is presently being prepared, is expected to be published in the second half of 2009 by the University Press of NEHU.

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. 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, symposia, workshops, round-tables

“Territorial Integration and Exclusion: Impact of Urban Policies and Law”, International Workshop organized by the CSH and India International Centre at India International Centre, New Delhi, 31 January and 1 February 2008.

“Politics of SEZs in India”, International Workshop organized by the CSH and India International Centre, at India International Centre, New Delhi, 3-4 April, 2008.

“National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in India: Impacts and Implementation Experiences” International Seminar organized by CSH and Institute for Human Development at India International Centre, New Delhi, 16-17 September 2008.

“Indian Judge and International and Comparative Law”, International Conference organized by the CSH in collaboration with HEC, Paris Business School and Indian Society

of International Law (ISIL), New Delhi at ISIL, 13-14 December 2008.

Panel discussion on *Affirmative Action* in the 4th Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development, Indian Statistical Institute, 17-18 December, 2008

4.1.2. Individual talks/conferences

Emerging issues in social sciences: a Franco-Indian perspective. A research seminar organized by the CSH

Third in the series of seminar organized by CSH in collaboration with School of Social Sciences (SSS), Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) at SSS, JNU, 19 September 2008:

First panel: *“Current trends in French and Indian colonial studies”* presented by Romain Bertrand, Research Director at Sciences Po, Paris and discussed by Professor Tanika Sarkar, JNU.

Second panel: *“Gendered studies of political activism in France and India”* presented by Professor Olivier Fillieule, University of Lausanne and discussed by Urvashi Butalia, feminist scholar and publisher.

Fourth in the series *“The Current Thinking on and Practice of Participation in the French and Indian democracies”*, a dialogue between Dr. Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, Senior Research Fellow at the Centre de Sciences Humaines and Prof. Niraja Gopal Jayal, Centre for the Study of Law and Governance (CSLG), Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), organized by CSH in collaboration with CSLG, JNU at CSLG, JNU, 14 November 2008.

Internal Workshops, Monthly and READ Seminars at CSH

Workshop on participation in urban governance in India and South Africa – Delhi team at the CSH, New Delhi, 30 January 2008.

Workshop on participation in urban governance in India and South Africa – Mumbai team at the Department of Economics, University of Bombay, 27 February 2008.

"*The political uses of the Indian past: Muslim dynasties as seen by the Hindu nationalists*" by Vanessa Huguet, Intern, CSH, 4 March 2008.

"*Impact of Slum resettlement projects on Urban Integration through access to employment: A case of Chandivali, Mumbai*" by Damien Vaquier, Intern, CSH, 24 April 2008.

"*Corporate Social Responsibility in French multinationals operating in India*" by Damien Krichewsky, Affiliate, CSH, 28 May 2008.

"*The analysis of district level data in India*" by Buddhadeb Ghosh, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, 11 July 2008.

"*Will we have another child? Fertility behavior in rural areas of North India, an empirical study of the village of Palanpur*" by Loïc Watine, Intern, Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, 25 July 2008.

"*Education in Rural India: Perspective from a North-Indian village*" by Florian Bersier, Intern, Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, 25 July 2008.

"*Regional Disparities in India in the Post-Reform Period: Reflections on the Role Played by Institutions and Econometric Analysis*" by Camille Blandin de Thé, Intern, Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, 22 August 2008.

READ seminar: critical review of E. P. Thompson's *The Making of the English Working Class* (London: Victor Gollancz, 1963) by Laurent Gayer, September 2008.

"*Indo-Pakistan Nuclear Deterrence*" by Manpreet Sethi, CSH, 10 September 2008.

Workshop on participation in urban governance in India and South Africa – Kolkata team at the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata, 23 October 2008.

"*Social Assertion and religious innovation. The Ravidassia followers of Sant Nirjan Das Ji in India and in the world*" by Charlene Simon, Ph.D. Student, 6 November 2008.

READ seminar: critical review of Lucia Michelutti's *The Vernacularisation of Democracy* (New Delhi: Routledge, 2008) by Gilles Verniers, 8 December 2008.

READ seminar: critical review of Pierre Lascoumes and Patrick Le Gales, eds., *Gouverner par les instruments* (Paris: Sciences

Po Presses, 2004) by Loraine Kennedy, 11 December 2008.

4.1.3. Other promotional activities

Tawa Lama-Rewal, Stéphanie, Interview given on 16 January 2008 to Radio Canada on Women and the Middle Class in India.

Verniers, Gilles, Participation in a radio emission in October 2008 in the Jadavpur University campus on European Social Science research on India.

Zérah, Marie-Hélène, Interview given on 19 January 2008 to Radio Canada on Infrastructure and Development in Mumbai.

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 (44 titles from 1994 to March 2009).
- A series of documents created in 2001 (with an editorial board), the *CSH Occasional Papers*, that can be downloaded freely from the CSH website (23 titles from 2001 to 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 2008). 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

Gayer L., Jaffrelot C. (dir.), *Milices armées d'Asie du Sud. Privatisation de la violence et implication des Etats*, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po, 2008.

Jaffrelot C., van der Veer P. (eds.), *Patterns of Middle Class Consumption in India and China*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 2008.

Jaffrelot C., Kumar S. (eds.), *Rise of the Plebeians? The Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*, New Delhi, Routledge, 2009.

Landy F., *Feeding India. The Spatial Parameters of Food Grain Policy*, Delhi, Manohar-CSH, 2009.

Sethi M. (ed.), *Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World*, New Delhi, Knowledge World, 2009.

4.2.2. Chapters in books

Baixas L., “Thematic Chronology of Mass Violence in Pakistan 1947-2007”, in S. Jacques (ed.), *Online Encyclopedia of Mass Violence*, April 2008. URL: <http://www.massviolence.org/+Pakistan>

Bochaton A., Lefebvre B., “The Rebirth of the Hospital: Heterotopia and Medical Tourism in Asia”, in T. Winter, P. Teo and T.C. Chang (eds.), *Asia on Tour: Exploring the Rise of Asian Tourism*, New York, Routledge, 2008, pp. 97 – 108.

Chaudhuri B., “La transition de l'économie indienne”, in Y. Mathlouthi (dir.), “Les économies émergentes. Trajectoires asiatiques, latino-américaines, est-européennes et perspectives maghrébines”, Theme, *Maghreb et sciences sociales*, Paris, IRMC-L'Harmattan, 2008, pp.71-80.

Chaudhuri B., “L'économie de l'Inde”, in C. Clementin-Ohja, C. Jaffrelot, D. Matringe, J. Pouchepadass (dir.), *Dictionnaire de l'Inde*, Paris, Larousse, 2009.

Dupont V., Ramanathan U., “The Courts and the Squatter Settlements in Delhi - Or the Intervention of the Judiciary in Urban 'Governance'”, in I. Baud., J. de Wit (eds.), *New Forms of Urban Governance in India. Shifts, Models, Networks and Contestations*, Sage, New Delhi, 2009 pp. 312-343.

Gayer L., “Jeux et sports” and “Tourisme” (with B. Lefebvre), in C. Clementin-Ohja, C. Jaffrelot, D. Matringe, J. Pouchepadass (dir.), *Dictionnaire de l'Inde*, Paris, Larousse, 2009.

Gayer L., “Les Rangers du Pakistan: de la défense des frontières à la ‘protection’ intérieure”, in J.-L. BRIQUET, G. FAVAREL-

GARRIGUES (dir.), *Milieux criminels et pouvoir politique. Les ressorts illicites de l'Etat*, Paris, Karthala, 2008.

Gayer L., “A history of violence: ethnic and sectarian conflicts in Karachi (1985-2005)”, in M. BOIVIN (ed.), *Sindh Through History and Representations*, Karachi, Oxford University Press, 2008.

Gayer L., “L'Inde et sa région : entre tentation de l'isolationnisme et ouvertures transnationales”, in C. Jaffrelot (dir.), *New Delhi et le monde*, Paris, CERI/Autrement, 2008, p. 71-88.

Gayer L., “Les milices du Khalistan: serveurs et usagers de l'Etat”, in L. Gayer, C. Jaffrelot (dir.), *Milices armées d'Asie du Sud. Privatisation de la violence et implication des Etats*, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po, 2008.

Jaffrelot C., Robin C., “Towards Jat empowerment in Rajasthan”, in C. Jaffrelot, S. Kumar (dir.), *Rise of the Plebeians? The Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*, New Delhi, Routledge, 2009.

Kennedy L., “New Forms of Governance in Hyderabad: How urban reforms are redefining actors in the city”, in I. Baud., J. de Wit (eds.), *New Forms of Urban Governance in India. Shifts, Models, Networks and Contestations*, Sage, New Delhi, 2009, pp. 253-287.

Lefebvre B., “The Indian Corporate Hospitals: Touching Middle Class Lives”, in C. Jaffrelot, P. van der Veer, (eds.), *Patterns of Middle-Class Consumption in India and China*, Sage, New Delhi, 2008, pp. 88-109.

Pandey S., “Identity and State Formation in Nagaland”, in G. Toffin, J. Pfaff-Czarnecka (eds.), *Citizenship, Democracy and Belonging in the Himalayas*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, under press.

Robin C., “Bihar: the new stronghold of OBC politics”, in C. Jaffrelot, S. Kumar (ed.), *Rise of the Plebeians? The Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*, New Delhi, Routledge, 2009.

Robin C., “Jharkhand: Between tribal Mobilisation and the Rise of the OBC”, in C. Jaffrelot, S. Kumar (ed.), *Rise of the Plebeians? The Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*, New Delhi, Routledge, 2009.

Sethi M., "Approach to Nuclear Disarmament: Devalue to Discard", in M. Sethi (ed.), *Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World*, New Delhi, Knowledge World, 2009.

Tawa Lama-Rewal S., "La classe d'Indira Gandhi. Héritage et invention d'un style subtilement versatile", in O. Carlier, R. Nollez-Goldblach (dir.), *Le corps du leader, Construction et représentation dans les pays du Sud*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2008, pp. 365-380.

Tawa Lama-Rewal S., "The Resilient Bhadrak: A Profile of the West Bengal MLAs", in C. Jaffrelot, S. Kumar (eds.), *Rise of the Plebeians? The changing face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*, New Delhi, Routledge, 2009, pp.361-391.

Tawa Lama-Rewal S., "Femmes", "Eunuques", and "Sexualité", in C. Clementin-Ohja, C. Jaffrelot, D. Matringe, J. Pouchepadass (dir.), *Dictionnaire de l'Inde*, Paris, Larousse, 2009.

4.2.3. Articles in journals with an editorial board

Baixas L., "La famille Bhutto ou les « martyrs de la démocratie » au Pakistan", *EchoGéo*, 2008, online since 7 April 2008. URL: <http://echogeo.revues.org/index2663.html>

Baixas L., "Entre l'Inde et le Pakistan: Mémoires de la Partition et partition de la mémoire", *Transcontinentales*, Paris, Armand Colin, n°6, 1st semester, 2008, pp. 73-91.

Baixas L., Simon C., "From Protesters to Martyrs: How to Become a 'True' Sikh", *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal*, Special Issue - No. 2, 'Outraged Communities': Comparative Perspectives on the Politicization of Emotions in South Asia, online since 31 December 2008. URL: <http://samaj.revues.org/document1532.html>

Benbabaali D., "Les élites de la haute fonction publique indienne: entre administration locale et intégration nationale", *Autrepart*, IRD, Paris, n°47, 2008, pp. 5-23.

Benbabaali D., "Questioning the role of the Indian Administrative Service in national integration", *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal* [On-line], 5 September 2008. URL: <http://samaj.revues.org/document633.html>

Biswas R., Marjit S., "Distributive manipulations and political stability: A

theoretical analysis", *International Review of Economics & Finance*, 17(4), 2008, pp.618-28.

Chaudhuri B., "Le développement indien depuis l'ouverture de 1991", *Revue Economique et Sociale*, Special issue "Les économies asiatiques face aux défis de la compétitivité internationale" under the direction of P. Gugler and J. Chaisse, 67(1), 2009, pp. 125-36.

Dupont V., "Slum demolition in Delhi since the nineties: An Appraisal", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43(28), 2008, pp.79-87.

Gayer L., "Le général face à ses juges : la fronde de la justice pakistanaise", *Critique internationale*, Paris, n°42, January-March 2008.

Gayer L., "Parcours d'irréguliers: une approche biographique des militants sikhs du Khalistan", *Questions de recherche*, March 2009.

Gravel N., Mukhopadhyay A., Tarrow B., "A robust normative evaluation of India's performance in allocating risks of death", *Indian Growth and Development Review*, 1, 2008, pp. 95-111.

Himanshu, "Social Sector: Continuation of Past Priorities", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43(15), 2008.

Himanshu, "World Bank's New Poverty Estimates: What are These New Poverty Estimates and What Do They Imply?", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43(43), 2008.

Kennedy L., Zérah M-H., "The Shift to City-Centric Growth Strategies: Perspectives from Hyderabad and Mumbai", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Special Article, 43(39), 2008, pp. 110-17.

Zérah M-H., "Splintering urbanism in Mumbai: Contrasting trends in a multilayered society", *Geoforum*, 39(6), 2008, pp. 1922-32.

4.2.4. Papers presented at symposia, seminars and lectures

Ahmad Z., "Muslims in Sri Lanka – Fighting a Different War", at the seminar *Nationalism and separatism as a contemporary challenge to Multiethnic States in South Asia* Jagellonian University, Krakow, Poland, 2 April 2008.

Ahmad Z., "Living on the Edge: A study of the Quraishi biradri", at the *Centre d'Etudes de l'Inde et de l'Asie de Sud*, EHESS/CNRS, Paris, 7 April 2008.

Ahmad Z., "The Quraishi biradri of Old Delhi: A Socio-political Trajectory", at the *European Conference on Modern Asian Studies*, organized by the University of Manchester, Manchester, 8-11 July 2008.

Baixas L., Simon C., "From Protesters to Martyrs: How to Become a 'True' Sikh", at the seminar *'Outraged Communities': Investigating the Politicization of Emotions in South Asia*, Musée du Quai Branly, Paris, 25-26 September 2008.

Benbabaali D., "Le concept de caste dominante en milieu urbain: étude comparée des Kamma de Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) et de Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)", at the AJEI workshop *Mondes urbains d'Asie du Sud*, CEIAS, Paris, 19 November 2008, 8 p.

Bon E., Landy F., Zérah M.-H., "Actors, stakes and strategies 'in and around' Mumbai's urban forests. The case of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park", at the international workshop of SETUP-CITADAIN *Territorial Integration and Exclusion: the Impact of Urban Policies and Law*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 31 January – 1 February 2008.

Bon E., Chapelet P., Landy F., Zérah M.-H., Tiwari K., Vaquier D., "Nature in Megacities: An Impossible Challenge? Insights from Mumbai", at the SETUP conference *Politiques urbaines, territoires et exclusion sociale*, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, 27 & 29 August 2008, 33 p.

Chapelet P., Lefebvre B., "Équité spatiale et fragmentation urbaine: La distribution des services de santé à Delhi", at the AJEI workshop *Les mondes urbains en Asie du Sud*, Paris, 19 November 2008, 8 p.

Dupont V., "Slum demolition in Delhi since the nineties: In whose interest? A preliminary appraisal through the analysis of land use patterns", at the international workshop of SETUP-CITADAIN *Territorial Integration and Exclusion: the Impact of Urban Policies and Law*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 31 January – 1 February 2008, 19 p.

Dupont V., "The dream of Delhi as a global city", at the 38th World Congress of the Institut International de Sociologie (session: *New Urban Explorations*), Budapest, 26-30 June 2008, 23 pp.

Dupont V., Saglio-Yatzimirsky M.-C., "Slum evictions, resettlement and in-situ rehabilitation

programmes: the experiences of Delhi and Mumbai in a comparative perspective", at the SETUP conference *Politiques urbaines, territoires et exclusion sociale*, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, 27 & 29 August 2008, 34 p.

Dupont V., "La création de nomades urbains. Impact des politiques d'éradication des *slums* sur les familles délogées à Delhi", at the seminar *Mobilité, pauvreté. Les villes interrogées*, Nogent sur Marne, UMR Développement et Sociétés, IRD-University of Paris I, session of 16 December 2008.

Gayer L., "Remembering *Shahid* Bhagat Singh: the Construction and Political Uses of 'Martyrs' in India and Pakistan", at the internal workshop *The People's War in Nepal*, Paris, 17 July 2008.

Gayer L., "The Battle for Karachi: the Moral Economy of Urban Strife in Sindh, Pakistan", at the conference *Cities and Ethnic (Non) Violence*, CERI, Paris, 23 September 2008.

Gayer L., "Les amateurs de la violence: éléments de sociologie politique des combattants irréguliers", at the conference *Regards croisés sur les "milices" d'Afrique et d'Amérique latine en situation de violence*, CERI, Paris, 25 September 2008.

Gayer L., "Le parcours du combattant: trajectoires sociales et idéologiques des militants sikhs du Khalistan", at the internal workshop *L'action violente en politique*, Paris-I, 26 September 2008.

Gayer L., "Parcours d'irréguliers: enquêter sur les combattants sikhs du Khalistan", at the research seminar *L'enquête*, CURAPP, Amiens, 7 November 2008.

Gravel N., "Is NREGS well-Targeted?", at the International Seminar on *National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in India: Impacts and Implementation Experiences*, co-organized by the IHD and the CSH, IIC, New Delhi, 16-17 September, 2008.

Kennedy L., "Du district marshallien à la zone économique spéciale, la trajectoire des stratégies économiques en Inde", at the seminar colloque *Métropolisation et clusters. Une comparaison Europe / Asie*, (coor. F. Bafoil), CERI, Paris, 5 May 2008.

Kennedy L., "New patterns of participation shaping urban governance. Insights from a recent sector based study", at the Workshop *The Globalizing State, Public Services and the New*

Governance of Urban Local Communities in India. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, 11-12 August 2008.

Kennedy L., "Interrogating the regional factors that shape state-level response to economic reforms in India", at the International Conference on *Interrogating States Reorganization: Culture, Identity and Political Economy in Independent India*, organized by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and the Centre for Political Studies (UGC-SAP Programme), JNU, New Delhi, 25-26 September 2008.

Landy F., Bon E., Chapelet P., Tiwari K., Vaquier D., Zérah M.-H., "Who's resisting? Between city and forest, the Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Mumbai", written for and presented at the *European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies* (ECMAS), Manchester, 8 -10 July 2008, 16 p.

Pandey S., Special Lecture on "Separatism at India's Periphery: Comparing Naga and Mizo Experiences" organized by the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 3 December 2008.

Robin C., "Quels nouveaux acteurs politiques dans les bidonvilles à Delhi ?", presented at the annual conference of the Société Québécoise de Science Politique, *Les Nouveaux acteurs politiques*, University of Montreal, 8-9 May 2008.

Sebi C., Ambec S., Garapin A., Muller L., "Regulatory instruments to protect the commons: an experimental investigation", presented at Indian Statistical Institute Seminar, New Delhi, 7 December 2007.

Sebi C., Ambec S., Garapin A., Muller L., "Regulatory instruments to protect the commons: an experimental investigation", presented at AFSE conference, Toulouse School of Economics, 9-11 June 2008.

Sebi C., "Conflict of interests between commercial and recreational fishing in Annecy Lake (France)", presented at *European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission Symposium* (EIFAC)-FAO, Altalya, Turkey, 20-23 May 2008.

Sebi C., Chakravarty S., Somanathan E., Theophilus E., "Efficiency and cooperation systems in Central Himalaya: a field experiment on Van Panchayats", presented at AJEI Seminar, Shillong, India, 18-21 February 2008.

Sethi M., "Approach to Disarmament: Devalue to Discard", at International Conference *Towards a World Free of Nuclear Weapons* organized by CSIS and ICWA, New Delhi, 9-10 June 2008.

Sethi M., "Nuclear Energy Expansion: Implications for Proliferation", at Lowy Institute, Sydney, 13 November 2008.

Telle O., "La dengue en Inde: au-delà des chiffres", at the Sanofi-Synthélabo, Lyon, 21 June 2008, 7 p.

Telle O., "GIS and Health", presented at the National Institute of Communicable Disease, New Delhi, 21 October 2008, 12 p.

Vaquier D., "Impact of slum rehabilitation on urban integration through access to employment: The Chandivali resettlement project's case, Mumbai", at the international workshop of SETUP-CITADAIN *Territorial Integration and Exclusion: the Impact of Urban Policies and Law*, India International Centre, New Delhi, 31 January - 1 February 2008.

Vaquier D., "L'impact des programmes de relogement sur l'intégration urbaine à partir de l'accès à l'emploi: le cas de Chandivali, Mumbai", at the SETUP conference *Politiques urbaines, territoires et exclusion sociale*, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, 27 & 29 August 2008.

Verniers G., "The Marketisation of Electoral Politics in Uttar Pradesh", presentation for the PG Diploma Course in Public Policy and Management at the Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, 8 May 2008.

Zérah M.-H., "Middle Class Neighbourhood Associations as Political Players in Mumbai", at the conference *Democratic Transformation in Emerging Countries: Comparing Africa-America-Asia. 1990 - 2006*, Wits University, Johannesburg, 11 & 12 February 2008, 8 p.

4.2.5. CSH Occasional Papers

Huchon A., Tricot G., *Between Citizens and Institutions: The Dynamics of the Integration of Water Supply and Sanitation Services in Hyderabad*, *CSH Occasional Paper*, No. 22, 2008.

Biswas R., Marjit S., Marimoutou V., *Fiscal Federalism, State Lobbying and Discretionary Finance in India*, *CSH Occasional Paper*, No. 23, 2008.

4.2.6. Reports, thesis, dissertations

Bersier F., "Education in Rural India: Perspectives from a North Indian Village", Internship dissertation (Prize for best dissertation), Ecole Polytechnique, 2008.

Blaudin de Thé C., "Regional Disparities in India in the Post-Reform Period: Reflections on the Role Played by Institutions and Econometric Analysis", Internship dissertation, Ecole Polytechnique, 2008.

Flepp M., "An introduction to the Energy Situation in India and suggestions for further research", Internship dissertation, Ecole Polytechnique, 2008.

Leboucher P., "Infrastructures à Mumbai. Etude de quatre projets d'aménagement", Vaux en Velin: Ecole Nationale des Travaux Publics de l'Etat and Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi, September 2008, 41 p.

Pollet M., "Changer la ville: la mise en œuvre d'un programme de réhabilitation dans un slum indien", Masters Thesis (under the supervision of F. Landy and M.-C. Saglio-Yatzimirsky), Paris X-Nanterre, June 2008.

Sebi C., "Réglementation acceptable d'une ressource commune", doctoral thesis defended on 6 June 2008, Université Pierre Mendès France, Grenoble.

Tiwari K., Zérah M.-H., Bon E. & Landy F., "An exhaustive survey of the settlements of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mumbai", Bombay Natural History Society and Centre de Sciences Humaines, January 2008.

Vaquier D., "Impact of slum resettlement projects on urban integration through access to employment: The case of Chandivali, Mumbai", Masters Thesis (under the supervision of F. Landy and M.-H. Zérah), Université d'Auvergne, June 2008, 97 p.

Watine L., "Fertility behavior in rural areas of North India, an empirical study of the village of Palanpur", Internship dissertation (Prize for best dissertation), Ecole Polytechnique, 2008.

4.2.7. Other publications

Baixas L., "Christopher Candland, *Labor, Democratization and Development in India and Pakistan*", Book Review in *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal* [On-line], 9

October 2008. URL: <http://samaj.revues.org/document832.html>

Gayer L., "Retour à *Vilayat*: le réengagement de l'Inde en Asie central", *Politique étrangère* (Paris), 3, Autumn, 2008.

Gayer L., "Bombay: des terroristes venus du Pendjab pakistanais?", interview in *L'Express*, 3 December 2008.

Gayer L., "L'affaire Chaudhry: le mouvement des robes noires pakistanaises", *Savoir / Agir*, n°6, January 2009, pp. 143-49.

Gayer L., "Pakistan: derriere 'l'insécurité', la guerre civile", *Cahiers stratégiques de l'IFRI*, February 2009.

Himanshu, "Loan Waiver: Treating the Farmer as Voter", *Mint*, 1 March 2008.

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**ANNEXE: Ongoing Research Programs at the CSH
New Delhi, 2008-09**

Research Division: International Relations and Regional Processes in South Asia

(co-ordinated by Laurent Gayer till September 2008, later by Basudeb Chaudhuri as acting co-ordinator)

Title of project	Project coordinator	Institutional partner	Funding
Nuclear Deterrence in Second Tier Nuclear Weapon States - A Case Study of India	Manpreet Sethi	Center for Air and Power Studies	CSH
Dynamics of contemporary Islam	Laurent Gayer	Sciences-Po, CURAPP	MAE DGCID-CSH
Living on the Edge: A Study of the Quraish Biradri of Delhi	Zarin Ahmad		CSH
Social assertion and religious innovation	Charlène Simon		CSH

Research Division: Politics and Society

(co-ordinated by Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal)

Title of project	Project coordinator	Institutional partner	Funding
Political and Infra-political Mobilization in Urban India – Contemporary Forms and Challenges	Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal		CSH
Politics of Identity and Self-Determination	Sanjay Kumar Pandey	JNU	CSH
The institutionalization of the Samajwadi Party in Uttar Pradesh	Gilles Verniers	Sciences-Po	Sciences-Po
The role of caste identity and political parties in the political participation of slum dwellers in Delhi	Cyril Robin		CSH
Democracy in South Asia	Lionel Baixas	Sciences-Po	CSH
CSR in French multinational companies operating in India	Damien Krichewsky	Sciences-Po	Bourse FNSP & CSH

Research Division: Economic Reforms and Sustainable Development

(co-ordinated by Loraine Kennedy)

Title of project	Project coordinator	Institutional partner	Funding
Estimating the impact of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Himanshu	GREQAM, Indian Statistical Institute	CSH, Planning Commission of India, Indian Statistical Institute
Palanpur: A Perspective from Six Decades of Economic Development in a North Indian Village	Himanshu	London School of Economics	London School of Economics & CSH
Managing Common Pool Resources in India	Carine Sebi	Indian Statistical Institute, JNU, INRA Grenoble	CSH, Indian Statistical Institute, INRA Grenoble
The political economy of state-level reforms	Loraine Kennedy		CSH
Migration, economic transition and dominance in Andhra Pradesh	Dalal Benbabaali	Paris X	CSH
Comparative Study of the Implementation of India's Special Economic Zone Policy	Loraine Kennedy	Center For Policy Research, Hunter College, CUNY, New York	Ford Foundation & CSH
Socio-economic Assessment of the Rural Vulnerability of Water Users under Stressors of Global Changes in the Hard Rock Area of South India (SHIVA)	Stéphanie Aulong, Frédéric Borne, Basudeb Chaudhuri	Consortium SHIVA	ANR
Social heterogeneity, growth and distributive conflicts	Basudeb Chaudhuri, Velayoudom Marimoutou	CSH & IFP	CSH, IFP, GREQAM, CREM-CAEN

Research Division: Urban Dynamics

(co-ordinated by Marie-Hélène Zérah [September 2007 - July 2008], later by Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal)

Title of project	Project coordinator	Institutional partner	Funding
Urban policies, territories and social exclusion: a comparison between India and Brazil	Marie-Caroline Saglio-Yatzimirsky & Frédéric Landy	CEIAS (UMR EHESS-CNRS)	ANR
Democracy and governance in India and South Africa	Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, Marie-Hélène Zérah, Claire Bénit-Gbaffou	IFAS, Mumbai University	CSH, IRD
Urban Infrastructure, decentralization and local development in Mumbai	Marie-Hélène Zérah	IRD	IRD
Impact of decentralization on basic urban services in small towns	Rémi de Bercegol	Université Paris Est	CSH
Impact of Globalization on Indian Health System	Bertrand Lefebvre	Université de Rouen	CSH & Université de Rouen