

STUDIES IN PROGRESS/NEW STUDIES/ PROGRAMME OF WORK (2009-10)

S.No.	Theme	Funding Agency	Commenced Month/Year	Completed Month/Year
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(Theme-1) Agriculture and Rural Development

1.	Is Profitability Relevant for India's Food Security? - Purnamita Dasgupta - Nilabja Ghosh	Individually Initiated	March 2008	December 2009
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Abstract:

Market induced movements of relative profitability tend to be associated with diversion of land away from food grains at the regional level, even while agro-climatic constraints, irrigation endowments, infrastructure, current weather conditions and past practices tend to restrain the swings. This paper examines the changes in cropping patterns for food grains in India during the last three decades and the role of relative profitability in decision-making about land allocation between food and non-food grains. A regional level, panel data analysis is conducted to enquire into the likely factors that could impact upon future food security, including climatic change.

2.	Agricultural Market and the Role of Government Policy: New Institutions - Nilabja Ghosh	Ministry of Agriculture Government of India	-	On-going
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Abstract:

New instruments and institutions are coming into practice that might bring about significant changes in market operations in the agricultural commodities. This project would attempt to explain changes in production and behaviour of prices in context of changes occurring in the emerging market.

3.	Policy Analysis for Increasing Rural Non Farm Employment for Farm Households in India - Brajesh Jha	Food and Agriculture Organization	July 2007	July 2009
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Abstract:

In India small and marginal holders account for more than 85 per cent of total agricultural holdings; they require off-farm income for sustained rural livelihood. This is possible with a robust growth of rural non-farm sector. Though economic opportunities in non-farm sector have increased, the rate of growth of non-farm sector has been significantly lower than the growth of workforce in rural sector. The growth in rural non-farm employment is often associated with the distress related factors; several studies however suggest that rural non-farm employment (RNFE) growth reduces poverty if growth in RNFS is driven by development-related factors. Agriculture, urbanization, infrastructure, human resource related parameters like skill and similar other factors have emerged important for development-induced rural diversification in the country. The study finally suggests policy measures for encouraging non-farm employment in rural sector.

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| 4. | Rural Diversification in India
- Brajesh Jha | Ministry of
Agriculture | July 2007 | September 2009 |
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Abstract:

This is an all India level study with following specific objectives

- To analyze growth in agriculture and non-agricultural economy at national and state levels
- To study pattern of growth in agriculture and non-agricultural employment in rural sectors
- To study the sources of rural diversification and its possible implications
- To delineate strategies of rural diversification from different parts of the country

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| 5. | Sources of Growth in Agriculture and
its Implications
- Brajesh Jha
- Amarnath Tripathi | Individually
Initiated | June 2009 | December 2010 |
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Abstract

Since 1990 growth of Indian agriculture has not been less impressive. In spite of that employment in agriculture has not increased consistently, there has not been significant respite on account of poverty in rural India. remains significant. In this context the proposed study attempts to analyze the sources of growth in agriculture. It will be an all India study with focus on certain states of the country. The reference period for the study would start from 1980. The results of the study will highlight the role of technology in the growth of Indian agriculture. The proposed study would possibly be able to delineate the role of different sub-sectors of economy like livestock and horticulture in the growth of agricultural GDP in the recent decade.

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| 6. | Review of Comprehensive District
Agricultural Plans (C-DAP)
- C.S.C. Sekhar | Ministry of
Agriculture,
Government of India | 2009 | Continuous
evaluation |
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Abstract:

As part of the eleventh FYP, states are required to prepare comprehensive district agricultural plans for each of the districts in the state. This is one of the pre-conditions for availing funds under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). A state will become ineligible if the C-DAP s are not prepared for all the districts. Planning Commission has also issued guidelines for the preparation of the C-DAPs. A number of district plans have been prepared by various states but as the plans have been prepared mainly with the objective of accessing RKVY funds, the quality of the plans varied widely. Therefore, Planning Commission has entrusted the task of reviewing these plans to various Agricultural Economics Research Centres in the country. The three AER Units i.e., IEG Delhi, CMA (IIM) Ahmedabad and ISEC Bangalore are required to guide and coordinate the activities of the AER centres and also prepare benchmark evaluation studies for AERC s to follow. IEG Delhi is coordinating with Agro-centres in Northern and North-eastern parts of India. By 2009-10, IEG has also planned to prepare benchmark studies for one district in each of the following states – Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Uttarakhand, H.P. and Assam. IEG is currently reviewing the Meerut DAP in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

(Theme-2) Environmental and Natural Resource Economics

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| 1. | Gender and Environmental Governance:
The Political Economy of Women's
Presence within Community Forestry
and Beyond
- Bina Agarwal | Individually
Initiated | - | On-going |
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Abstract:

This book focuses on local environmental governance, collective action and gender inequality in the context of community forest management. Based on a primary survey in India and Nepal undertaken during 2000-2001, and drawing on both econometric analysis and qualitative evidence, it tests the impact of the group's gender composition on several aspects: women's effective participation, group cooperation, the nature of forest use rules made, forest regeneration, and benefit distribution. It also empirically examines if there are any "critical mass" effects relating to women's participation.

Analytically situated in the interfaces of environmental economics, political economy, and gender studies, the book covers uncharted territory within each. It is both empirical and theoretical in scope with particular relevance for policies relating to environmental conservation as well as social inclusion. It grounds its exploration not just in institutions of community forestry but also their potential links with other civil society institutions, as well as national bodies of government. Many of the lessons it foregrounds would have relevance beyond governing local commons.

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| 2. | Developing Future Socio-Economic
Scenarios for India in the Context of
Climate Change
- Purnamita Dasgupta
- Kanchan Chopra | MoEF | March 2008 | December 2009 |
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Abstract:

This study is developing future scenarios for India's socio-economic situation, under alternate assumptions about climate change and India's vulnerability over time. Vulnerability is defined by various socio-economic considerations such as locational (coastal areas), food security, access to water, employment and growth in GDP. A dynamic simulation model is used to generate the future scenarios. The output from this project will be a part of India's communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

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| 3. | CGE and Climate Change
- Purnamita Dasgupta | TBC | July 2009 | July 2010 |
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Abstract: Nil

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| 4. | Urban System
- Vikram Dayal
- Amita Baviskar
- Kanchan Chopra
- Preeti Kapuria
- Arup Mitra | Stockholm
Resilience Centre | 2007 | On-going |
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Abstract:

IEG is part of an urban research network involving 12 cities around the world out of which two are in India: Delhi and Bangalore. Each of the cities is preparing an "Urban Social-Ecological Atlas" with a common GIS based methodology to make cross-site comparisons possible. This project is a part of a bigger urban landscape research theme of the SRC. In addition to the common project, IEG has completed a survey of 1000 households in Delhi covering such issues as employment, living conditions, water source choices, transport mode choices and recreation site choices.

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| 5. | Practice of Environmental Valuation in South Asia
- M.N. Murty | SANDEE | January 2008 | June 2009 |
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Abstract: Nil

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| 6. | EXIOPOL
- M.N. Murty | European Commission | May 2007 | On-going |
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Abstract: Nil

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| 7. | Policy Options to Engage Emerging Asian Economies in A Post-Kyoto Framework (POEM)
- Basanta K. Pradhan
- Kanchan Chopra
- Purnamita Dasgupta
- Devender Pratap | European Commission | July 2009 | January 2011 |
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Abstract:

This project is a multiple pathways analysis of emerging economies in a post-Kyoto 2012 regime. The specific objectives of the project include the development of country specific integrated modeling framework to analyze policies and identification of pathways for achieving socio-economic and climate targets. The modeling and policy analysis in a CGE framework for India will be developed at IEG. The project will focus on designing international climate policies for a post-Kyoto regime in which large emerging economies like India and China can feasibly participate. It would take note of the concerns for poverty alleviation and socio economic development of these economies, and its implications for global energy demand and energy security. The main focus of the study is on India and China. This is a project involving 7 partner institutions, and the Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden is the co-coordinator. The research at IEG will also contribute into the review of national conditions and policies, and designing of institutional frameworks for international co-operation.

(Theme-3) Globalisation and Trade

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|----|---|--------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | Study on Effects of New Patents Regime on Consumers and Producers On Drugs/Medicines in India
- B.N. Goldar
- Indrani Gupta | UNCTAD | March 2009 | July 2009 |
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Abstract:

The study aims at examining the effects of product patents on consumers and producers of drugs/medicines in India. An assessment of the effects of patents on R&D expenditure of domestic firms and consequently on new innovations will be made. Using econometric models, the effect of patents on drug prices will be assessed for ten segments of medicine. Other issues to be addressed are the implication of the patent regime on India's development policy space, the flexibilities provided in the Indian Patent (Amendment) Act, 2005, and a general assessment of the impact of patent regime on public health in India.

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| 2. | India-Korea Trade and Investment Relations
- Pravakar Sahoo | Individually Initiated | - | On-going |
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Abstract: **Nil**

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| 3. | Macro and Micro Economic Reforms to Attract FDI into India
- Pravakar Sahoo | Individually Initiated | - | On-going |
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Abstract: **Nil**

(Theme-4) Health Economics and Policy

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|----|--|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. | Welfare of the elderly: Strengthening the Magnitude and Quality of the Response in India
- Indrani Gupta | Individually Initiated | March 2009 | August 2009 |
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Abstract:

This study uses several rounds of NSS data, as well as other databases like the NFHS data & other secondary data to understand the changes in the health profile & disability among the elderly, demand and availability of social safety nets, magnitude & quality of institutional care for the aged, and source, type and magnitude of public spending for the elderly in the country. The overall aim is to be able to inform policies by bringing out the current gaps in services to the elderly as well as strengths and weaknesses in the existing policies.

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| 2. | Potential Impact on Health Inequality from Cardiovascular Diseases and Diabetes in India: Evidence from the National Sample Survey
- Indrani Gupta | Individually Initiated | November 2008 | July 2009 |
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Abstract:

Increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases and diabetes in India, pose a challenge to policymakers not only about allocation of resources across competing priorities in the health sector, but also because such epidemics have the potential of increasing social and economic inequality in the country. This paper uses data from two rounds of the NSS (52nd and 60th) to piece together evidence around the determinants of CVD/Diabetes reporting in the country. The paper indicates that while there is still an inverse social gradient, the presence of significant amount of illness from the socio-economically vulnerable categories may actually increase health inequities. It may also increase economic inequality because the high costs of treatment in the absence of health insurance is likely to lead households to borrow, sell assets or draw down on savings, and push them into impoverishment.

(Theme-5) Industry and Development

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|----|--|---------------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. | Impact of Ethanol Production on Sugar Price
- Pradeep Agrawal | Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs | March 2008 | - |
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Abstract: Nil

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| 2. | The Process of Competition and Competitiveness in the Indian Manufacturing
- T.A. Bhavani
- N.R. Bhanumurthy | Individually Initiated | July 2008 | July 2010 |
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Abstract:

“The Process of Competition and Competitiveness in the Indian manufacturing” is an extension of the project we have done for Competition Commission India (CCI). In the CCI project, it was revealed that economic policy reforms triggered industrial restructuring both in terms of plant and machinery and mergers and acquisitions. In this project, we would like to examine to what extent on-going restructuring imparted competitiveness to the Indian industry. For the purpose, we make use of ASI unit level data for one of the recent years.

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| 3. | Understanding Economic Growth in Indian States
- N.R. Bhanumurthy | Individually Initiated | 2008 | 2009 |
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Abstract:

The present study tries to understand the trends and determinants of economic growth in Indian states. For this, it considers two important determinants such as infrastructure and financial development. With the help of panel time series models, the study concludes that although both the variables are highly correlated with economic growth, it is the social sector development that is having higher impact on the economic growth. In terms of the role of financial sector, the results show that although it is necessary to have development in terms of increase in number of bank branches, it is the extent of bank business that is more important in the growth process.

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| 4. | A Structural Quarterly Macro-econometric Model for India
- N.R. Bhanumurthy | Individually Initiated | 2009 | 2010 |
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Abstract:

Though a large number of structural macroeconometric models have been estimated for India, the fact that all these are based on annual data limit their usefulness for short-term policy analysis, particularly in volatile periods of the type seen during last few quarters. Therefore the present paper builds up a short-term macroeconometric model for India using quarterly data. The model has reasonably good in-sample performance. One important feature of the model is use of quadratic relation between government expenditure and credit to private sector, which shows presence of both crowding in and crowding out effects, the latter dominating the former when expenditure is high enough. Some simulations are also carried out, which show that the current slowdown in India's growth predates the global price shock and the global financial crisis, and is more of a regular cyclical downturn.

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| 5. | Ownership Structure, Regulation | Sir Ratan Tata | - | - |
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and Corporate Governance: A
Study of Private Banking in India
During 2001-08
- Ashis Taru Deb

Trust Trust

Abstract:

In the backdrop of the understanding that corporate governance in banks is more complicated than firms, this study aims at examining the regulations related to minimum paid up capital, voting rights and promoter shareholding and their implications for corporate governance of private banks in India. It points out that presence of a strong domestic lobby, differences of opinion between RBI and Ministry of Finance and the policy framework for foreign banks have a bearing on the evolution of the regulatory framework. The study argues that restrictions of voting rights have led to reduced transparency in corporate governance by creating surrogate ownership in some private banks industry. It highlights low equity and large deposit in old banks to be an important reason behind ownership squabbles. Finally, the study argues against similar treatment of closely held banks and closely held firms for corporate governance and concludes that corporate governance abuses in private banks poses a very difficult regulatory dilemma.

6.	Institutional Determinants of Informalisation, and its Effect on Growth and Poverty - Dibyendu Maiti	Consortium of Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth (DFID-UK)	June 2008	On-going
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Abstract:

Understanding the impact of policy reform on economic development is very much linked to the question of relative expansion of formal and informal sector in a developing country such as India. Not only the formal, legalized industrial and labour regulations, labour legislations and contract labour laws of a region, but also the functioning of those, working under divergent cultural, social and political atmosphere getting acquainted with the policy shocks, influence the relative expansion of informal sector. We observe that the factors like pro-labour legislation, conflict resolution mechanism of industrial disputes, enforcement of contract labour laws, political competition, lack of corporate governance, market competitiveness hinder the formal activities but promote informal activities. So, the informal sector can expand as a substitute of formal sector in presence of those factors but shrink as well due to lack of linkage effect of formal sector expansion. Interestingly, growth of informal sector has direct and stronger effect on poverty than that of formal sector, but not on growth. In order to reduce poverty one can think of a strategic choice of those factors for the expansion of informal sector, but it is not unambiguous. On the other hand, the expansion of formal sector must have positive impact on growth as well as poverty reduction at least in the long run. Then, the real concerns for planners for achieving this are pro-worker legislations, employer-employee relation, contract labour laws, political competition for power, entrepreneurial culture.

(Theme-6) Labour and Welfare

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|----|---|------------------------|------|----------|
| 1. | Oil Price Shocks, Stock Market Behaviour, Economic Activity and Prices: Interrelationship
- Sangeeta Chakravarty
- Arup Mitra | Individually Initiated | 2008 | On-going |
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Abstract:

This study proposes to study the dynamic relationship among oil price, stock market price, economic activity and inflation in India, using multivariate vector auto regression (VAR) approach. Economic Activity would encompass production as well as employment. The main purpose of the work is to discern the oil price shocks and their impact on certain real variables.

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| 2. | The Effect of Economic Reform on Wage Bargaining and Cost-Price Margins of Firms in India
- Dibyendu Maiti | ICSSR | March 2009 | On-going |
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Abstract:

During the last two decades, India has witnessed gradual removal of trade and industrial restrictions. The paper would like to analyze how this reform process has affected strength of the labour market institution and division of cost-price margin. We shall estimate an index of bargaining power, which reflects the fraction of profits that is passed on to workers into higher wages. Finally, we shall find that liberalization and subcontracting puts pressure on both markups and union bargaining power, especially when competition increases from the other countries. This has clear implication on the employment growth and welfare of workers to understand the pro-poor growth dimension.

(Theme-7) Macroeconomic Analysis and Policy

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|----|--|------------------------|--------------|------|
| 1. | Do Savings Rates Determine GDP Growth Rates: Evidence from a Large International Panel Analysis
- Pradeep Agrawal | Individually Initiated | January 2008 | 2009 |
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Abstract:

Over the last decade or so, there have been many studies on the direction of causality between savings and growth (including some of our own). Most of these studies have concluded that the direction of causality is from growth to savings rather than the from savings to growth that most people expected from growth theories. One notable feature of most of these empirical studies that most of them have emphasized relatively high growth economies such as the East Asian economies. However, commonsense suggests that if savings become low enough, they should become a constraint growth. This suggests that the direction of causality should reverse at some sufficiently low level of savings. The question of interest is whether this happens at moderate levels (say savings rate at about 15% of GDP or at very low levels (under 10%) which are not applicable for most countries. This is the question we are investigating in this paper.

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| 2. | Impact of Foreign Capital Inflows on India's Economy
- Pradeep Agrawal | Individually Initiated | June 2009 | - |
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Abstract: Nil

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| 3. | Impact of Foreign Institutional Investment on India's Capital Markets
Are these Inflows Desirable?
- Pradeep Agarawal | Individually Initiated: | May 2009 | - |
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Abstract: Nil

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| 4. | Measuring Sustainable Growth in Indian States
- B.B. Bhattacharya
- Purnamita Dasgupta | Individually Initiated | May 2009 | February 2010 |
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Abstract:

Given the lack of time series data on investment in the conventional sense, this study will seek to develop a conceptual framework for analyzing the linkages between economic growth and investment in the Indian states. It will subsequently explore the kinds of investment that have taken place in different states in the country, with particular emphasis on the implications for natural capital investment / depreciation with regard to land resources.

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| 5. | The Impact of Financial Sector Reforms in India: How Has Reforms Widened Access to Financial Services and What Lessons Can Policy Makers Learn?
- T.A. Bhavani
- N.R. Bhanumurthy | British High Commission | April 2008 | December 2009 |
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Abstract:

The Indian financial sector is being liberalised as a part of economic policy reforms that have been going on since 1991. Whether these policy reforms led to the development of the financial sector? If it is so, is it all – inclusive, which is essential from the sustainable, inclusive and high growth of the economy? Where does the Indian financial sector stand in terms of development and accessibility in international comparisons? What lessons can India learn from the other countries? The extent of, and potential for private sector participation in enhancing financial inclusion. The policy requirements needed further for the development of the Indian financial sector, and to make it more inclusive. This project proposes to study these issues.

6.	Updating the DPC-IEG Macromodel - Sabyasachi Kar	Planning Commission	2008	2009
Abstract:		Nil		
7.	A Core Model for India - Sabyasachi Kar	Planning Commission	2008	2010
Abstract:		Nil		
8.	Modeling Real-Financial Sector - Sabyasachi Kar	Planning Commission	2008	2010
Abstract:		Nil		
9.	Economic Reforms and Distribution Dynamics of Indian States - Sabyasachi Kar	Individually Initiated	2008	2009
Abstract:		Nil		
10.	Policy Paradigms and Growth in South Asia - Sabyasachi Kar	Individually Initiated	2008	2009
Abstract:		Nil		
11.	A Core Macro Model for the Indian Economy - Sabyasachi Kar - Basanta K. Pradhan	Planning Commission	2008	On-going

Abstract:

It is a continuation of our macro modeling exercise. We will trying to have a smaller model for forecasting and policy analysis.

12.	Analyzing Financial Transfers to States Using CGE Model - Basanta K. Pradhan - Joydeep Ghosh	Finance Commission	July 2008	July 2009
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Abstract:

To examine the welfare effects of alternative types of central transfer of financial resources to states.

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| 13. | Impact of Introduction of GST in India: A CGE Based Analysis
- Basanta K. Pradhan
- Devender Pratap | Planning Commission | March 2009 | November 2009 |
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Abstract:

To examine the introduction of the impact of GST on GDP and welfare in terms of Hicksian equivalent variations in Indian Economy.

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| 14. | India-Korea Trade and Investment Relations
- Pravakar Sahoo | Individually Initiated | - | - |
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Abstract: Nil

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| 15. | Macro and Micro Economic Reforms to Attract FDI into India
- Pravakar Sahoo | Individually Initiated | - | -= |
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Abstract: Nil

(Theme-8) Population and Human Resource Development

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| 1. | An Edited Volume on:
Demographic Scenarios, Employment
And Social Security Issues of the Aged
in South Asia, Macmillan, India
- Moneer Alam
- Armando Barrintos | FES | July 2009 | February 2010 |
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Abstract:

This edited volume is a collection of papers presented in a two-day South Asia Regional conference “Demographic Scenarios, Employment and Social Security issues of the Aged” organized by Moneer Alam as part of the IEG’s Golden Jubilee celebrations. The book, among other papers, will have a comprehensive introductory chapter dealing with the demographics, employment and income security issues of the elderly population in South Asia including on-going pension reforms in the region and implications of any likely financial volatility on the pension funds. The chapter will be written jointly by Moneer Alam and Armando Barrintos.

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| 2. | Functional Disabilities and Its
Gender Dimensions: An Explanation
Based on a Physical Capacitation
Survey of Aged in Delhi
- Moneer Alam | Individually
Initiated | July 2009 | October 2009 |
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Abstract:

The ability to effectively measure physical strength and self-balancing act of the aged is becoming central in many of the developed countries to understand their health risks and likely incidence of disabilities, a factor in creating demand for long-term care. Unfortunately, many of the developing countries in general and India in particular have almost completely overlooked this aspect despite rapid ageing in the region and high prevalence of old age diseases, causing disabilities and ADL dependence. Using a set of standardized self-balancing and lower and upper extremity strength tests applied to a sample of 281 elderly men and women in Delhi, this exploratory analysis attempts to look into some of these issues, separately for men and women.

Paper solicited for a conference being organized by the University of Utah, Salt Lake City (USA) in October 2009.

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| 3. | Income Security, Ageing and
Altruism in Elderly Care: Some
Results from India
- Moneer Alam | Individually
Initiated | December 2009 | April 2009 |
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Abstract:

This paper tries to examine three major, though interlinked, issues, namely: (i) poor income security environment of the aged, (ii) growing pace of ageing and its feminization and, (iii) recent pension reforms. While the government is working to provide individually paid post retirement saving instruments, widows and other vulnerable segments of aged are under threat? Follows from this is a need for filial altruism in elderly care. Based on an earlier survey of 1000 households with elderly co-residents in Delhi, this study shows that a sense of altruism does exist among the families even in a cosmopolitan city like Delhi, although some cracks have started showing-up. A well designed family policy by the government is therefore warranted.

Paper solicited for a workshop being organized by the University of Sheffield (UK) in May/June 2010.

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| 4. | Migrant Workers in the Unorganized Sector: A Study of Conditions or Work Health Status and Social Security
- R.S. Bora
- R.P. Tyagi | ICSSR | January 2008 | December 2009 |
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Abstract:

In India migrant workers are working almost in all sectors of the economy. In their destinations they become wage workers, self employed workers and a few also become employers in the unorganized agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Together both the activities are known as an informal sector. Since workers' contribution is fully reflected, almost all sectors of the Indian economy are booming, but the gains of this success to the workers engaged in the informal sector specially migrant workers are not known. Instead of trickle-down effects, however, it is generally said that this sector's employment lacks socially accepted employment norms – a wage that covers basic needs and social security, an established employment relationship and decent occupational health and safety.

The benefits if any arising to migrant workers are assessed in the context of improvements in the conditions of work and working environment, status of workers health and medical provisions, improvements in standard of living and provisions of social security. All these are socially relevant issues; improvements in these directions will reveal a realization of the trickle-down effects. For all these aspects this study proposes to choose two states namely the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Uttarakhand State. Since much of the informal sector is associated with urban poverty and slums, in view of this a total of three thousand slum households will be chosen from both the states, thus the survey will have two thousand households from Delhi and one thousand from Uttarakhand. This will be a comparative study of NCT of Delhi and Uttarakhand state.

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| 5. | Rapid Assessment of NRHM in Uttar Pradesh
- S.C. Gulati
- Raghubansh Mani Singh
- Arundhati Kumari | Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI | - | - |
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Abstract:

The primary data collection from 5 districts of Uttar Pradesh has been completed. The vertical selection of facilities comprised of State Health and FW department, District Hospital, Community Health Centers, Primary Health Centers, Sub-Centers, Villages, and grass root health providers like ASHAs and ANMs. Further client's satisfaction was to be evaluated with survey instruments to be canvassed with the rural beneficiaries at the household level in the selected villages. Different aspects of NRHM were to be evaluated by canvassing the survey instruments with health officials at health facilities and client's satisfaction at household level. The survey instruments were designed and pre-tested by the expert committee at the Ministry Level.

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| 6. | Evaluation Study of NRHM in India
- S.C. Gulati
- Raghubansh Mani Singh
- Arundhati Kumari | Planning Commission
Government of India | - | - |
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Abstract:

The evaluation study intends to study the access and utilization of health services in the rural areas. The study also intends to evaluate the adequacy of health infrastructure, role of ASHAs in creating awareness of health, nutrition and family life education. The study would also look into the acceptance of AYUSH stream of medicines. The study in intended to identify the constraints and catalyst in the implementation of the mission and suggestions for modifications. Additionally, the evaluation study also intends to look into determinants of health like sanitation and safe drinking water.

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| 7. | Education MDG: Is India Expected to Achieve its Targeted Goal and How?
- Suresh Sharma | Individually
Initiated | July 2008 | July 2009 |
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Abstract:

The Millennium Development Goals have added an additional spur to action as indeed have greater awareness on gender disparity. The study explores the trends, initiatives and issues of enrolment and completion rates. The results reveal that universal primary school attendance has been almost achieved in urban areas. However, the dropout rate in rural areas is one in every five children between ages 6-11 years. There has been visible improvement in literacy rates over the 1990s, especially for women. The results suggest that universal school attendance can be achieved in India by strengthening mass education programmes.

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| 8. | School Attendance and Literacy in India
- Suresh Sharma | Individually
Initiated | February 2008 | August 2009 |
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Abstract:

The study examines issues like access to school, school attendance and quality of school education in terms of learning achievements, teacher-student ratio etc. The data used in this analysis are from the three rounds of the National Family Health Survey of India, NSS rounds and Census. In this study, two indicators such as primary school attendance and the literacy rate are looked at for all children and also for boys and girls separately. The results reveal that universal primary school attendance is attainable only in urban areas but in short run.

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| 9. | Sex Differentials in Child Health and Nutritional Status in Punjab
- Suresh Sharma | Individually
Initiated | January 2009 | January 2010 |
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Abstract:

This study is to examine the patterns of gender differences for children in the Punjab state for health outcomes. Specifically it addresses the incidence, and use of preventive and curative health care services and nutrition. Does the extent of male bias if it is present, depend on the socioeconomic status, caste, religion, education, and rural/urban residence of the head of the household? In Punjab, discrimination against girls and favor of boys is inherited by each generation of parents. Studies reflect that people living in both the rural and the urban parts of Punjab prefer sons to daughters.

5. Masculinities in South Asia: Cultures, Politics and Change. Routledge
 - **Deepak Mehta**
 - **Rahul Roy**
 - **Sanjay Srivastava** Individually Initiated - December 2009

Abstract:

A collection of paper based on a series of seminars that were held between 2000 and 2007 in India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The papers explore historical, cultural and social aspects of the making of masculine cultures across the countries of South Asia. Significant themes include colonialism and masculinities, popular culture and masculinities, religious and masculine identities, violence and masculinities, masculinities in performative traditions, and non-heterosexual masculinities.

6. The 2000s: Rethinking Social Categories
 - **Veena Naregal** ICSSR March 2009 -

Abstract: Nil

7. Reviewing Disciplinary Agendas: Theatre Histories, Cultural Arenas And Patronage
 - **Veena Naregal**
 - **K.V. Akshara** Individually Initiated - 2009

Abstract: Nil

8. Regional Theatre Histories
 - **Veena Naregal** HIVOS - -

Abstract:

Translation project to publish 3 volumes of primary materials relating to the social history of theatre. Each of these volumes will pertain to the histories of regional theatres in Kannada, Bangla and Marathi, respectively.

9. 'Urban Spaces, Disney-Divinity and Moral Middle-classes in Delhi' in Economic and Political Weekly
 - **Sanjay Srivastava** Individually Initiated - July 2009

Abstract:

This paper explores the relationships between consumerism, religiosity, class, and the making of a global city. In particular, it outlines the tensions that exist between new cultures of consumerism and lingering doubts over its morality. It explores these ideas through the notion of moral consumption.

10. Sane Sex, the Five-Year Plan Hero and Mast Ram Masculinity: On the Cultures of Twentieth-Century Masculinity in D. Mehta, R. Roy and S. Srivastava (eds.) Masculinities in South Asia: Cultures, Politics and Change. Routledge.
 - **Sanjay Srivastava** Individually Initiated - December 2009

Abstract:

This study provides an overview of the cultural and social construction of masculine and sexual cultures in India. The research is in the nature of an ethno-history of masculine sexuality, and sexology during the 20th century, and the outline provided here does not pretend to be exhaustive in scope. Rather, it aims to provide a discussion that should, at best, be treated as an extended introduction to the area. And, though it is primarily concerned with exploring the building blocks of heterosexual masculinity, it should also be seen to be part of the wider debate about the relationship between hetero and non-heterosexual masculinities, nationalism and the making of Indian modernity.

11. Masculinities in South Asia: Cultures, Politics and Change. Routledge Individually Initiated - December 2009
- **Deepak Mehta**
 - **Rahul Roy**
 - **Sanjay Srivastava**

Abstract:

A collection of paper based on a series of seminars that were held between 2000 and 2007 in India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The papers explore historical, cultural and social aspects of the making of masculine cultures across the countries of South Asia. Significant themes include colonialism and masculinities, popular culture and masculinities, religious and masculine identities, violence and masculinities, masculinities in performative traditions, and non-heterosexual masculinities.