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

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<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
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<td></td>
<td>(Theme-1) Agriculture and Rural Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Is Profitability Relevant for India’s Food Security?</td>
<td>Individually Initiated</td>
<td>March 2008</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Purnamita Dasgupta</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Nilabja Ghosh</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Abstract:</strong></td>
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<td>Market induced movements of relative profitability tend to be</td>
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<td>associated with diversion of land away from food grains at the</td>
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<td>regional level, even while agro-climatic constraints, irrigation</td>
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<td>endowments, infrastructure, current weather conditions and past</td>
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<td>practices tend to restrain the swings. This paper examines the</td>
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<td>changes in cropping patterns for food grains in India during the</td>
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<td>last three decades and the role of relative profitability in</td>
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<td>decision-making about land allocation between food and non-food</td>
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<td>grains. A regional level, panel data analysis is conducted to</td>
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<td>enquire into the likely factors that could impact upon future food</td>
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<td>security, including climatic change.</td>
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<td>- Nilabja Ghosh</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
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<td><strong>Abstract:</strong></td>
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<td>New instruments and institutions are coming into practice that might</td>
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<td>bring about significant changes in market operations in the</td>
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<td>agricultural commodities. This project would attempt to explain</td>
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<td>changes in production and behaviour of prices in context of changes</td>
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<td>occurring in the emerging market.</td>
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<td>Households in India</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Brajesh Jha</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Abstract:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>In India small and marginal holders account for more than 85 per</td>
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<td>cent of total agricultural holdings; they require off-farm</td>
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<td>income for sustained rural livelihood. This is possible with a</td>
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<td>robust growth of rural non-farm sector. Though economic</td>
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<td>opportunities in non-farm sector have increased, the rate of growth</td>
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<td>of non-farm sector has been significantly lower than the growth of</td>
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<td>workforce in rural sector. The growth in rural non-farm employment is</td>
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<td>often associated with the distress related factors; several studies</td>
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<td>however suggest that rural non-farm employment (RNFE) growth</td>
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<td>reduces poverty if growth in RNFS is driven by development-related</td>
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<td>factors. Agriculture, urbanization, infrastructure, human resource</td>
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<td>related parameters like skill and similar other factors have</td>
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<td>emerged important for development-induced rural diversification in</td>
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<td>the country. The study finally suggests policy measures for</td>
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<td>encouraging non-farm employment in rural sector.</td>
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4. Rural Diversification in India  Ministry of Agriculture  July 2007 September 2009
- Brajesh Jha

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

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

Abstract

Since 19990 growth of Indian agriculture has not been less impressive. Inspite 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.

6. Review of Comprehensive District Agricultural Plans (C-DAP)  Continuous
- C.S.C. Sekhar

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) Ahemedabad 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

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

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.

2. Developing Future Socio-Economic Scenarios for India in the Context of Climate Change
   - Purnamita Dasgupta
   - Kanchan Chopra

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.

3. CGE and Climate Change
   - Purnamita Dasgupta

Abstract: Nil

4. Urban System
   - Vikram Dayal
   - Amita Baviskar
   - Kanchan Chopra
   - Preeti Kapuria
   - Arup Mitra

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.

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

Abstract: Nil

6. EXIOPOL
   - M.N. Murty
   European Commission
   May 2007  On-going

Abstract: Nil

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

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

1. Study on Effects of New Patents Regime on Consumers and Producers On Drugs/Medicines in India
   - B.N. Goldar
   - Indrani Gupta

   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.

2. India-Korea Trade and Investment Relations
   - Pravakar Sahoo

   Abstract: Nil

3. Macro and Micro Economic Reforms to Attract FDI into India
   - Pravakar Sahoo

   Abstract: Nil
(Theme-4) Health Economics and Policy

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

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.

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

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

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

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

3. Understanding Economic Growth in Indian States
   - N.R. Bhanumurthy
   Initiated
   2008
   2009
   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.

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

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

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

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

1. Oil Price Shocks, Stock Market Behaviour, Economic Activity and Prices: Interrelationship
   - Sangeeta Chakravarty
   - Arup Mitra

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.

2. The Effect of Economic Reform on Wage Bargaining and Cost-Price Margins of Firms in India
   - Dibyendu Maiti

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

1. Do Savings Rates Determine GDP Growth Rates: Evidence from a Large International Panel Analysis
   - Pradeep Agrawal
   **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 on 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.

2. Impact of Foreign Capital Inflows on India’s Economy
   - Pradeep Agrawal
   **Abstract:**
   Nil

3. Impact of Foreign Institutional Investment on India’s Capital Markets Are these Inflows Desirable?
   - Pradeep Agarawal
   **Abstract:**
   Nil

4. Measuring Sustainable Growth in Indian States
   - B.B. Bhattacharya
   - Purnamita Dasgupta
   **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.

   - T.A. Bhavani
   - N.R. Bhanumurthy
   **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 Planning 2008 2009
   - Sabyasachi Kar

   **Abstract:** Nil

7. A Core Model for India Planning 2008 2010
   - Sabyasachi Kar

   **Abstract:** Nil

   - Sabyasachi Kar

   **Abstract:** Nil

9. Economic Reforms and Distribution Dynamics of Indian States Individually 2008 2009
   - Sabyasachi Kar

   **Abstract:** Nil

    - Sabyasachi Kar

    **Abstract:** Nil

11. A Core Macro Model for the Indian Economy Planning 2008 On-going
    - Sabyasachi Kar
    - Basanta K. Pradhan

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

    - Basanta K. Pradhan
    - Joydeep Ghosh

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

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

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

14. India-Korea Trade and Investment Relations  
Initiated  
- Pravakar Sahoo  

Abstract:  
Nil  

15. Macro and Micro Economic Reforms to Attract FDI into India  
Initiated  
- Pravakar Sahoo  

Abstract:  
Nil
**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.

**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.*

**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.*
4. Migrant Workers in the Unorganized Sector: A Study of Conditions or Work Health Status and Social Security - R.S. Bora - R.P. Tyagi

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.

5. Rapid Assessment of NRHM in Uttar Pradesh - S.C. Gulati - Raghubansh Mani Singh - Arundhati Kumari

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.


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.
- Suresh Sharma

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.

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

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.

- Suresh Sharma

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.
(Theme-9) Social Change and Social Structure

1. Demolishing Delhi: Landscapes and Livelihoods in Liberalizing India
   Individually Initiated April 2006
   - Amita Baviskar

Abstract:

This study focuses on changing landscapes and livelihoods in Delhi at the intersection of three sets of inter-related processes: (i) economic liberalization, (ii) the growth of the middle classes, and (iii) the rise of an activist judiciary. It analyzes these changes in the city’s economic, social and political life as a context for the phenomenon of ‘bourgeois environmentalism’, a cultural sensibility that drives collective action in pursuit of urban order, safety and health. It examines how ‘bourgeois environmentalism’ narrows the discourse of ‘public interest’ and citizenship in Delhi, and how excluded social groups strive to escape its constraining effects.

2. Food Practices in North India: Environment, Production and Consumption
   Individually Initiated September 2008
   - Amita Baviskar

Abstract:

The multiple routes of Indian modernity can be traced through shifts in the modes of producing and consuming food. This study attempts to analyse some of these shifts through a selective discussion of changing food practices in post-Independence north India. It locates these changes in the context of the political economy of agriculture since the Green Revolution which brought about a profound re-articulation between food producers and consumers. It delineates the widening circuits of food as a commodity form within the home and outside, spanned by the growth of processed foods and the practice of ‘eating out’.

3. Divorce in Middle Class Delhi: Gender, social Change and Modernity
   Sir Ratan Tata Trust - 2009-2010
   - Shalini Grover

Abstract:

In line with the international edited volume on marriage and globalization that is currently in the process of being brought out, I plan to carry out further research in Delhi on Shifting notions, practices and lived experiences of marriage, love and intimacy amongst urban middle class professional.

   Individually Initiated January 2006 June 2009
   - Sanjay Srivastava

Abstract:

The project is a historical and ethnographic account of the Delhi from the period of the establishment of the Delhi Improvement Trust (DIT, 1937) to the initiation of the Delhi government’s Bhagidari programme in 2000, the construction of gated residential communities and the proliferation of shopping malls. The DIT was established to focus attention upon urban space as a site of cultural and social control in the wake of ‘New Delhi’, whereas the contemporary era displays a different urban imagination in the age of globalization and the consolidation of ‘liberalization’ and the new economies of consumption.
|    | - 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.

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

**Abstract:** Nil

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

**Abstract:** Nil

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

**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 | Individually Initiated | - | July 2009 |
|    | - Sanjay Srivastava |

**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.

|     | - Sanjay Srivastava |
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.

   - 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.