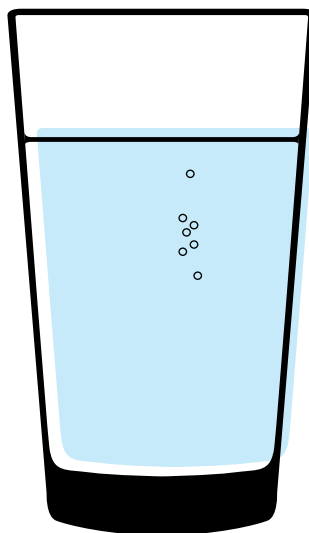




## Building Partnerships for a Global India

Annual Report  
2010-11



The South Asian countries are home to about one-fourth of the world's population, but only contain about 4.5 per cent of the world's annual renewable water resources.

# Observer Research Foundation

Observer Research Foundation (ORF) is an endeavour to aid and influence formulation of policies for building a strong and prosperous India. The expectations of the global community from India are immense as the country is poised to play a leading role in the knowledge age. The Foundation believes that in the next 25 years, India will be one of the great economic powers in the world and contribute to a significant transformation in the quality of life of humanity.

ORF compliments official initiatives by exploring policy alternatives. It provides informed and valuable inputs for decision-makers in the Government, civil society and business leadership of India. ORF's expertise and resources are dedicated to nation building and international cooperation. ORF pursues its goals through in-depth research and stimulating discussion. Observer Research Foundation seeks cooperation from those who share this vision in a spirit of genuine partnership.

Building Partnerships for a Global India is our motto.



# Contents

Message from Trustees.....	2
Message from the Director .....	3
Programmes.....	7
Chapter Mumbai.....	39
Chapter Chennai .....	53
Awards for ORF Faculty .....	63
Publications .....	67
Development and Outreach .....	70
Library .....	74
Financial Data.....	75
ORF Faculty Profiles.....	76



## Message from Trustees

# Leadership and Innovation

Our founder Shri R. K. Mishra’s vision for ORF has been of an institution that can be a unique breeding ground for fresh thoughts and ideas: an institution that does not try for homogeneity in its thinking but values liberty of thought as a hallmark of its research. ORF does not exist to promote an institutional stand on any area of research, but it does expect its team to question notions and ideas, and develop them to create new. A certain irreverence is essential for new thinking. This independence of thought is driven by individual leadership in each area of study.

Thus, while ORF has been engaged since its inception in discovering and defining the impulses that shape the India story, we have learnt that this engagement is really about discovering and nurturing thought leadership. ORF has been at the forefront on domestic debates, be it on water management, relations with China and the US or on reforming governance, and the laws and institutions that circumscribe it. Thus ORF scholars have contributed to the public discourse in crucial areas such as Water, Climate, International Relations, Governance and Security. In all areas our young team, led by stalwarts, has helped steer and shape key contemporary narratives in the debates that occupied the country.

The year 2010-11 saw an increase in the number and quality of publications. Its faculty participated in several international events both in India and abroad. The year also saw the launching of an idea for a school that could function as a unique Asian platform for young leaders from industry, politics, and civil society: the First “Asian Forum on Global

Governance” is now all set to be launched in October 2011. This will provide a training and instructional platform for young professional leaders across various disciplines from all over the world. The inaugural Forum in 2011 is expected to host over 46 leaders from 29 countries.

ORF, in its mission to develop viable policy alternatives in the country, must continue to inculcate a deeper research ethos in the Indian political and academic circles. We have already started many promising initiatives that will enable the creation of such an ethos. ORF and the Constitution Club of India are on the verge of starting a training school that can help in enriching the processes and debates around policy making in the country. ORF has also created “India Data Labs” as an open source resource that offers over three decades of official national statistical survey data to researchers and academics.

I congratulate Team ORF that has helped further our unique place in the world of thought creation. I also extend my gratitude to my fellow trustees for their vision and support and my sincere admiration to our funders, partners and the extended family of patrons who ensure our reach, responsiveness and relevance. I also welcome our new partners in the private sector who have helped us develop products relevant to these times and our new institutional partners in EU, US and Asia who have helped us grow. I wish the team at ORF and the extended family a successful and fruitful year ahead.

**Bharat Goenka**  
*Trustee, Observer Research Foundation*



1 M. Rasgotra and Brajesh Mishra.

2 Lalit Bhasin, Bharat Goenka and Abid Hussain.



## Message from the Director

# Peace, Equity and Growth



2010 has been a rather intense and satisfying year for ORF. As new challenges faced the country, ORF reoriented its internal research emphasis to move both beyond publication or limited policy advocacy. The objective of research must move to populating the discursive space around our economic, social, environmental and security challenges with new ideas, new information and new perspectives. That will need to determine our future research programmes and outreach activities.

It is clear that in the emerging national and global climate, institutions like the ORF would be increasingly called upon to supplement, and lead efforts so far undertaken through formal institutions alone.

With these objectives in mind ORF has been busy crafting new programmes. We held several conferences, both in India and abroad, and moved to strengthen ties with think tanks around the world.

The past year saw renewed Naxalite violence and associated policy debates dominate media and public discourse. Yet between passionate discussions on economic packages versus hard

**It is clear that in the emerging national and global climate, institutions like the ORF would be increasingly called upon to supplement and lead efforts so far undertaken through formal institutions alone.**

security options, the core issue of governance and the lack of it remains ignored. Issues pertaining to renewed violence in Kashmir, Telangana and radicalisation within the country continued to engage our attention.

The question is: How far was violence one of a multitude of forms of protest - expressions of marginalized populations demanding delivery of basic services from a wholly inadequate governance framework? We need to question where all we have failed to make good the promise of governance to large swathes of

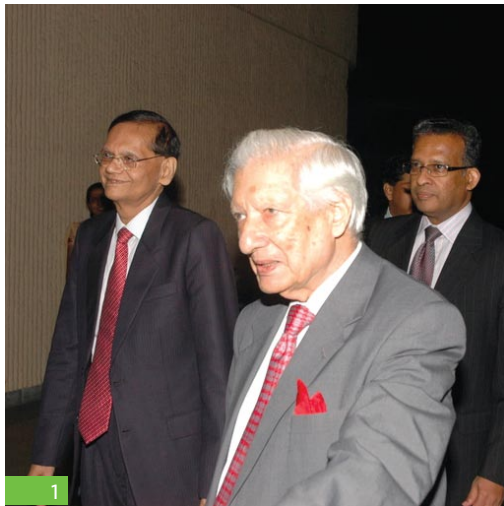
our own people. Consequently, at ORF we launched India Datalabs – an initiative to help map three decades of India’s economic story, identify the winners and losers, in the hope that it could provide researchers information that could help deconstruct the power structures that shape the India Story. It aims to map issues of access and rights across regions, geographies and classes? The objective of India Datalabs is to facilitate researchers to take cognizance of evidence rather than let their work be shaped by opinions and impressions.

At another level we began to explore how to both empower as well as confer accountability in the functioning of our intelligence agencies. This research programme included a series of roundtables with all stakeholders. It resulted in a draft legislation that has now been submitted as a Private Member’s Bill in the Lok Sabha by Shri. Manish Tewari, Member of Parliament. As we go to print, there is a Committee of Secretaries looking into this important matter.

We also undertook a study, commissioned by the Integrated Defence Staff, Ministry of Defence, on the ‘Non-Traditional Security Threats’ to India. The greater part of this study has now been put in the public domain as a book. Energy security and Urban development were recognized as key areas of emerging political and economic challenges as we took up concurrent programmes around these themes. In the coming year we will be dedicating our thematic study on the challenges of Urbanization in India.

Water was the thematic study programme at ORF in 2010. From geo-political debates on water to more sophisticated discussions on the livelihood and rights aspects around this resource, ORF held two international conferences. We mapped how popular perceptions colour attitudes and distort approaches across various regions.

The programme resulted in publications on the subject which are at the moment with the press. The thematic study has been picked up by a number of institutes in Norway, EU and US for collaborative research with ORF on various issues surrounding the management of this priceless resource. Feeding into the theme



1

of water, DFID funded a project “Reimagining the Indus” conducted with our partners from Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Lahore.

On the international front, ORF, besides its ongoing research programmes on the US, South Asia and Russia, focused on developing a meaningful interaction with China and Africa. In the emerging world order, China and its relationship with India will be crucial for the development of both and for global peace. A nuanced relationship that can manage the legacy of distrust and strengthen the growing economic linkages will be of paramount importance. ORF’s engagement with some of the premier think tanks and academic institutions in China resulted in free and frank interaction between parliamentarians, academics, researchers, analysts and senior editors of both the countries in Delhi and Beijing. Consequently, ORF was happy to host a number of high level Communist Party as well as Academic delegations over the year. It hosted its first conference in China with the China Centre for Contemporary World Studies as its partner. This is proposed to be developed as an annual event in Beijing. ORF and the Fudan University in Shanghai are conducting a joint research project on rural political economies and governance practices in India and China.

ORF has launched an Africa Programme. India-Africa Partnership was the theme at conferences conducted in India and Africa. ORF’s publication on BRICS released at a function in South Africa – a few weeks before South Africa formally joined the grouping. ORF led the Indian delegation to the meeting of BRICS think tanks symposium for the Government of India.

In the meanwhile, our interactions with think tanks in the US, Russia and other countries are gaining strength. While ORF and think



3

tanks in Russia conducted many conferences in New Delhi and Moscow, our engagement with the Heritage Foundation has deepened. ORF and Heritage jointly hosted conferences in Washington and New Delhi. The conference in Washington DC saw plenary presentations by the US State Department Assistant Secretary Robert Blake and the Indian Ambassador. The New Delhi Conference was inaugurated by the National Security Advisor, Shri. Shivshankar Menon. ORF also hosted a US-India Track 2

**1** Prof. G. L. Peiris, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka arrives to deliver the second RK Mishra Memorial Lecture.

**2** Vikram Sood, Robert Blackwill and M Rasgotra.

**In association with the Zeit Stiftung, Germany, ORF has set up an Asian Forum on Global Governance with Dr. Shashi Tharoor as the Dean. The first forum gathers young leaders from Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australia from October 16 to 25.**

with the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS), Monterey Bay. This two-day long conclave was inaugurated by the Union Home Secretary Shri. G.K. Pillai and we continue to remain engaged with NPS to make this an annual interaction.

Our relationship with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, Germany, strengthened further with both of us deciding to take up the issue of water for Indian cities. ORF and RLF also organized conferences on the issue of international economic crisis in Delhi and Berlin. We are now pursuing policy studies on the transportation sector.

ORF Mumbai’s study report on the state of sanitation at the railway stations in Mumbai grabbed the attention of not just the daily





Wilson John, Vikram Sood, Shashi Tharoor and Baljit Kapoor at a book launch.



travelers, but policy-makers, civil society and the media. ORF Mumbai’s study on the cleaning up of the city river Mithi also touched an emotive chord and was equally well received.

In 2011 ORF held a series of conferences on the West Asia crisis, Af-Pak region, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and on the visits of US President Barack Obama, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev, Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa and Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

The second R.K. Mishra Memorial Lecture was delivered by Sri Lanka’s Foreign Minister Prof. G.L. Peiris in New Delhi on 15 October 2010.

I am happy to announce that in association with the Zeit Stiftung, Germany, ORF has set up an Asian Forum on Global Governance with Dr. Shashi Tharoor as the Dean. The first forum gathers young leaders from Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and Australia, from October 16 to 25. The interactive forum will take a close look at the Asian region and

the challenges facing the global community and provide an instructional and networking platform for young professional leaders to discuss, debate and challenge conventional interpretations of the complex realities confronting communities and leaders. The programme will provide them a unique opportunity to confer with high-ranking figures from the political, business and academic communities from around the globe, and particularly from Asia.

Clearly two impulses must dominate any endeavor that seeks to assist India of today. The first must seek to resolve the internal inequities and vulnerabilities India faces with honesty and humility. The second must help carve for India a unique space in the larger community of nations, space that allows India to grow, space to prosper and be the basis for enduring peace and stability. ORF is driven by these twin impulses and we continue to look forward to your support, partnership and participation in our modest efforts.

**Sunjoy Joshi**



## Message from President, Centre for International Relations

# Voicing India to the World

This was another year full of intense activity in Observer Research Foundation. A large number of officials and scholars from several countries within and beyond the South Asian region visited ORF for conferences, seminars and informal consultations. Notable among these were our periodic interactions with think tanks in the Russian Federation, the American Heritage Foundation, the Naval War College and University of Pennsylvania and with think-tanks and important political figures from China, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Regional issues and global developments formed the subject matter of these discussions. In particular, a number of foreign dignitaries sought our perspective and advice on the Af-Pak situation.

We hosted visits by delegations of the Chinese Communist Party led by personalities of ministerial rank. ORF's China Study Programme proceeded apace: four new books on various aspects of China's domestic scene and foreign and economic policies will be published shortly, and another two books will follow suit before the end of 2011. ORF has now disseminated information about China in a dozen substantial and widely appreciated volumes. There has been considerable consultative activity between ORF and Japanese think-tanks. Our publications on Japan's policies and India-Japan relations have attracted much favourable notice in India and Japan's official and academic circles.

New links for joint research work were established with think-tanks in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Maldives. We hosted high level visits from these countries.

The ORF's Fisheries Conference broke new ground. Fisheries problems have occurred, from time to time, between India and some of its neighbours, especially Sri Lanka. For this landmark conference, we invited experts from different parts of the world where

such problems exist between neighbouring countries, to discuss with them legal and other international instruments devised in different regions to resolve similar problems. The conference proved most productive and recommendations were forwarded to concerned authorities.

Our expanded Africa studies programme has attracted the attention of African diplomatic missions in Delhi and also of our own



The ORF's Fisheries Conference broke new ground. Fisheries problems have occurred, from time to time, between India and some of its neighbours, especially Sri Lanka. For this landmark conference, we invited experts from different parts of the world where such problems exist between neighbouring countries, to discuss with them legal and other international instruments devised in different regions to resolve similar problems.

authorities. Personal contacts were established with think-tanks in countries like South Africa and Kenya by ORF scholars.

ORF Researchers and senior members of the Faculty published several articles on issues of current interests which attracted favourable notice in official and academic circles in India and abroad.

**M. Rasgotra**





1 A discussion on US-India Strategic Partnership.

2 A delegation from American Jewish Committee, New York, lead by Dov S Zakheim.

## Programmes

# US Studies Programme

ORF US Studies Programme continues to build upon its various initiatives to strengthen and deepen ties between India and the United States through a series of high-level interactions, conferences and Track-II initiatives. One of such important interactions during the year took place in Washington. A team from the ORF, comprising its Director, Mr. Sunjoy Joshi, Mr. Vikram Sood, Mr. Nandan

and Pakistan and the state of US-India relations. Such interactions not only help comprehend the nuances of US policy-making and develop indepth knowledge of how the US works within the country and globally, but are also useful in enabling ORF to work towards:

- Becoming an important resource base for policy makers in India to understand the processes and goals of US foreign policy-making
- Bring a holistic approach to the study of US-India relations by enlarging the framework to cover the relations of the United States with other countries and vice versa
- To look at Indo-US relations in a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary paradigm and not merely through the prism of strategic and political objectives by bringing other stakeholders, especially from Science and Technology, Education, Health, Business and Investments sectors, into the discourse.

The US Studies Programme has initiated a new project, Power Realignment in Asia and US Policy, being guided by Ambassador M Rasgotra. This project will examine relations of the United States with West Asia, China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan and its implications for India. It will be a book length study.

Unnikrishnan, Dr. Harinder Sekhon and Mr. Samir Saran, was hosted by US Assistant Secretary Amb. Robert Blake and some senior officers at the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs at the US State Department for a day long interaction on December 9, 2010. The interaction covered regional issues: Russia and Central Asia, Iranian Nuclear proliferation, Afghanistan

### Projects

In pursuit of these objectives, under the guidance of Mr. M Rasgotra, President of the ORF Centre for International Relations, high-level discussions were held with senior, retired and serving ambassadors before the visit of US President Barack Obama to New Delhi in November 2010. An Issue Brief, written jointly by Dr. Harinder Sekhon and Dr. Uma Purshottaman, which examined various facets of the relationship, was published on the eve of the Presidential visit. Other publications by Dr. Purshottaman are an Issue Brief on 'USA and Revolutions in



1



3



2

on US-India Strategic Partnership in New Delhi on September 22 and 23, 2010. ORF also organised two conferences with the Heritage as part of our continuing dialogue on US-India Counter Terror Cooperation. The first was held at New Delhi on July 20 and 21 and the second one in Washington DC in December 2010.

The US Studies Programme hosted a number of senior US Government officials and other important visitors from various think tanks based in Washington DC. These included former Ambassador to India, Mr. Robert Blackwill, who spoke about his Plan B for Afghanistan, Ambassador Stuart Holliday, at present the President and CEO of the Meridian International Centre, former US Assistant Secretary of State for Defence Planning, Mr. Dov S Zakheim, Mr. James P DeHart, Director for Afghanistan at the US State Department, Dr. Atman Trivedi from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Ms. Jessica Lee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, a US Delegation of Congressional Staffers for a discussion on “Non-Traditional security Threats for India: Pathways to 2022”, amongst others.

Other distinguished guests who visited ORF at the invitation of the US Studies Programme were Mr. Stuart Beck, the High Commissioner of Canada to India and Mr. Gunnar Denecke, Minister Counselor at the German Embassy in New Delhi, Dr. Robert B Oxnham and Dr. Vishakha Desai of the Asia Society, who initiated a discussion on “Rolling the Dice: India and China in 2025”. This discussion was moderated by Jim Yardley of *The New York Times*. A group of scholars from the George Bush Centre for Policy Studies, University of Texas at Austin, Texas, visited ORF for a day long interaction with the senior faculty.

ORF also continues to engage closely with the US Embassy in New Delhi. US Ambassador

1 Julia Bentley and H.E. Stewart Beck (Canadian High Commissioner).

2 Prof. Larry Goodson and K.C. Singh (Former Secretary, MEA).

3 HHS Viswanathan, US Ambassador Timothy J Roemer and M Rasgotra.

the Arab World’, and ‘Shifting Perceptions of Power: Soft Power in India’s Foreign Policy’, *Journal of Peace Studies*, Vol. 17, Issue 2&3, April–September, 2010.

### Power Realignments in Asia and US Policy

The US Studies Programme has initiated a new project, Power Realignments in Asia and US Policy, being guided by Mr. M Rasgotra. This project will examine relations of the United States with West Asia, China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan and the implications for India. It will be a book length study. Another project to look at US-India economic and trade relations as drivers of the larger strategic partnership has also been launched.

Besides this, the US Studies Programme continued its project to assess US South Asia Policy through a series of round table discussions, brain storming sessions and analyses by ORF faculty and outside experts.

### Conferences:

ORF hosted the US Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey, California, for a Track II dialogue





1 Prof. Rajesh Rajagopalan and Prof. Timothy Hoyt.

2 GK Pillai and Sunjoy Joshi at the Inaugural of US-India Strategic Partnership Conference.

Timothy J Roemer visited ORF and interacted with ORF faculty, invitees from the ministry of External Affairs, the strategic community, and media. He spoke on “India-US Strategic Partnership: the Way Forward.” Ms. Uzra Zeya, Minister Counselor in the Political section of the US Embassy and senior officers from the political section, who look at Counter terror issues and the South Asian region, regularly engage with ORF, participating in our various conferences, brainstorming sessions and round table discussions.

**Presentations**

A team from ORF, comprising Mr. Nandan Unnikrishnan, Mr. Samir Saran and Dr. Harinder Sekhon, were invited by the US Embassy in New Delhi to make presentations to senior US officials posted in South Asia and had assembled for a two-day workshop in New Delhi during September 2010.

Senior Fellow Dr. Harinder Sekhon was invited to make a presentation on the strategic challenges faced by India in South Asia to Mr. Guido Westerwelle, Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor of Germany and his delegation by the German Embassy, New Delhi, on October 1, 2010.

**STUDYING INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD**

ORF believes that some of the most complex challenges to India emanate from its immediate and extended neighbourhood. In the past few years, the situation has become even graver as two of the biggest neighbours, Pakistan and Afghanistan, have slipped deeper into mortal crises. Smaller neighbours are in varying stages of instability. Nepal is embroiled in a constitutional crisis. Sri Lanka faces acute ethnic dilemma. Bangladesh is valiantly

struggling to emerge from the shadows of religious extremism. This is perhaps one of the most trying times for India's policy makers, struggling to balance the compulsion of growing steadily in economic terms with commitment to social and political equity.

ORF's South Asia Studies Programme is designed to map these trends over a long period of time to create a possible roadmap for India's policy makers in navigating the troubled neighbourhood.

The most obvious emphasis of the programme has for long been on Pakistan. It is the most important, and troublesome, neighbour. Developments in Pakistan have serious consequences for India and its interests. Pakistan's attitude towards India, China and the US in many ways define the nature of South Asia's geopolitics. In this context, India's relationship with Pakistan is of critical importance to the stability of the region. Understanding and fostering this important relationship has been a key element of ORF's research agenda on Pakistan.

This involves meticulously following events in Pakistan, understanding their implications in depth and working out ways to address challenges inherent in the dynamics of its equation with India. This process is reflected to some extent in the weekly South Asia Watch, a comprehensive monitor of week's events in Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. In addition, a weekly compilation of news from the Urdu press in Pakistan supplements the knowledge base on Pakistan.

ORF has one of the best repositories of knowledge on Pakistan. Its database of news articles from Pakistan media dates back to 1973 and is considered by international scholars as a unique knowledge base.



During the year, the programme focused more on interactions, discussions and seminars on the challenges posed by events in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Some of the faculty members actively participated in Track II dialogues on Pakistan. Interactions with some of the top policy makers from the US and other western nations greatly enhanced ORF's reputation as a public policy think tank. Scholars presented several papers on different aspects of Pakistan at national and international seminars. Many of them have since been published in volumes.

An interesting discussion was on Pakistan using Jihad as a grand strategy to influence events in its immediate neighbourhood. The discussion was led by Dr Paul Kapur, Associate Professor, Department of National Security Affairs at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. He mainly focused on India's deterrence problem in the face of Pakistan's strategy of asymmetric warfare and the principal-agent problems emerging in the State.

In June 2011, ORF hosted a delegation of Urdu journalists from Pakistan. The issues discussed included protection of journalists in Pakistan, access to books published in India and Pakistan, greater civil society participation in changing perceptions along with improving ties and joint media campaigns.

An important project was to study Lashkar-e-Tayyeba, one of the most dangerous terrorist groups active in South Asia today. There is wide spread ignorance about the terrorist group's long term plans, military capability and association with Pakistan military. With the Mumbai attacks of November 2008 as a backdrop, the study aims to dispel these doubts and reveal the terrorist group and its patrons' lethal capability to derail peace and stability in the region. The study is now published as *Caliphate's Soldiers: The Lashkar-e-Tayyeba's Long War*.

Important meetings and publications marked ORF's programme on Afghanistan. The key initiative in this regard was a visit made by ORF Distinguished Fellow Saeed Naqvi to Afghanistan. He travelled across Afghanistan meeting scores of political leaders, Taleban, US officials, filmmakers, journalists, NGOs, religious leaders and ordinary Afghans. The result was an insightful document on Afghanistan at the crossroads. A round-table discussion organised to discuss his report

**1** A delegation of Journalists from Pakistan.

**2** Ambassador Jayant Prasad (R) speaks on Afghanistan. Mr. Saeed Naqwi (L).

ORF believes that some of the most complex challenges to India emanate from its immediate and extended neighbourhood. In the past few years, the situation has become even graver as two of the biggest neighbours, Pakistan and Afghanistan, have slipped deeper into mortal crises.

elicited deep interest among the strategic community in Delhi. Some of the top policy makers, diplomats and journalists participated in the discussion on the future of Afghanistan.

ORF faculty members briefed diplomats and policy makers from different countries on the situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan as seen from New Delhi and analysed Indian government's policies towards Pakistan in particular.

A significant event was hosting of a large delegation of government officials from Afghanistan. The round-table discussion,





1 A brainstorming session on Net Assessment.

2 Prakash Chandra Lohani (Former Foreign Minister, Nepal).

3 Raunaq Jahan (Bangladesh).

attended by experts and ORF faculty members, centred around the situation in Afghanistan, the role of Pakistan and India's role in stabilising the region. The delegation members conveyed that the peace process must be led by Afghans and that the Taliban must be engaged in a political dialogue of 'reconciliation and reintegration'.

Another key component of the South Asia Studies Programme has been Bangladesh. We continued our India-Bangladesh Dialogue series with our partner institution in Dhaka, Bangladesh Enterprise Institute (BEI). The third round of the dialogue is scheduled in October 2011. A volume containing the conference proceedings of the earlier two rounds of the dialogue is ready for publication. A round-table discussion with a delegation of journalists from Bangladesh was one of the highlights of our programme. The visiting journalists were unanimous in their view that their country was quick to meet its promises while India moved at a slow pace. They urged civil society in India to take the initiative and persuade the government to move faster to resolve outstanding issues between the two countries.

A new impetus was given to understanding the fast changing events in Nepal. Nepal has been in turmoil since the 2008 elections. A political consensus on drafting the Constitution and other legislative matters remains elusive, leaving the political process in the Himalayan kingdom nascent and unstable. The contentious issue of integrating the erstwhile Maoist army with the Royal Nepal Army adds to the problem of governance. We organised several meetings with senior policy makers and experts from Nepal to get an in-depth and closer view of events. We also had a series of meetings on the Constitution making process. One

important interaction was with Dr Prakash Chandra Lohani, a veteran political leader from Nepal who has held several key ministerial portfolios. He spoke on 'Nepal's Evolving Relationship with India and China'. A senior leader of Nepal's CPN-UML party, K P Sharma Oli, discussed 'Challenges before Peace Process in Nepal'.

### NET ASSESSMENT OF THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT OF INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD

An important research initiative, undertaken by ORF during the year, was to launch a multi-disciplinary Net Assessment of India's Neighbourhood. Over a dozen faculty members are participating in this study which involves trend analysis, scenario building and strategic assessments of India's neighbouring countries. The study will also look at transnational issues like the demographic changes taking place in the region, terrorism and crime, and maritime security.

There are compelling reasons for such a study. India sits in a distressed and adversarial neighbourhood. Failing States, terrorist sanctuaries, hostile political and military leadership characterise India's immediate and extended neighbourhood. The nature and dimension of the threats such a neighbourhood pose to India's security, strategic and economic aspirations are made even more acute by the increasing influence of external powers like the United States and China in the region, climate change, and the looming resource crises.

These challenges have been, and are being, addressed by a basket of policy formulations which rely heavily on historical events and attitudes, political and military leadership





An Interaction on India-Africa Relations.

behaviour, domestic political and economic compulsions and, increasingly now, on the intermittent `breaking news` cycle.

In a highly networked and complex world, these driving forces, however significant they might be, leave out a range of factors that may seem less significant in a short cycle but have a defining impact on events as they unfold over a longer span of time. As a tool of strategic appraisal, Net Assessment encapsulates a broad assortment of drivers and triggers that allow a more comprehensive assessment of the situation under study.

Although Net Assessment as a method of estimating challenges in future has been largely utilised in weighing the military capabilities and intentions of adversary or hostile nations, the ORF study aims to apply the various techniques of individual and collective assessments to construct a long-term view of the strategic environment in India's neighbourhood.

The project is being carried out in two parts — (a) an overall assessment of India's neighbourhood through a closer study and discussion of politics, military, society, economy, relationship with India and the role of external State actors like the US, China, Iran and Russia; (b) the second part deals with exploring possible policy responses to these challenges with a special focus on Indian capabilities and strategic objectives.

A series of publications and events are integral to the project. A special series under the banner of Strategic Trends is already being published. Individual country scenarios will be made public at regular intervals during the course of the project.

## AFRICA STUDIES PROGRAMME

The continent of Africa has emerged as an important global player in the last decade. The resurgence of Africa, both in the political and economic aspects, has been a success story of the current century. As a market and a destination for investments, the importance of Africa is increasing day by day. The aim of the Africa Studies Programme at ORF is to follow these trends and come up with policy options for greater cooperation between India and the African countries. The programme also aims to create greater awareness about African issues among the Indian media and the opinion-makers.

The programme, started many years ago, gained further momentum in 2010-2011. Events like seminars, conferences and talks were organised in which academic scholars and Africa experts from in universities and other think-tanks, African envoys based in New Delhi, journalists, Government representatives and retired diplomats, participated. In July 2010, the Rwandan High Commissioner, Mr. Williams Nkurunziza, gave a talk on the recent developments in his country. In October 2010, a one-day roundtable was organised with two sessions on the topic of "India-Africa Partnership". The presentations and the discussions at the roundtable were later brought out as a publication under the ORF Seminar Series. In January 2011, ORF hosted a delegation of eight young journalists from five East African countries brought to India by the South African Chapter of FAHAMU, a non-governmental organisation in Nairobi, Kenya. The delegation was able to have a very productive interaction with Indian journalists. It was observed that there was



a genuine need for more comprehensive coverage of each other's developments in the media.

As a prelude to the India-Africa Forum Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 2011, a discussion was held in March 2011 with the main objective of focusing on the ways to take India-Africa Cooperation forward. It was attended by African Ambassadors, diplomats, representatives of MEA, Africa experts and journalists.

ORF has started an online Africa Weekly Newsletter. This gives the latest developments on the Continent. It is hoped that this will be of immense use to researchers and Africa

The aim of the Africa Studies Programme at ORF is to follow these trends and come up with policy options for greater cooperation between India and the African countries. It also works towards a greater awareness about African issues among the Indian media and the opinion-makers.

watchers. The newsletter is updated on a weekly basis. In addition, members of the ORF faculty have been contributing articles and commentaries on topical issues like the crisis in Cote d' Ivoire, elections in Nigeria and the independence of South Sudan.

ORF has also been expanding its institutional linkages with other think-tanks and institutes in African countries. An agreement of collaboration with the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) would be finalised shortly.

## BRICS INITIATIVES

ORF, for many years now, has been the nerve-centre of BRIC think-tanks, activities. In recognition of its efforts, the Government of India has designated ORF as the Coordinator for the Track 2 interactions. ORF had led delegations to BRIC Summits in Russia and Brazil. In March 2011, ORF took a delegation of ORF faculty as well as experts from other organisations to participate in the BRICS Track 2 Conference in Beijing. The recommendations

of this conference were sent to the Governments of the five countries for consideration at the BRICS Summit in Sanya, China in April 2011.

Before the Sanya Summit, as a preparation for the entry of South Africa into BRIC, the South African Institute for International Affairs (SAIIA) organised a one-day seminar in Pretoria, South Africa. ORF Vice President Samir Saran and Distinguished Fellow H.H.S. Viswanathan participated in the conference and shared India's experiences in BRIC.

ORF has now created a microsite on BRICS on its website, [www.orfonline.org](http://www.orfonline.org), as promised by the Indian delegation at the Track 2 meeting. The goal of this microsite is to provide a common forum for scholars and experts to post articles/commentaries/ideas on issues pertaining to BRICS.

## CHINA STUDIES PROGRAMME

The rise of China in the regional and international stage has generated major debates in Asia and beyond. The subject has been of great interest within the government and the strategic as well as business community in India. India-China relations, particularly, trade ties, have also seen phenomenal growth in the recent years. China's rise, thus, has presented both opportunities as well as challenges for India and the world. The ORF China Studies Programme is devoted to the understanding of various aspects of present-day China with the aim of providing policy inputs. It has been vigorously engaged in several activities, including research on China, independently and in collaboration with other organisations; conducting conferences and seminars on China; and providing a platform for scholars and experts to exchange ideas.

ORF has hosted major events during the visits of high-level Communist Party of China (CPC) delegations. On 11 July, 2011, a CPC delegation led by Mr. Chen Jin, Vice Director of the Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee along with other members, visited ORF. In a first of its kind initiative, ORF and Fudan Institute for Advanced Study in Social Sciences, Fudan University, China, agreed to undertake a joint research project on rural political economies and governance practices in both the countries in 2010 to be funded by ORF. Considering the common interest Cambridge University shares with ORF and Fudan University on the topic, Cambridge University was also brought in for collaboration on the topic in 2011. Three provinces of



1



2

Zhejiang, Hubei and Guizhou were identified for the study. Prof. Deng Zhenglai from Fudan University visited ORF and discussed the framework of the study. The project aims to map policy inputs and people's responses and to see how democracy or the lack of it has a role to play. Important issues that would be examined include rural employment increase, the environment, technology, water, land usage.

The China Seminar Series is organised by ORF as an integral part of the China Studies Programme. These seminars are designed to provide for a continuous and rigorous engagement with the study of present-day China. The objective is also to invite scholars and experts on China and related areas, to meet and exchange ideas. In 2010, ORF held two seminars on China (April and December) as part of the comprehensive, long term programme of China Studies. The April seminar was designed to study China's policy towards, and relations with each country in South Asia, as well as its overall South Asian policy (also covering SAARC, the Indian Ocean and other regional aspects). The December seminar brought together the threads of discussion in the four seminars held over the last two years to attempt an overall net assessment of China today. ORF has now brought out the publications of the papers presented at these seminars.

The next seminar will focus on science and technology in China. It is being planned sometime early in 2012.

## MYANMAR STUDIES PROGRAMME

ORF has been conducting research on Myanmar and has brought out publications on the subject as part of its Centre for International Relations. The Programme

has been involved in the study of Myanmar's political developments and foreign relations. The current project on Myanmar focuses on Myanmar's relations with its immediate neighbours. A study on Myanmar's relations with China was completed last year and the paper is currently under publication. The Programme plans to take up studies of Myanmar's relations with the other neighbours in the near future.

**1** Samir Saran calls on Dai Bingguo, State Councillor, PRC, in charge of Foreign Relations.

**2** K Raghunath, Nirupama Rao and M Rasgotra during a seminar on Whither China - Prospects and Direction.

The current project on Myanmar focuses on Myanmar's relations with its immediate neighbours. A study on Myanmar's relations with China was completed last year and the paper is currently under publication.

Myanmar's domestic politics, economy, society, and foreign relations are also been studied as part of Net Assessment Project of India's neighbourhood that ORF is currently undertaking.

## EURASIAN PROGRAMME

The Eurasian Studies Division had a rich and productive year. The division organised a number of conferences and workshops and also held extensive interactions with Eurasian experts, giving ORF the clear distinction of being the leading Indian think-tank as far as Eurasian Studies are concerned. The researchers from the division participated in several national and international seminars and also interacted extensively with media.





**1**  
Samir Saran, M Rasgotra and Sunjoy Joshi (from L) at a conference in Moscow.

**2**  
V Trubnikov with Vyacheslov A Nikonov at ORF.

In 2010-11, after the project on Radical Islam, the Eurasian Studies Division and the Experimental Creativity Centre (ECC), Moscow have completed the second joint project titled “Understanding the Emerging Contours of Powers and Hegemony – Contemporary Geo-political Narratives”. The first meeting under this project took place in Moscow on the 28th and 29th of September, 2010. On the sidelines of this conference, the Russian language

Russia-India-China trilateral forum on 12 October 2010. On the basis of this meeting a Policy Note was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Vice President and Senior Fellow, Mr. Nandan Unnikrishnan, participated in the “Track One and Half Summit” organised by the Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO) in Almaty, Kazakhstan on February 21-22, 2011. On 4 May 2011, Mr. Unnikrishnan participated in another conference organised by the Centre for Political Studies in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on soft power. He presented a paper titled “Convergence Points and Challenges between BRICS and Europe on Issues Related to Global Governance: An Indian perspective” at the 5th Global-Europe EU-Russia Seminar organised by the Laboratoire Européen d’Anticipation Politique (LEAP), Russkiy Mir Foundation and the European Studies Institute of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) on 23-24 May 2011. He also participated in the ORF-Heritage Foundation Dialogue held in Washington DC from 6-9 December 2010 and also organised an ORF Interaction with officials of the State Department. On January 10-11 2011, he participated in a seminar on India-US Relations organised by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Delhi Policy Group. He spoke on the situation in West Asia on a Video-Bridge with Moscow organized by RIA Novosti.

After the project on Radical Islam, the Eurasian Studies Division and the Experimental Creativity Centre (ECC), Moscow have completed the second joint project titled “Understanding the Emerging Contours of Powers and Hegemony – Contemporary Geo-political Narratives”.

edition of the ORF-ECC book on Radical Islam was launched at the ECC premises. The project on “Power and Hegemony” concluded with the second conference held in New Delhi on March 15-16, 2010. The themes discussed in these two workshops will be brought out in the form of a book.

The division organised a conference with the Russkiy Mir Foundation, headed by Dr Vyacheslav Nikonov on 16-17 November 2010 in New Delhi on the topic “The Emerging Global Order: Perspectives from India and Russia”. The division will be holding another conference with Russkiy Mir in Moscow from 12-13, September, 2011 on the topic “India Russia Partnership in the 21st Century”. The Eurasian Division organised a roundtable on

Mr. Ajish P Joy, Associate Fellow, is presently working on a project sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs, titled “China-Russia Relations: Implications for India”. He presented a paper titled “India and Russia in the Middle East: Does Iran Matter?” at the Russkiy Mir-ORF Conference held on November 16-17, 2010. He also co-authored a paper titled “Russia-China Relations: Uneasy



Friendship?” with Mr. Nandan Unnikrishnan for the ORF China Seminar Series. Ms. Angira Sen Sarma, Associate Fellow, presented a paper on “Afghanistan Quagmire: Central Asia, India and Russia” at the ORF-ECC conference on “Understanding the Emerging Contours of Powers and Hegemony: Contemporary Geo-political narratives” held at ORF on 15-16 March 2011. She also presented a paper on “China’s growing role in Central Asia” at the ORF China Seminar Series – “Whither China: Prospects and Direction” held on 3-4 December 2010.

## THE FUTURE TRENDS-2030 PROGRAMME

Trying to assess the shape that the future might take has always been a part of statecraft. In today’s fluid and ever-changing world, several world powers have been engaged in this exercise. The think-tank world has also been engaged in similar exercises. Some have chosen, for their own reasons, to release at least some portions of their findings into the public domain.

ORF is partnering with a range of international and Indian institutions and experts in order to develop its own Future Trends Programme. As a learning and development exercise, ORF participated in the Global Trends 2030 dialogue in Washington in May 2011 and will be hosting a dialogue with experts from the EUISS in September 2011.

The Future Trends 2030 Programme at ORF is envisaged to be a phased programme. An initial report is being created in-house. Our effort would be, at this first stage, to simply collate and correlate the data so that it speaks for itself - without a pre-set, constructed narrative.

This initial report is intended to serve as a framework for subsequent activities involving a larger community of experts in India and abroad.

There are multiple pathways to understanding contemporary India, its predicament and its environment. The most commonly encountered narrative speaks of ‘India’s Rise’.

ORF is partnering with a range of international and Indian institutions and experts in order to develop its own Future Trends Programme. As a learning and development exercise, ORF participated in the Global Trends 2030 dialogue in Washington in May 2011 and will be hosting a dialogue with experts from the EUISS in September 2011.

India, with its large, youthful population, steadily growing economy, large pool of technology expertise and increasing military muscle is seen as rising inexorably from being a third world state to becoming a modern and global power.

However, at all times, we must remember that, while many of the elements of India’s unfolding transformation are undeniable, there is nothing inevitable about India’s Rise. India remains confronted by fundamental challenges and emerging threats. For India to be able to secure this ‘Rise’, the country will need to undertake a studied programme of environmental

**1** V. A. Nikonov and M Rasgotra during the ORF-Russkiy Mir Foundation seminar.

**2** A discussion on The Emerging Global Order -Perspectives from India and Russia.





1 H E Philip Wen-chyi Ong (C) talks on Cross Strait Relations.

2 Conference on Space, Science and Security.

scanning and development of appropriate policy alternatives. In order to avoid being carried on the tide of change, we need to pause and reflect upon where India really wants to reach – what exactly is India’s desired growth objective?

Thereafter, an assessment needs to be made as to how and where the country is currently situated and how it is equipped. The relevant questions will be – What is India’s current

come into operation and which could offer insights as to how these might be replicated across domains or contexts.

Instead of adopting the conventional approach of segregating the study into domestic and foreign or into economic, social and political domains, we proceed on the assumption that an integrated approach offers more actionable understanding. Moreover, such an approach will help reveal cross-domain linkages which generate larger challenges.

ORF undertook a project on the “Increasing Chinese Influence in South Asia”, commissioned by the Japanese Embassy, New Delhi. A number of ORF scholars participated in this project.

Such an approach will help lay out the geopolitical chessboard at the global, regional and sub-regional levels. However, beyond the geographical space, we need to think in terms of trans-national trends and ideas as a component of the evolving environment. Here we will need to describe the environment and highlight the trends that might shape it and the forms that it might take. Very critically, this layer will provide pointers to the needs and impulses that drive the other players in the arena and will help map out ‘their’ possible trajectories, options and policies.

state and predicament? What is the environment in which India necessarily needs to function? What are the tools, processes and institutions that India uses to navigate, control or modify that predicament and environment?

India’s responses to these challenges and opportunities will span the domains of foreign policy, military posture and preparedness, trade and commerce in goods and services as well as manpower exports.

For each of these questions, the project will seek to describe the situation, assess its possible impact and the efficacy of the response mechanisms currently in place.

### JAPAN STUDIES PROGRAMME

In the process, we will examine the ongoing transformations and:

One of the main objectives of the Japanese Studies Programme at ORF, led by Distinguished Fellow Prof. K.V. Kesavan, is to undertake in-depth studies on Indo-Japanese relations, examine developments in Japan’s foreign relations and provide policy alternatives to decision-makers. In pursuance of this, several talks and seminars

1. Identify the unmet gaps.
2. Discover where vicious, self-perpetuating spirals are coming into existence either as the result of a confluence of circumstances or as a consequence of inadequate or inappropriate responses.
3. Find instances where virtuous cycles have



1



2

were organised by ORF. Well-known scholars and security experts from India and abroad and diplomats both retired and in service participated in these events and contributed to lively discussions on a wide range of subjects. During the current financial year, several important publications were brought out. Some of these are mentioned below:

1. South and Southeast Asia: Responding To Changing Geo-Political and Security Challenges (Edited, New Delhi, 2010)
2. India and Japan: Changing Dimensions of Partnership in the Post-Cold War Period (ORF Occasional Paper)
3. Japan's Security Policy in the Asia-Pacific during the Post-Cold War Period (ORF Occasional Paper)
4. Japan's Role in the Cambodian Peace Settlement (ORF Occasional Paper)
5. Japan and ASEAN: Changing Security Relations (ORF Occasional Paper)

In addition, regular commentaries and analyses covering the latest political, security and economic developments in Japan and East Asia were published on the ORF website.

Japanese Programme Head Prof. Kesavan was invited to participate in an international workshop held in Taipei.

The programme got a big boost recently when Prof. K.V. Kesavan was awarded one of Japan's top awards, The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, for his decades of valuable contributions for improving India-Japan relations.

ORF did a project on the "Increasing Chinese Influence in South Asia", commissioned by the Japanese Embassy, New Delhi. A number of ORF scholars participated in this project, writing in-depth papers on the growing influence of China in South Asian countries. At the end of it, a seminar was organised

where China's position in South Asia was discussed threadbare. The whole exercise turned out to be extremely beneficial in terms of understanding India's own position in the region and the need for New Delhi to adopt new policy options to strengthen it in the coming years.

ORF is planning to initiate new projects and seminars, particularly when both India and Japan are poised to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of their diplomatic relations in 2012.

## SECURITY STUDIES

The Institute of Security Studies (ISS), like other domains within ORF, has been working to deepen its areas of research while expanding its research focus. Accordingly,

ISS has also undertaken the task to draft a Space Code of Conduct from an Indian perspective, bringing together members from the strategic community as well as serving and retired government officials, including scientists.

the Security Studies included issues such as Asia Pacific security challenges, non-proliferation, space security, India's defence modernisation, maritime security and cyber security challenges.

Under the Asia Pacific security domain, the focus is on a number of contemporary issues along with issues that have the potential for a conflict in the future such as the South

1 Arundhati Ghose at a discussion on Space Code of Conduct.

2 Manish Tewari and Samir Saran at the ORF-SIPRI Conference.





**1**  
A discussion on Non Traditional Security Threats.

**2**  
Rajeswari Rajagopalan at Tsinghua University conference in Beijing.

China Sea issue, non-proliferation issues and border infrastructure, among others. There is a special focus on the rise of China and its geo-strategic and geo-political implications in the Asia Pacific region in terms of shift in the balance of power, changing or developing regional security framework, the role played by the US in the region and how it is detrimental or conducive to India. Concerns such as safety of the Sea Lines of Communications (SLOC) and piracy are being looked into in great detail by ISS. India's military modernisation is being closely followed with a keen focus on the defence industry which facilitates the modernisation process. In addition, the issue of nuclear proliferation and technology control regimes are being looked at by the ISS, with a particular focus on policy recommendations on how to advance India's interests in securing membership into some of the export control regimes.

Outer space, which has a great potential for cooperation between nations as well as the potential to turn into a zone of conflict, is another significant area of study. ISS has undertaken the task to draft a Space Code of Conduct from an Indian perspective, bringing together members from the strategic community as well as serving and retired government officials, including scientists. The issue of Space Code of Conduct has been gaining momentum recently, especially after the European Union introduced a code seeking international consensus. The cyber security threats facing India and the region are also being monitored by ISS as this may become the next domain of warfare. Various initiatives have been undertaken to study these concerns. The ISS has been conducting several events, workshops and undertaking studies, programmes and projects to address these issues.

### Events

1. As part of its outreach programme, centres within ORF have been trying to reach out to countries and their representatives in India. In this regard, the Institute of Security Studies invited the Taiwanese Representative in India, HE Mr. Philip Wen-chyi Ong, to its New Delhi campus on May 18, 2010, for an interaction with the faculty as well as to share his perspective on Cross Straits Relations and India-Taiwan relations, which have gained momentum in recent years, particularly in the trade and investment realms.
2. A round table discussion on India's Border Infrastructure was organised by Security Studies on June 09, 2010. The discussion was limited to Sino-Indian border infrastructure, with an initial presentation by Mr. Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Member of Parliament, who shared his perspective after a border visit by some of the Members of Parliament. This was followed by three panelists – Brig. Arun Sahgal, Maj. Gen. Sheru Thapliyal and Dr. Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan – making presentations on various aspects of the border infrastructure. The discussion was chaired by Brig. Gurmeet Kanwal.

Border infrastructure remains an important component of a country's preparedness for any eventuality. This holds particularly true for India as China is far ahead in this regard. China's increased defence spending has been in several areas, including upgradation of civilian and military infrastructure. The infrastructural projects that China has undertaken in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and on the border in the last few years have clearly upped the ante among Indian policy makers. This upgradation has facilitated



the Chinese PLA to mobilise forces and equipment in a much shorter span. It has enabled China to mobilize forces by train and by road in large quantum onto our borders. On the other side of the debate is India's preparedness; despite reports suggesting that India is increasing its military prowess, infrastructure on the Indian side of the border is deplorable. This clearly affects the ability of the forces to amass troops and equipment onto the borders. There has been recent focus to develop/upgrade; however it will take years before these projects reach fruition.

3. Continuing its debates on China, ISS organised a talk titled, "The Rise of China: A View from Australia" by Dr. Richard Rigby, Executive Director, ANU China Center, Australian National University, on November 15, 2010 at the ORF Campus. Questions like can a rising Chinese power emerge as a striking imperative between New Delhi and Canberra in the coming years? There have been concerns voiced openly about the Chinese rise, particularly its military might. The 2009 Defence White Paper titled, *Defending Australia in the Asia Pacific Century: Force 2030* stated that the Chinese rise in the economic, political and military spheres and the resultant regional military modernisation have triggered significant concerns in Australia. The discussion concluded that unless Beijing institutes serious confidence building measures among its neighbours, the scope for misunderstanding and potential for conflicts would only increase in the coming decades.

4. In keeping with the effort to reach across to global think-tanks, ISS conducted a project on India's space programme in collaboration with SIPRI and Secure World Foundation, USA. The project culminated in a three-day conference in Delhi, bringing together, besides Indian participants, delegates from countries like the US, Israel, Australia, China and Japan.

Having there been a dearth of debates on space, ORF managed to bring together serving military officials, particularly Indian Army and Indian Air Force, civilian bureaucracy from the Ministry of Defence as well as members of the strategic community. The conference brought out several aspects of India's space programme – from the entirely peaceful, civilian utilities of space assets to potential use of space for military applications. In the backdrop of

the ASAT test conducted by China and the shooting down of a satellite by the US, the issue of ASAT weapons was also a key point of debate during the conference. As space emerges as a new frontier for cooperation as well as conflict, it was suggested that more of similar conferences should be held to facilitate informed discourse in various policymaking circles.

5. A panel discussion on non-proliferation issues was organised by ISS on May 20, 2011. *Non-Proliferation: India-Pacific Concerns* was organized as part of ORF's larger project on India-Pacific, looking at challenges and the way forward, done in collaboration with Heritage foundation, US, and Lowy Institute, Australia.

The discussion was particularly important in the backdrop of US President Barack Obama's proposal to invite India into some of the technology control regimes. The three panelists – Dr. Manpreet Sethi, Dr. Rajiv Nayan and Prof. Rajesh Rajagopalan addressed various aspects of the issue. Dr. Sethi looked at the current and future challenges whereas Dr. Nayan

**Border infrastructure remains an important component of a country's preparedness for any eventuality. This holds particularly true for India as China is far ahead in this regard.**

focused on the four technology export control regimes – Nuclear Suppliers Group, Waasenaar Arrangement, Australia Group and Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and what the potential hurdles are in securing membership of these groupings, and Prof. Rajagopalan articulated India's options in the emerging nuclear order. More specifically, he raised scenarios that could concern not only India but also the international community as a whole. Issues that India needs to address such as maintaining a minimum credible deterrence, before joining existing or any other global non proliferation regime were debated during the discussion.

6. Continuing its focus on some of the more contemporary issues on space, ISS organised a panel discussion on *Space Code of Conduct* with three panelists



looking at three specific aspects – Dr. Ajey Lele looking at the Stimson Code of Conduct and the US policy in general; Dr. Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan looking at the European Code of Conduct; and Dr. C Raja Mohan looking at the larger picture and offering suggestions on how India can advance its interests while looking at various options.

The panel discussion was particularly successful as it managed to build a consensus across the board – serving and retired military officials, bureaucrats, scientists and members of the strategic community – on the need for India to take the lead in shaping the guidelines for code of conduct on space and the importance to carry forward the debate. Suggestions were made during the open discussion about the inclusion of not only Asian countries but also other countries like Brazil who are significantly improving their capabilities in outer space. India's existing technological capabilities that could be used to develop space-based weapons were also discussed during the meeting. It was also suggested that ORF should create a working group

ORF undertook a major study on the non-traditional security threats to India, developing a 2020 scenario. The study, undertaken by a team of ORF scholars working on different spectrum of issues, was done for the Integrated Defence Staff, Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

on space policy to carry forward the debate about making guidelines for development and utilisation of space.

7. On June 07, 2011, ORF hosted Senator Douglas Roche, former head of the Middle Powers Initiative to deliver a public lecture on nuclear disarmament. He once again urged India to lead the movement for disarmament of nuclear weapons, saying that India under its current leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh was serious about nuclear disarmament. He pointed out that Prime Minister Manmohan Singh had appointed a group of experts to examine the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan (RGAP) for global abolition of

nuclear weapons, first introduced in 1988, and its feasibility in today's geopolitical situations. The significance of the role played by civil society was also highlighted in the discussion and the need for governments to build public support for nuclear disarmament and to fill the communication gap between the civil society and the government was brought out. Senator Roche also suggested the importance of building a renewed security architecture that would address the insecurity amongst nations which possess nuclear weapons to counter the conventional strength of their opponent.

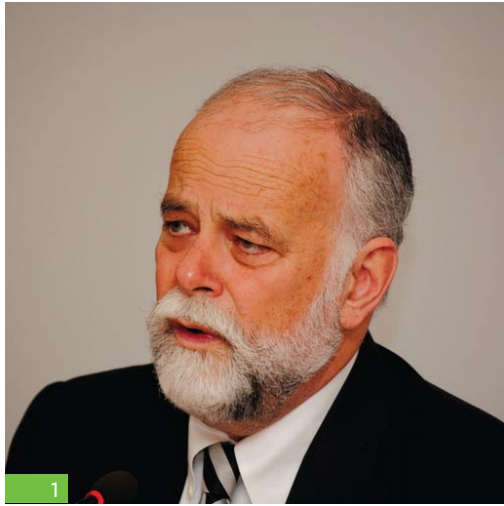
8. Focusing on China, ORF invited Dr. John Lee, a Foreign Policy Research Fellow at the Centre for Independent Studies, Sydney and also a Visiting Fellow at the Hudson Institute, US, to deliver a talk on rise of China and the emerging Asian security architecture, on June 17, 2011. Dr. John Lee argued that China would be content if India remained a South Asian power and does not become an Asian Power. He added that while China has no problem in India becoming a South Asian power, the improvement in the relations between India and other countries in Southeast Asia was viewed in Beijing as an intrusion into the traditional sphere of Chinese influence. Finally, Dr. Lee cautioned that improving trade relations does not necessarily lead to overall improvement of relations between two countries and said that a country should be cautious while relying on economic relations. Drawing an analogy from history, he said the vast amount of trade between Britain, France and Germany during the first decade of 20th century could not stop World War I.

#### Projects Completed:

**India's Space Programme:** The first phase of the collaborative project among three organisations – ORF, SIPRI and Secure World Foundation – has been completed. The completion of the project resulted in a three-day conference, which gained significant attention of the government – both the military and civilian bureaucracy – as well as the strategic community. The conference papers are being edited and will be brought out as an edited volume. This will be an important volume given the lack of public policy debate on space security and India's space programme.

**Non-Traditional Security Threats to India, 2020:** ORF undertook a major study on the non-traditional security threats





to India, developing a 2020 scenario. The study, undertaken by a team of ORF scholars working on different spectrum of issues, was done for the Integrated Defence Staff, Ministry of Defence, Government of India. The report, *Non-Traditional Security Threats to India, 2022* was prepared with the objective to identify the diverse and multitude nature of threats that India will be faced with in the year 2022. The study's mandate covered a time-frame of just over a decade. Given such a narrow scope of time, the impulse to extrapolate past and present events to project the future course of events has been resisted by identifying and separating factors that will remain constant and those that are prone to change. For instance, threats of war, pandemic, insurgency and terrorism will remain consistent. Economic disparities, urban crisis, social injustice and political failures will persist. But the nature and dimension of these crises will be dramatically altered in the near future.

The entire study was anchored on examining eleven threat drivers or vectors, which defined non-traditional security. These included transnational crime, terrorism and insurgency; law enforcement; geopolitics (threats through other countries); health and sanitation; economics; energy and resources; climate and environment; science and technology; governance and politics; socio-political; and traditional, balance-of-power security threats.

The study used different scenarios to analyse as to how different vectors interact with each other, making the future challenges even more complex for the Indian State. The second section laid out major conclusions and recommendations for policy-makers. While the study was not an exercise in making predictions, it identified certain distinct signposts that are indicative of the direction

for each of the threat vectors, providing the country's leadership with options to guide policy approaches accordingly.

Following the Ministry of Defence's clearance of the study for wider dissemination, the study has been published as a book titled, *Navigating the Near: Non-Traditional Security Threats to India, 2022*.

**Asian Military Strategies: Imperatives and Consequences:** Whether Asia's future is characterised by conflict or cooperation will obviously have an impact on both the global future and India's security. Though there has been a continuing debate about this issue,

Previous works on military strategies of the great powers in this region have been lacking because they have focused on one or two countries, which is grossly misleading because it simplifies the complexities of the region.

most previous works are either theoretical or focused on political relations. While both these approaches are important, they ignore an equally important issue: military strategies of the major powers of the region and how they might interact to produce stability or conflict in the region. Previous works on military strategies of the great powers in this region have also been lacking because they have focused on one or two countries, which is grossly misleading because it simplifies the complexities of the region. This project, now completed and under review for publication as

**1** Richard Rigby talks on The Rise of China - A View from Australia.

**2** Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Member of Parliament (second from R) at the conference on India's Border Infrastructure.



a book titled, *Clashing Titans: Military Strategy and Insecurity Among Asian Great Powers*, thus has attempted to study the military strategies of the four major Asian powers – China, the United States, Japan and Russia – seeking to fill this gap, from an Asian and specifically an Indian perspective. The book has examined not only the military strategies of the major Asian powers, but also studied how they interact to produce a more complex picture of the strategic interaction of military strategies and its impact on stability and security in the region.

#### Projects Being Done:

**US Missile Defence and Regional Responses:** One of the emerging issues in Asian security is the US ballistic missile defence (BMD) plans and the Chinese response to it. Despite the defensive nature of these systems, China has continued to view it as a threat. If China decides to respond by vastly increasing its missile strength, it could have a spiralling effect in Asia. The Chinese reaction is likely

As the issue of cyber security has emerged as a major concern in today's world, a study has been undertaken by the ISS to analyse the cyber warfare capabilities of major countries – Pakistan, China, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Russia, the US and India.

to also have long-term security implications for India. This project seeks to study the implications of US missile defence plans for Asian stability and Indian security.

Impact of the US missile defence in Asia will be manifold. The major responses to US missile defence are likely to come from Russia, China and North Korea. China already has a huge armoury of missiles – short range and medium-range ballistic missiles – and US deployment of missile defence in Asia can potentially reduce the effect of these missile forces. In such a scenario, China is likely to find newer systems that can counter these missile defence systems, thus creating the potential for a regional arms race. The effect on India will come from China's reaction to the missile defence programme. For example if China decides to increase its missile strength to compensate for US BMD, it will clearly impact India.

**ORF Forum on Space Code:** ORF has established a Forum on Space Code of Conduct (COC), with members including Air Chief Marshal S Krishnaswamy, Dr. C Raja Mahan, Dr. V. Siddhartha, Amb. (Dr.) Sheel Kant Sharma, Amb. Arundhati Ghose, Amb. R. Rajagopalan, Col. Sharad Kapur, among others. The group aims to prepare a draft Space COC which could be along the lines of the European or Stimson COC, but from an Indian perspective with amendments and new clauses that will best suit India's interests. The draft will be formed on the basis of India's existing capabilities (demonstrated) as well as the capabilities that needs to be developed in the future as a deterrence mechanism to protect our assets in space. Some of the key objectives of this group would be to identify core interests; list out the capabilities that are required by India to protect its national interests (existing and future); and at a track II level, identify other like-minded countries and groups to initiate discussion.

The core functions of the group are to create a community to discuss and debate space security issues; educate the members of the group by circulating readings on the subject, make presentations on one's area of expertise, invite outside experts for presentations; engage with other stakeholders including Government and International; communicate to the Government, MPs, Parliamentary Committees on Defence, on S&T, External Affairs etc.; and lastly to advocate – write about the subject.

**Asian Defence Forum:** Asian Defence Forum will be a platform that will be situated within ORF, bringing together defence attaches of all Asia-Pacific countries, with an objective to create better understanding of different perspectives on emerging issues in the Asia-Pacific. This forum would meet once every two months, wherein discussions would be initiated about emerging military and security issues in the Asia Pacific region, which hold importance for all countries in the region. It will be used as a forum to let the countries in the region know of our perspective on important security issues, get their ideas, but essentially a forum that would throw around ideas. This will also be an important step in ORF's outreach efforts.

**Cyber Warfare:** As the issue of cyber security has emerged as a major concern in today's world, a study has been undertaken by the ISS to analyse the cyber warfare capabilities of major countries – Pakistan, China, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Russia, the US and India. The study will examine the



defensive and offensive preparedness of these countries in cyber warfare. It will also outline the cyber security threats that these countries are facing and how they are planning to deal with these concerns. The study would also make recommendations focusing on India's counter-measures in this area.

### Events/Projects Planned:

Among the major projects and conferences being undertaken by ISS, here are a few:

1. In continuation of the panel discussions on space code of conduct, ISS is planning to hold a two-day conference on the issue, bringing together a larger gathering of Asian space-faring countries. The conference is tentatively scheduled for February/ March 2012.
2. In continuation of the collaborative project on space, ORF and Secure World Foundation are planning on the second phase of the project. This would look at the Chinese space programme. Details are being worked out.
3. An ORF website analysis on the issue of space-based solar power earlier in the year inspired the NSS (National Space Society, USA) to issue a press release quoting the ORF article and the author, reflecting similar views on the potential for cooperation between the US and India. Taking on from there, recognising the congruence of thoughts, the ORF and NSS have decided to make a meaningful effort for cooperation on space-based solar power between the two countries. Accordingly, the two institutions are partnering to do a major conference / workshop exploiting the huge potential for space cooperation between India and the US. The workshop proposes to comprehensively discuss all aspects of proposals for a detailed international feasibility study that includes proof-of-concept sub-scale demonstrations, to harvest energy from space with the Kalam-NSS Space Solar Power Feasibility Study Proposal as a potential framework; and make recommendations for action as an international public-private partnership.

The conference hopes to bring in representatives from Government, business, industry and academic institutes at policy and implementation levels, from India, USA, Japan (initially although we could enlarge the group as we go along). ORF and NSS may operate through existing inter-governmental coordination mechanisms to reach out and reassure participants about the legitimacy of the workshop. New,

younger generation participants with fresh ideas need to be included. There are also a number of small-scale business houses that have begun to show interest in this regard.

**Training/Refresher Course for Indian Military Officers:** ISS plans to create a training course/refresher course for Army, Navy, Air Force officers – a five-day programme. Initially this will be restricted to officers from Delhi – officers from the three headquarters as well as Integrated Defence Staff (IDS) Headquarters. After the initial three or four rounds of courses, we would expand it to officers from other Core Headquarters as well. The course intends to provide an insight into contemporary international politics and national security issues which would assist

**ORF and NSS have decided to make a meaningful effort for cooperation on space-based solar power between India and the US. Accordingly, the two institutions are partnering to conduct a major conference /workshop exploiting the huge potential for space cooperation.**

the officers in routine decision making and long-term perspective planning in these areas. This is again an exercise that will increase our influence among the armed forces, get their perspective and understanding on issues of national security. The idea is to target people who will be at the decision-making levels within the next ten years – influence their thinking, network with the people who will be taking decisions ten years from now.

### Conferences Abroad:

**US seminar on space:** Secure World Foundation hosted a special panel discussion titled, "India's Military Space Efforts and Regional Security Considerations," in Washington, DC on March 08, 2011. The three panellists were Ms. Victoria Samson, Washington Office Director, Dr. Bharath Gopaldaswamy of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and Dr. Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan, Senior Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi. The special discussion was chaired by Lt. Col. Peter A. Garretson of the US Air Force, who was formerly a Council on Foreign Relations(CFR) International Affairs Fellow



who studied Indo-US Space Cooperation at the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) in New Delhi, India.

There has been an increasing feeling that India's space program, originally for civilian and developmental needs, is increasingly being militarised, including its interest in developing anti-satellite weapons. The panelists examined how such a development would impact upon Asian security, as well as explored the potential for US-India cooperation on space.

**Conference on Nuclear Dynamics and India-China Relations, Beijing:** The Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy hosted a conference entitled "China and India's Nuclear Doctrine and Dynamics" in

**"With the nuclear deal over, New Delhi and Washington need another big idea to power the relationship over the next several years. Without such a political initiative at the highest levels, U.S.-India relations threaten once again to wallow in bureaucratic inertia. Space cooperation has the potential for being that next big idea."**

Beijing, on June 2-3, 2011. The conference was significant for many reasons. First, the Center managed to combine four of its seminar series: "China-South Asia Dialogues" (CSAD) and "Arms Control Seminar Series" (ACSS) for senior experts and "China and South Asia's Future" (CSAF) and "Arms Control's Future" (ACF) for junior experts. Experts within the CSAD and ACSS category will serve as speakers and those within CSAF and ACF will serve as discussants.

The meeting was also significant for the fact that this was probably the second meeting wherein the Chinese were engaged in a bilateral dialogue with India on nuclear issue. The Chinese had earlier declined to have a dialogue with India on nuclear issues purely on a bilateral basis as it would in a sense acknowledge the fact that India is a nuclear weapon state. The first dialogue was organised by S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, earlier in the year.

The conference brought together a team of about 75 people, experts from both India and China combined. Dr. Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan who was a delegate at the conference addressed the issue of missile defence and strategic stability. Dr. Rajagopalan argued that states should move away from the trend of seeking technological solutions to geopolitical issues in order to strengthen regional stability.

## STUDY ON DEFENCE SELF-RELIANCE

Senior Fellow Deba Mohanty is engaged in a study on India's quest for self-reliance in defence. This study will be the next step to his earlier book titled "Arming the Indian Arsenal" published in 2009. The study revolves round the subject of self-reliance from a demand-supply perspective and tries to find out the gaps between India's arms imports and domestic production. It starts from the examination of institutional arrangements in defence production and offers a set of proposals for improvement of institutional mechanisms in the defence sector. It also tries to examine the existing potential of state-owned defence enterprises and the private sector. In this context, the study also reviews India's defence procurement procedures and offsets provisions and suggests a few pointers for further refinement of the procedure. The study is likely to culminate into a book by end-2011.

In addition to this, Mohanty is also engaged in another related study of India's military modernisation and capability development and their impact on regional security. This study includes trend analyses on military expenditure, especially in the capital front, equipment acquisitions on the one hand and assessment of impact of reforms undertaken in the higher defence organisations. In this regard, the study proposes to hold a series of conferences and round tables in 2011-12 on subjects ranging from hard power politics, military modernisation and capability development, force modernisation, defence science technology and industrial base (DTIB), production policy and procurement procedures, defence offsets and related subjects that impinge Indian hard power directly or indirectly.

As a member of National Defence Committee and Sub-Committee on SMEs, Mr. Mohanty contributes to policy inputs prepared by Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and submitted to the MoD from time to time.





Mr. Mohanty has made presentations at several forums in India and abroad during the year 2010-11. Major presentations made by him include India's defence modernization landscape at the Institute for Transnational Studies (Munich) in September 2010, India's military ambitions and South Asian Security at University of Armed Forces (Munich) in September 2010, Military Transformation and Asia Pacific Security at the Singapore Air Show 2010, Whither Indian Defence Industry (a series of presentations made to the mid-career, senior management and general managers' workshops organised by the National Academy of Defence Production, under the Ministry of Defence, at Goa in September, Shillong in October and at Nagpur in November 2010, respectively), Indian Approach to Defence Innovations at S Rajaratnam School of International Studies (Singapore) in February 2011, A Critique of India's Defence Offsets Policy at S Rajaratnam School of International Studies (Singapore) in February 2011 and Indian Homeland Security at the FICCI conference (New Delhi) in February 2011.

#### SLOC Conference

ORF organised the 16th International SLOC conference titled "Re-evaluation of the Importance of Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs) in the Asia Pacific" at the Delhi campus from 31 January – 1 February 2011. The conference was attended by international maritime experts from around the world. The proceedings will be published in a book form.

### REFORMING INDIA'S INTELLIGENCE STRUCTURE

The ORF Centre for Politics and Governance, during the year, initiated a series events and research initiatives on an important research project, "Legal Architecture for India's Intelligence Structure". Given the importance this theme holds for India's security, ORF got hold of best of experts and academics to study the areas of reforms in intelligence structure.

Beginning on 12 September, 2009 with a roundtable discussion on "Intelligence Enforcement Structures", a series of initiatives were undertaken to bring out certain tangible outcomes on this theme. First, a taskforce headed by a senior faculty member coordinated to bring out a comprehensive report on various developments on intelligence reforms vis-à-vis global examples of intelligence

reforms (oversight and legal charter). While preparing the report, the study team has had a number of discussions with selected area experts on the subject spanning over 10 months. The abridged version of the report has now been brought out as a monograph titled "Locating India's Intelligence Agencies in a Democratic Framework".

Based on the report, a draft bill on "Intelligence Services (Unification, Powers & Regulation) was prepared by a team of experts and prominent lawyers. The draft bill has gone through a series of discussions/scrutiny and revision. The following is a brief timeline of discussions and names of important figures who participated in the discussions.

On 27 October 2010, a number of eminent experts participated in a discussion on the draft Bill. They included Mr. Vikram Sood, former chief of R&AW, Mr. Manish Tewari M.P., Mr. Jayadeva Ranade, former chief of R&AW, General Prakash Katoch, former head of Army Intelligence, Air Marshal S. Krishnaswamy, Mr. Ajit Dhoval, former Director, Intelligence Bureau, Mr. Anirudh Burman, PRS Legislative, Delhi, Saikat Datta,

ORF initiated a series of events and research initiatives on an important research project, "Legal Architecture for India's Intelligence Structure". Given the importance this theme holds for India's security, ORF invited experts and academics to study the areas of reforms in intelligence structure.

Outlook magazine, Maj. Gen. R.S. Mehta, Gen. Shantanu Chowdhury – former Vice Chief of Army Staff and Mr. P.K. Upadhyay, officer from R&AW.

The final meeting on the draft bill was held on 24th January, 2011. A number of experts from various fields including intelligence, constitutional experts, human rights, legislators and media participated to finalize the draft bill.

The draft bill has been externally reviewed and commented upon by constitutional lawyer Dr. Usha Ramanathan, and Mr. A.S. Dulat, former Chief of R&AW.



1 A discussion on Maoist Challenge.

2 Samir Saran and Mahendra S Kumawat during a discussion on Maoist Challenge.

### ORF-IDS A Joint Deliberation on Intelligence Reforms

With convergence of interests on Intelligence Reforms, ORF tied up with IDSA to hold joint deliberation on 29 February, 2011, at ORF campus. A number of important subject experts, practitioners and political leaders participated in the deliberation on intelligence reforms. While the meeting was chaired by Mr. N. Sisodia, Director General, IDSA, key presentations were made by Mr. Manish Tewari, MP, Mr.

and various affected States to counter the rapid spread of Naxalism in more than 200 districts of India. Mr. Mahendra Kumawat, IPS (retd.) former Special Secretary (internal security), Ministry of Home Affairs, currently a Distinguished Visitor, chaired the roundtable. Among other key presenters were Prof. Nandini Sundar, Delhi University, Swami Agnivesh, noted social activist and negotiator between the government and the Maoists, Mr. D. Raja, MP (Rajya Sabha), Mr. John Mitra, IPS, Mr. BG Verghese, senior journalist and writer and Mr. Prem Shankar Jha, noted journalist.

ORF initiated a number of events and studies with regard to Left-wing extremism or Naxalism. It also brought out a monograph on the issue.

Rana Banerjee, former Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat and head of IDSA Task Force on Intelligence Reforms and Ms. Menaka Guruswamy, Advocate, Supreme Court.

The ORF programme on intelligence agencies, guided by Mr. Manish Tewari, an Advisor to ORF, has now helped Mr. Tewari to present a private member's Bill on the subject in the Lok Sabha.

### Events on Naxal Issue

In the year 2010-11, ORF Centre for Politics and Governance initiated a number of events and studies with regard to Left-wing extremism or Naxalism.

It organised a roundtable discussion titled "Meeting the Maoist Challenge: A Re-look at Current Strategy" on 14 May 2010. The chief motivation for organising this roundtable was to make a quick appraisal of the current strategies adopted by the Union Government

ORF also organised a talk by Mr. Mohan Guruswamy, Chairman, Centre for Policy Alternatives, Delhi on "Responding to the Naxal Challenge: Thinking Beyond the Conventional Wisdom". The lecture was based on his recent research paper "The Heart of our Darkness" which attempted to capture the key issues that are central to the current turmoil in the tribal heartland. Prof. Ajay Mehra, Chairman, Centre for Public Affairs, Noida (UP) was the discussant. The event saw the participation of several eminent people including Swami Agnivesh, noted social activist, Dr. Saroj Giri, Delhi University, Prof. E. Sreedharan, Mr. Rana Banerjee, Mr. P.K. Upadhyay, Mr. P.R. Chari, Mr. Saikat Datta, Outlook magazine, Mr. Dilip Simeon and Mr. Vikram Sood, former R&AW chief, and others.

### Monograph on Naxal Issue

Dr. Niranjana Sahoo, Senior Fellow, who coordinated the series of events and other initiatives on Naxal issue, has written a monograph titled "Strategic Implications of Maoist Rise: Security, Governance and Development Dimensions". The monograph is an attempt to capture the ongoing efforts of governments at various levels to quell the Naxal violence (security



approach) and tackle this rapidly expanding security threat through development initiatives. Importantly, the monograph has gone deeper into governance and development implications of Maoist rise by looking at various indicators such as state of development projects in Naxal affected areas, threats to energy security, track records on implementation of key legislations (MNREGA, PESA, Forest Rights Act), land acquisition and displacement, etc. The monograph makes an exhaustive review of Centre's response to Naxal threats from various dimensions, particularly security and development. The monograph also goes deeper into the causal linkages to various cycles of Maoism, particularly the land issue in greater details.

### **Contribution to Working Paper of Asia Scholarship Foundation**

Dr. Niranjana Sahoo, Senior Fellow, contributed a paper to the Asian Scholarship Foundation, Bangkok. This has been published as a Working Paper by the foundation. The paper is the result of a presentation Dr. Sahoo made at the XI ASIA Fellow Conference held at Bangkok, Thailand on 8-9 July, 2010. The presentation was based on the findings of his research paper "Private Sector Participation in Affirmative Action in Malaysia: Lessons for India". Dr. Sahoo was chosen as Asia Fellow in 2009-10 and completed his fellowship in Malaysia.

### **Campaign Finance Reforms**

The ORF Centre for Politics and Governance is now planning a series of events on electoral reforms, focusing mainly on Campaign Finance Reforms. The plan is to address various issues with regard to election funds, aspects of state funding for political parties and enabling legislations to check unregulated money. At the moment, a comprehensive report is being created, documenting global experiences on campaign finance.

## **URBAN POLICY RESEARCH**

The number of people living in urban areas of the world is growing. In 1950, about 729 million people were living in urban areas. By 2010, this number increased to 3,486 million. In percentage terms, of the world's total population, the share/proportion of urban population was about 29% in 1950 and over 50% in 2010. Thus, UN statistics reveal that the world is now more urban than rural.

Furthermore, some urban settlements the world over have grown phenomenally in the population size. Examples are Tokyo, Delhi, São Paulo, Mumbai, Mexico City, New York-Newark, Shanghai, Kolkata, Dhaka, Karachi, Jakarta, Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Lagos, Beijing, Rio de Janeiro, Manila, Osaka-Kobe, Cairo, Moscow, Istanbul, etc. These are some of the world's largest urban agglomerations, having population ranging between 10 and 37 million. In some of these settlements, the number of people living in a square kilometer of area (or population density) is as high as 25,000. This is an indication of the pressure of population on land in present times.

The cities mentioned above as well as many other cities in different parts of the world are experiencing faster population growth due to agglomeration of a set of activities. These cities offer enormous work opportunities and a better quality of life. Due to this reason, many people living in rural areas and smaller urban centres migrate to such places.

Governments of many countries are today benefiting immensely from an increase in cities' GDP. According to statistics maintained

**Some urban settlements the world over have grown phenomenally in the population size. And now Delhi and Kolkata are some of the examples of this population growth in urban areas.**

by City Mayors Foundation, Tokyo followed by New York are ranked as the two richest cities in the world that recorded a GDP of over US \$ 1,000 billion each in 2005. The GDP figures for Hong Kong and Mumbai were US \$ 244 and 126 billion respectively. This is considered as another advantage of the clustering effect of many activities in large urban settlements.

While cities play an important role in a country's socio-economic transformation by way of contribution to economic growth, provision of infrastructure and services to the city and regional population, and reduction of poverty, a high concentration of people in and around the city creates a number of problems. These are noteworthy particularly in some of the largest cities located in developing countries. Examples of problems are the growth of slums and unauthorized settlements, traffic congestion, environmental pollution,





Niranjan Sahoo at the 10th Asia Fellow Conference in Bangkok.



infrastructure and service deficiencies, increase in rent and land values, threats to heritage, crime, violence, corruption, etc. The nature of problems occurring due to urbanization of places may be further understood by examining specific cases.

Observer Research Foundation realises the significance of urban policy research and

**Observer Research Foundation realises the significance of urban policy research and conducts studies on some of the most complex challenges confronting policy makers. The goal is to build greater understanding of urban issues and produce new knowledge for managing urban growth in an equitable and sustained manner.**

conducts studies on some of the most complex challenges confronting policy makers. The goal is to build greater understanding of urban issues and produce new knowledge for managing urban growth in an equitable and sustained manner.

Considering the diverse nature of issues and challenges in the urban sector, the following research areas have been identified:

- Urbanization
- Urban Development
- Urban Infrastructure and Services
- Urban and Regional Planning
- Urban Management and Governance

Besides conducting and disseminating research, and advocating for new policy directions, ORF engages in collaborative and multi-disciplinary research, networks with national / international institutions, and organises seminars and conferences for sharing of experiences.

Since the beginning of the Urban Policy Research Initiative of ORF in 2007, a series of activities have taken place. Delhi Chief Minister Sheila Dikshit was invited to deliver a talk on the 'Bhagidari Programme of Delhi Government' [a form of government-citizen partnership] in April 2008. This was followed by a visit by Mr. Jagmohan, former Union Cabinet Minister, in May 2009, who shared his experiences on urban development. A presentation on 'u-City Development' was made by representatives from the SK Group [Seoul, Korea] in August 2009. In April 2010, ORF organised a seminar on 'Water for Indian Cities' during which presentations were delivered by functionaries from the central and local government [including the Ministry of Urban Development, Central Pollution Control Board, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, Kolkata Municipal Corporation, Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi] as well as knowledgeable persons from non-government organisations [PRAXIS, INTACH, CSE and TERI]. Furthermore, ORF faculty engaged in urban research participate regularly in urban conferences and seminars organized in India and other parts of the world.

During the past one year (April 2010 to March 2011), the following works were accomplished:



### **Capacity Building of Municipal Functionaries for Good Governance in Uttarakhand, India**

The article was published in *Habitat International* [A journal for the study of human settlements established at the UN Habitat Conference, Vancouver in 1976 and published by Elsevier, The Netherlands], Vol. 34, Issue 4, October 2010.

**Brief summary:** Capacity building of municipal functionaries is identified as an approach to strengthen municipal work practices and thereby improve the performance of municipalities in India. There is increasing evidence to show that orientation programmes are being conducted regularly for the benefit of municipal officials and elected representatives by State level training institutions situated in different parts of the country. The main purpose of this paper is to describe the practices followed by a prominent institution in the conduct of training programmes, and the impact of capacity building efforts in the north Indian hill town of Nainital. The findings of this research are based on the perceptions of trainers and the trainees, as well as personal observation of the ground realities. The study makes the point that the capacity building initiative is showing favorable results. Empirical evidence collected from Nainital town shows that the municipal council has awarded service contracts to various private and public entities for improving service delivery. Such public private partnerships have also helped in the generation of additional funds. Similarly, due to the weak financial condition of the council, some elected ward representatives have successfully mobilized funds from the community for providing basic civic services to the ward residents. The municipal functionaries have reported that new initiatives could be taken up mainly due to their participation in the training programmes, which helped in creating awareness on the efficient functioning of municipalities. It is concluded that the central and State government should make extra efforts to identify and address the growing needs of municipalities in order to have a greater impact of training.

### **Water for Indian Cities: Government Practices and Policy Concerns**

The Issue Brief [No. 25, September 2010] was published by ORF.

**Brief summary:** The demand for basic infrastructure and services in Indian cities has increased phenomenally due to rapidly growing populations. Such unmet demands often adversely affect the quality of urban life, the economic productivity, as well as the

process of sustainable development. The main purpose of this brief is to highlight the problems involved in improving access to water supply in Indian cities faced with a severe water shortage crisis. A case study approach is followed, and the status of water supply service is described for three large cities of India, namely Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. The author argues that there exists an immediate need to upgrade the water infrastructure and institutions, and points out that the challenge for stakeholders lies in speeding up the reform process and in the replication/implementation of efficient water governance practices.

### **Delhi Commonwealth Games**

The article titled 'Dilli Door Ast' [a Persian phrase, which means Delhi is far away] was published in the *Pioneer* newspaper on 17 July 2010.

**Brief summary:** Commonwealth games is described as an initiative that has the ability of not only giving the much needed thrust to Indian sports in particular and to the country's economy, but also to bring about a marked transformation in the social, economic and physical character of Delhi. But the decision

**Central and State governments should make extra efforts to identify and address the growing needs of municipalities in order to have a greater impact of training.**

to host the Games at a time when the country is lagging behind in numerous development parameters was premature. Important urban infrastructure and services including housing, public transport, electricity, water supply, drainage and sanitation are in a critical state, and the situation is miserable at most places. At a time when higher Central and State sector outlays are required for urban renewal across the country, the allocation of more than a billion rupees for the games does seem disproportionate. It would have the effect of crippling the overall national agenda of balanced urban development.

### **Orientation Workshops for College and University Students**

#### **Contemporary Challenges and the Making of Public Policies**

ORF in collaboration with the Delhi University (DU) conducted the third summer workshop



**1**  
DU-ORF Summer Workshop participants.

**2**  
Vice Chancellor Deepak Pental speaks at the workshop.

for undergraduate students of Delhi University. The theme was Contemporary Challenges and the Making of Public Policies, and its duration was from 17 May to 2 June 2010. A total of 22 undergraduate students took part in the workshop. They are studying English, history, journalism, economics, political science, and commerce in different DU colleges, such as Delhi College of Arts and Commerce, Gargi, Hansraj, JMC, Khalsa, LSR, Miranda House, Motilal, PGDAV, and Ramjas.

forenoon. In the afternoons on each day, students worked in groups to prepare their project reports. Four groups were formed and each group was guided by a mentor in the completion of a concise project on a specific public policy issue. On the concluding day of the workshop, students got the opportunity to present their work. The project assignments and presentations were evaluated by jurors from DU and ORF, and the groups were suitably rewarded during the valedictory session of the workshop. Furthermore, students were given a certificate of participation.

**Prof. Deepak Pental, Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, stated that the workshop was an excellent opportunity for the students to interact with experts working on policy issues.**

Delivering the inaugural address, Prof. Deepak Pental, Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, stated that this was an excellent opportunity for the students to interact with experts working on policy issues. He mentioned that students have their own ideas and vision about the country, and by participating in such events, they will achieve a level of maturity and improve their ability to think analytically. He urged the need for advocacy of ideas till they are implemented.

A similar workshop was conducted in 2008 and in 2009 which generated a lot of enthusiasm among the students. The main purpose of organizing such workshops during the university summer holidays is to generate awareness among students on the role of think-tanks, and to educate them on various public policy issues. It is anticipated that such an initiative will motivate them to pursue careers in public policy research.

The keynote address was delivered by Mr. Manish Tewari, a Member of Parliament and Advisor to ORF, who pointed out that the younger generation could play an important role in policy making. To this end, he stated that all those who are interested in making a difference to the national discourse must, in addition to their academic curriculum, prepare themselves in such a manner that their ideas are heard. It was further mentioned that some of the most imaginative and original ideas are coming from the younger generation who have the ability to see the body of knowledge as it stands today and then critically appraise it to arrive at a perspective which may be refreshing and different and can make all the difference as to how public policy evolves.

During the workshop period, a total of 22 lectures were delivered by the ORF faculty who covered numerous public policy issues. The titles of some lectures were international cooperation on current global issues, India's options for energy security and climate change, urbanization, intellectual property rights, and how science and technology changed the way we live. The workshop schedule included two lectures daily in the





In his valedictory address, Mr. Abid Hussain, former Indian Ambassador and Trustee, ORF, described two important developments that have changed the context in which the national challenges have to be seen – burst of technology, and globalization. On policy making, he held the view that the greatest challenge is to evolve policies that meet the interests of the country, and emphasized that the entire process of evolving policies should be linked with other countries. Elaborating further, it was mentioned that there is no domestic problem which has not got an international linkage with some other country. Giving the example of climate change and global warming, he stated that while it is important for India to control carbon dioxide emissions, such issues are linked with the practices followed in other countries, and it is only through joint efforts that such problems can be tackled. Another example of energy was discussed for the benefit of students. In this respect it was mentioned that while India must build up its own strength of energy domestically, the realm of energy has increased phenomenally in recent times with the focus moving from coal and water to nuclear energy. On security, he stated that stability within the State is extremely important, and unless it is ensured that property and personal matters are safe, the country is not safe at all. It was further explained that any discussion on security of the State cannot remain confined within the geographical boundaries of the country, or to the State actors within or outside the country, but it is extremely important to analyse the role of non-State actors also. Thus for security, one needs to take a very different view from what was being taken earlier.

The purpose of giving such examples was to explain to the students that today's world requires policy makers to look at the problems in a much different manner than what was

being done previously. To this end, it was stated that while domestic/national interest cannot be forgotten, the national interest has to match with the national interest of other countries, and for this reason, some policies should have a foreign policy angle.

### Abundant Energy

ORF organised a five-day workshop on “Abundant Energy” for a select number of students. The workshop was conducted

ORF organised a five-day workshop on “Abundant Energy” for a select number of students. The workshop was conducted from 8 to 13 December 2010 by Prof. Ludger Hovestadt and Dr. Vera Bühlmann, faculty at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), in Zurich (Switzerland).

from 8 to 13 December 2010 by Prof. Ludger Hovestadt and Dr. Vera Bühlmann, faculty at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), situated in Zurich (Switzerland).

During the workshop, numerous thoughts and ideas on the abundant energy concept were discussed, such as (a) living in a world of abundant potentials, (b) technological details, (c) cultural implications, (d) creating new values, and (e) future cities; and students were engaged in energy discussions. On each day, presentations were delivered by Prof. Hovestadt and Dr. Bühlmann, and there was a constant interaction with the students to understand how much they have learnt. The

- 1 Abid Hussain and M Rasgotra with workshop participants.
- 2 Participants of the Workshop on Abundant Energy.



effort was to discuss a provocative hypothesis and share a principal idea in order to generate interest among students.

A total of 15 students took part in the workshop. They are studying English, history, economics, political science, petroleum and energy management, international relations, and business administration in different educational institutions situated in Delhi and in the adjoining States of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, such as Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology at Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh), University of Petroleum and Energy Studies at Dehradun (Uttarakhand), Jawaharlal Nehru University (New Delhi), University of Delhi, and National Museum Institute (New Delhi).

A brief summary of the abundance principle discussed by Prof. Ludger Hovestadt and Dr. Vera Bühlmann is given below:

“Do we have enough energy for everyone? Of course not: we have more than enough. More than enough to cover all our current needs, more than enough to cater for expanding populations, growing economies and rising

**Our energy problem today, such as it is, stems not from a scarcity of resources as much as from a paucity of our collective imagination.**

standards of living, across the globe. We have so much energy that, once we have sorted out the logistics of distributing it, we won't know what to do with it all.

We have, on planet earth, an abundance of energy. True, our resources here are finite and some of them are now getting scarce. And there is a limit, it seems, to what the planet and its atmosphere can take in terms of factors that alter their finely tuned balance. But in actual fact, resources are not the issue. And if it is the case that our carbon dioxide emissions, for example, are causing climate change, then an end to this is also on the cards. We can, with technology that is available today, solve all our energy problems for generations to come, and take care of the CO<sub>2</sub> situation, quite in passing.

Our energy problem today, such as it is, stems not from a scarcity of resources as much as from a paucity of our collective imagination. Specifically, our inability - or reluctance -

to imagine a world in which energy is 'just there', in which energy is not tied to matter, to substances and therefore to the principles of rational physics and traditional geometry, but instead has the characteristics of 'pure' or indeed 'abstract' energy and behaves along the principles of irrational mathematics and networks, much the way information does. We are stuck, both in terms of our infrastructure (the practical and physical aspects of our dealings with energy) and in terms of our mind sets (our philosophical approach to energy), in a centuries-old way of doing things when we have available to us a categorically new way of doing things that carries with it near infinite potential.

There are technologies available to us today that allow us to wean ourselves off fossil fuels almost entirely. With very few exceptions that amount to no more than about 5% or 7% of our current energy consumption, we can cover our energy needs from an endless, inexhaustible, source of energy: the sun. Directly or indirectly, the sun is the source of all our power on this planet anyway. But while up until now it has been necessary for us to detour via natural resources to get at this energy, we are now in a position to access a lot of it directly. So much of it, that we do not have to really worry about the rest. The sun expends on planet earth around 10,000 times as much energy as we are currently using. So even if our demand grows, substantially, over the next few hundred years - and we anticipate that it will - we will still have plenty. All we really need to do is find a way to tap into it, and make it useful to us. And there is a way. There are, in all likelihood, many ways, but what interests us in particular is photovoltaic solar power because photovoltaics allow us to convert solar power directly, without any mechanical processes, without the use of consumables, and with very little wear and tear, into the fastest, most versatile and most potent form of energy we currently can conceive of: electricity. So photovoltaics, combined with some other forms of, not 'renewable', but perennially available sources of energy, namely geothermal, thermo-solar, as well as some other types, for example hydro power and wind, can deliver us energy abundance. And we are not actually that fussed: we don't mean to say 'here is one solution and one solution only', what we mean to say is 'here is a way of creating a palette of solutions, and they are really worth considering and pursuing because they are what's going to get us not just a little further down the alley, but onto a whole different plane and therefore order of magnitude'.



If we want to make use of our abundant sources of energy – the sun, the weather and the temperature in the earth – electricity grids will have to cope with millions of energy generating devices and installations, from a few solar foils on someone’s roof, to massive set-ups covering many square miles of desert, for example. This is inherently problematic, as the existing infrastructure is simply not geared towards it. Power grids break down for relatively minor wobbles: they can just about handle fluctuations in energy use, what they can’t handle is a volatile supply. So they either need updating or replacing. But building whole new infrastructures would take a long time and be prohibitively expensive. We can’t expect people all over the world to readily buy into any solution that requires them to throw out their appliances and buy new ones, while rewiring their buildings, tearing up the roads to lay down new high voltage cables, and demanding of their governments and energy companies that they invest billions of Dollars or Euros to accommodate a new system.”

## CENTRE FOR ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT

The ORF Centre for Economy and Development has been able to offer a major platform for discussions – for Indian experts, Indians working abroad and foreign delegations – on India’s economic policy and future prospects. In the last year, there were interesting interactions between delegations from China and South Asian countries frequently. ORF has also been active in posting updates on the latest issues and policy debates on important economic issues on its website every month.

Lively discussions took place during the year on various topics relating to money, finance, banking, trade, the state of public finances,

agriculture and problems in the manufacturing and services sectors. Various macroeconomic and social indicators have been analyzed during the course of the year by the faculty.

The impact of the financial crisis on India and Europe was of particular interest to ORF. Besides many interactions on the issue in Delhi, ORF, in collaboration with the Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, Germany, organised a seminar in Berlin in June 2010. This seminar

The impact of the financial crisis on India and Europe was of particular interest to ORF. Besides many interactions on the issue in Delhi, ORF, in collaboration with the Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, Germany, organised a seminar in Berlin in June 2010.

discussed key issues facing the global economy in the aftermath of the crisis. New models for development were presented and debated. Indian and German scholars also analysed the impact of the financial crisis on the European Union and the Indian economy, taking into account the impact on employment, exports and imports. The fact that the Indian economy was less impacted than some of the members of the EU was highlighted by Indian scholars from ORF and the reasons for the quick recovery were analysed. The transformation of the global economy under the impact of the financial crisis and the likely future trends were also debated.

A follow-up seminar of the same theme of ‘Deconstructing the financial crisis’ was organised in Delhi in November 2010. In this

**1** Prof. Arvind Panagariya talks on India and the Global Economy - The Next 15 Years.

**2** ORF-RLS seminar on Deconstructing the Economic Crisis.





seminar, more information on the nature of recovery of the world economy was exchanged. The various changes in the international banking system were also discussed and analyzed from the point of view of greater stability of the international financial system and the emergence of a new financial order in the future. The proceedings of the two seminars are being brought out as a book.

India's place in South Asia and its economic relations with ASEAN have been of great interest to ORF. A seminar on India's economic role in South Asia was held in 2010, discussing whether a 'Seamless infrastructure' was possible between ASEAN, India and China. Dr. Biswa Bhattacharyay from ADB, Manila, initiated the lively discussion in which distinguished economists and ORF faculty participated.

ORF also organised a lecture on the future trends pertaining to the Indian economy by Professor Arvind Panagariya which was attended and discussed by noteworthy scholars. He pointed out some of the impediments to India becoming a major economic power in 2030. He said these must

ORF has also been active in making policy recommendations in the area of development and inclusive growth. It has initiated a debate on the condition of work and social security of the workers in the unorganized sector.

be addressed now in order to keep abreast of China in remaining an important Emerging Market Economy in the world with one of the fastest rate of GDP growth. Various policy makers and economists attended this seminar.

A panel discussion was organised on the Budget 2011-12 in which special focus was given to welfare schemes and unemployment. Members of EU Parliament took part in another interaction on the Indian economy and its future in 2011. It discussed the problems and advantages in the future of EU- India economic partnership.

ORF has also been active in making policy recommendations in the area of development and inclusive growth. It has initiated a debate

on conditions of work and social security of the workers in the unorganized sector. An Occasional Paper on the living conditions and wages of the Indian handicraft and handloom workers has been published.

## ORF CENTRE FOR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The ORF Centre for Resources Management was set up in 2005 to develop a deep understanding of the resource challenges facing the world in general and India in particular. In the first four years since its inception, the Centre focused on studies relevant to India's energy policy in the context of energy security and the development needs of the rapidly expanding and diversifying economy. Energy availability, access, pricing and policies were among the key themes that were discussed in this period. The growing concern over a warming planet and its impact on India's energy security required that Climate Policy was added to the Centre's research portfolio. More recently, the alarm over the possibility of a severe water scarcity and the possible repercussions added studies on water to the Centre's growing portfolio of projects.

### Energy Research Initiatives

Growth under conditions of resource scarcity is the driving theme for research projects taken up in 2010-11. To understand the scale of the role renewable energy could potentially play in meeting India's energy needs, a workshop was held on 'Renewable Energy in India: 2030 and Beyond' on January 14, 2010 at Observer Research Foundation. The workshop covered discussions on all segments of renewable energy including Wind, Solar, Small Hydro Power, Bio-Mass and Waste to Energy. Mr. Subramanian, former Secretary, MNRE, as well as experts from leading renewable energy companies participated. The key question that emerged from the workshop was whether it was rational for India to market high cost renewable energy to the poorest man in rural areas. This remained a challenge that was discussed extensively in subsequent workshops on renewable energy.

Given the increasing shortage of coal, another workshop was held on 'Coal Supply & Demand in India: 2030 and Beyond' on February 23, 2010 at Observer Research Foundation. The workshop broadly covered the demand-supply scenarios and other issues that hold back the coal sector in India. Dr. D. V. Kapur, founder CMD, NTPC



as well as key leaders from NTPC, Coal India and CEA participated in the deliberations. The key conclusion from the deliberations was that though the long term future of power generation in India may depend on nuclear power, coal would be the mainstay for the next two decades and coastal ultra mega stations if completed successfully may become a viable model of development of the generation segment.

On 10 March 2010, Dr Rajan Gupta, Laboratory Fellow, Los Alamos National Laboratory and a Visiting Fellow at the Observer Research Foundation, presented a paper on Development, Energy Security and Climate: India's Converging Goals'. Prof. Ashok Parthasarathi, former Secretary to the Govt. of India, and other experts on energy, climate change and development discussed the contents of the paper. The consensus view that emerged out of the discussions was that India's development problems including climate change and energy security cannot be 'fixed' with technological solutions and that a broader and deeper approach that incorporates socio-political interventions was required.

In the second and third weeks of March 2010, a series of discussions were held to gather expert opinion for the study on 'Non Traditional Threats to Indian Security: 2022' commissioned by IDS of the Ministry of Defense, Government of India. The meetings were focused on 'non-traditional security threats that may arise from the impending scarcity of energy and other natural resources such as water, land and atmospheric space. The study has since been completed and is available as a book.

The Centre for Resources Management along with Assocham, one of India's foremost

industry chambers, organised an interactive Session on 'Nuclear Energy: Need for Legal & Regulatory Framework for Investment' on 17 March 2010 at New Delhi. Mr. Prithviraj Chavan, the then Minister of State with independent charge and Mr. Manish Tewari, Member of Parliament, were among the key participants. Leading players in the nuclear industry such as Areva, Hitachi, Toshiba as well as potential Indian entrants into the nuclear industry such as Reliance Industries,

1 BK Chaturvedi with Sunjoy Joshi at 9th Petro India conference.

2 Sunjoy Joshi, V Raghuraman and Samir Saran at a conference on Climate Change.

### Given the increasing shortage of coal, a workshop was held on 'Coal Supply & Demand in India: 2030 and Beyond' on February 23, 2010 at Observer Research Foundation.

Tata Power, Lanco Infratech, L & T and others participated. Leading business law firm Amarchand Magalloss & Company provided a background on the draft Nuclear Liability Bill.

In order to strengthen the understanding of clean climate friendly technologies and their diffusion in India, a roundtable was held on 20 April 2010 on 'Goal 2020: Identifying issues, options, opportunities and frameworks towards demand side mainstreaming of climate friendly technologies through Technology Diffusion Centers', in partnership with India Carbon Outlook, an independent information marketplace tracking actions related to the carbon economy as well as their impact, and the cKinetics, a venture accelerator catalyzing rapid adoption of low carbon sustainable growth practices in emerging economies through technology transfer,



capital access and adaptation interventions. Apart from the discussion of the response from a questionnaire based survey, different groups of participants also discussed and summarised opportunities and challenges in diffusing clean technologies.

The Chief Economist of British Petroleum, Prof. Christof Reuhl, presented the key findings from BP's latest statistical review of world energy in July 2010 under the broad theme, 'Global Energy: An Economic Perspective'. Dr. Arjun Sengupta, Member of Parliament and well known economist, presided over the deliberations. One of the key observations of the speaker was that China and India were leading growth in demand for fossil fuels, particularly coal.

The provisions of the draft of the Civil Liability of Nuclear Damage Bill 2010 were discussed extensively by a group of experts on 13 July 2010. Key participants included Mr. Manish Tewari, Member of Parliament (Congress Party) and Supreme Court lawyer, Mr. Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Member of Parliament (BJP) and Mr. Ashok Parthasarathy, former Scientific Advisor to the Prime Minister.

**Petro India 2011, the annual ORF-India Energy Forums was organised on 11 January 2011 on the theme 'Challenges for India's Energy Security: What after KG D6?' in New Delhi.**

The conclusion that emerged out of the deliberations was that the Bill, as it was in July 2010 failed to provide adequate protection for any of the stakeholders including the suppliers and operators not to mention the victims. A Policy Brief based on the deliberations was prepared and circulated among key decision makers.

Petro India 2011, the annual ORF-India Energy Forum was organised on 11 January 2011 on the theme 'Challenges for India's Energy Security: What after KG D6?' in New Delhi. Mr. B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission, and former Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Vijay Kelkar, former Secretary Petroleum & Finance, as well as key leaders of companies such as ONGC, OIL, RIL, Chesapeake Energy USA and IOC participated in the event. The unanimous answer to the question posed by the conference was that sub-surface resources

will expand to replace KG D6 gas, but the policy complexities and uncertainties above the ground would pose much bigger hurdles than the geological, technological and environmental challenges beneath the ground.

An International Workshop, co-sponsored by US National Science Foundation, University of California, Santa Barbara, University of Maryland, School of Public Policy and Observer Research Foundation, on the theme 'The Private Sector and Climate Change: Opportunities and Challenges in Emerging Economies' was held at New Delhi on 17-18 January 2011. Mr. Deepak Gupta, Secretary, MNRE, delivered the keynote address. Results of research on the use of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) funding in the Indian cement and sugar industries were presented at the workshop. A short summary of the conclusions from the workshop has been submitted to the journal Energy Policy.

#### **Water Research Initiatives**

The Water Studies Programme of the Centre for Resources Management gathered momentum in 2011 with a series of informative workshops, seminars and studies.

An ORF-Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung joint seminar on 'Issues in Exploiting Hydro Power in India' was held on 21 September 2010 at ORF. Mr. Surendra Singh, former Union Cabinet Secretary, Government of India, chaired the deliberations in which a wide range of stakeholders from environmental activists to private sector hydro power developers participated.

A brief consultative round table was organised to initiate the study on 'Water-use practices in the Indus Basin' on 27 January 2011 with a small group of experts. Prof. Ramaswamy Iyer, India's foremost expert on Water Issues, guided the discussions and assisted in sharpening the research questions.

A conference on 'Natural Resource Management in South Asia' with special emphasis on water was organised at New Delhi on 7-8 March, 2011 in partnership with the Rosa Luxembourg Foundation. The Key Note Address was delivered by Mr. B N Navalawala, Advisor to the Chief Minister of Gujarat & former Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. Distinguished speakers from UK, Austria, Germany, Guyana and USA spoke on themes ranging from Water Policy to





Water Conflicts. Papers presented at the conference are expected to be published in the form of a book shortly.

As part of a project on 'Re-Imagining the Indus' which is designed to understand the dynamics of the water conflict in the Indus basin, an International Conference on the broad theme 'Blue Revolution: Charting South Asia's Water Future' was organised in partnership with the PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry on 11 April 2011 at New Delhi. Mr. Salman Khurshid, Union Minister for Water Resources, delivering the keynote address, used the platform to announce that a new Water Policy for India would be in place by the end of 2011. Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Member of Parliament delivered the valedictory address emphasising the need for active cooperation between India and Pakistan on river basin management.

**Project Highlight: 'Desecuritize' rhetoric**

The project, 'Re-Imagining the Indus' being carried out simultaneously by Observer Research Foundation and the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Lahore, Pakistan, is designed to explore factors that contributed to the development and

decline of Indus basin. The first part of the study consisted of a media content analysis on the coverage of water issues in the English on-line media of Pakistan and India. The second part is a survey of water use practices in four distinct periods: pre-colonial, colonial, post colonial and post Indus Water Treaty. The third is a report on the drivers of conflict in the Indus basin.

The key conclusion from the study is that the primary challenge in the basin is one of relative water scarcity arising from institutional failure and the rhetoric which

**The Water Studies Programme of the Centre for Resources Management gathered momentum in 2011 with a series of informative workshops, seminars and studies.**

is increasingly 'securitising' the water discourse needs to be de-securitized so that challenges arising from climate change, economic growth and population pressures can be addressed rationally.



## Chapters

# Mumbai

ORF's Mumbai Chapter significantly increased its presence into a wide range of areas. Besides its core research in the specific areas of Urban Renewal, Education, Public Health, Inclusive and Sustainable Development, Youth Development and Preservation of India's Priceless Artistic and Cultural Heritage, ORF Mumbai widened its scope of activities over a broad spectrum of other areas of local, national and global significance.

### EDUCATION

There is a very special opportunity in India today to bring about comprehensive reforms and engineer a mindset change among stakeholders towards high-quality, professional educational services. No less than five laws pertaining to various aspects of higher education are waiting to be passed by the Parliament. Together, these have the capability to bring about the desired transformation. However, it is imperative that these reforms are rolled out in a cohesive and professional way.

In May 2010, ORF Mumbai published its recommendations on the Draft National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) Bill 2010 in a report titled 'A Much Needed Reform that Fails the Test'. The report rejected the top-down reforms of the kind envisaged by the NCHER. The contents of the report are based on a Roundtable Discussion held in March 2010, which was inaugurated by Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission, and attended by senior members of academia.

ORF Mumbai's second report 'Promotion of Inclusive Access to Quality Education in India through Induction of ICT: Tackling the Scale Problem', by Dr. Leena Wadia, presents a model for the induction of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) into educational institutions in India on a massive scale. The report discusses leveraging the various initiatives of the government, namely the 'National Knowledge Network', 'National Mission on Education through ICT', and the 'National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning' for this purpose. It analysed the opportunities that they present for capacity building in educational institutions. A consultative roundtable was held on 8th May 2010 at ORF Mumbai to discuss opportunities of value creation presented by these initiatives. It was attended by representatives from C-DAC, TIFR, IIT-Bombay, Media Lab Asia,

Intel India, IL&FS Education & Technology Services Ltd., besides other key stakeholders representing businesses and academia.

In July 2010, a special lecture by Mr. Gregory S. Cole, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, on "New Vistas in Global Cooperation for Science and Education: India to connect to the GLORIAD network" triggered off an unusual area of activity for ORF Mumbai, enabling it to play a crucial and catalytic role. GLORIAD (Global Ring Network for Advanced Applications Development) is a high-speed network created by scientists and researchers from 11 countries for doing collaborative research. India has the opportunity to connect to GLORIAD through the donation of a 1Gbps link to Singapore by Tata Communications.

ORF Mumbai helped organize a Panel Discussion on the "Development and Deployment of Infrastructure for Scientific Computing in India" in February 2011, as part of a conference on 'Scientific Discovery through intensive Exploration of Data' conducted by the International Centre for Theoretical Sciences of TIFR. The result of the panel discussion has been the launch of a new initiative – Bangalore India Open Research Exchange Facility for Global Scientific Cooperation, or BixLight (pronounced BiLight). Scientists at different institutes in Bangalore working on the data-intensive sciences have come together to create the special-purpose infrastructure required for their work and to connect to the international community through GLORIAD. This is will be the first of this kind of bottom-up approach to building technology infrastructure for research and education in India.

In April 2011, a paper by Dr. Leena Wadia, Dr. Catarina Correia, Dr. Mathew T. Joseph (from Jankidevi Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, SNDT Women's University), and Ms. Radha Vishwanathan titled 'Are we serious about Enhancing Creativity and Innovation



1



2

through Education?’ was submitted to the Innovation Educators’ Conference held at ISB, Hyderabad, on 29th and 30th April and accepted for presentation in the conference’s Interactive Session.

### Current projects

#### Medical education:

The government’s dismantling of the existing corrupt set-up of the Medical Council of India and establishing a Board of Governors in May 2010 presents a historic opportunity to change the administrative and regulatory structure of India’s medical education.

The national goal of achieving ‘Affordable Healthcare for All’ requires a significant shift in mindset – towards making education holistic and patient-centric rather than practitioner and technology centric. It also relies on the creation of large numbers of adequately trained manpower at many levels and in many allied areas covering allopathic as well as AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy) systems. The imagination and creativity that the policymakers put into responding to this opportunity will be the key to building an enviable healthcare system in India.

ORF Mumbai organised a roundtable to bring together a very representative cross-section of stakeholders of the medical fraternity, which included many eminent specialists and administrators from around the country, and even many students from medical colleges in Mumbai. The presence of Dr. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury, member of the former Board of Governors of the MCI, ensured that the discussions were animated, participative and wide ranging in nature. Dr. Leena Wadia, Ms. Radha Viswanathan and Maulik Mavani have put together a study that will soon be

published as a comprehensive ORF Mumbai report on Medical Education.

#### Science education:

Spearheaded by Dr. Catarina Correia, ORF Mumbai has been conducting a research project on Science Education in Colleges in the cities belonging to five states: Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal and New Delhi. Basic science courses have been failing to capture the interest of students due to a general perception of limited career options and low employability. Apart from a small minority of highly passionate students, basic sciences are 2nd rank choice for those failing to get admission in engineering and medical sciences. For many, a degree in basic sciences is nothing but a passport for a non-science related career.

The sustainability of India’s economic growth is thus imperilled by a severe shortage of qualified and skilled workforce. Basic sciences are crucial in knowledge creation. In a globalised knowledge economy, basic sciences play a key role in the sustainability of socio-economic growth. Over the last decade, several attempts have been made to revamp science education. Numerous commissions’ reports have pointed out obstacles and provided recommendations to improve science education. Nevertheless, very little has changed.

Through this report, ORF Mumbai intends to provide a holistic snapshot of the state of today’s basic science education, and understand what and where are the main obstacles to its revamping, by focusing on the interconnections between institutions, governance and stakeholders.

The research work involved interviewing a reputed educators, principals, teachers and students. It has identified several institutional blockages and governance issues that plague

**1** WIRING THE WORLD... Gregory Cole of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, explaining the finer points of GLORIAD at a talk hosted by ORF Mumbai

**2** MISSED OPPORTUNITY? Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission, addressing the participants to the roundtable conference to discuss the Draft NCHER Bill 2010.





science education. Many colleges struggle very hard to counteract the crippling effects of an over-regulated and under-governed University affiliation system. The research clearly shows that this lack of academic, administrative and financial freedom is severely impairing the quality of the education delivered.

This study, being conducted through a combination of primary research with literature survey, makes specific recommendations to overcome all such hurdles. It will be ready for publication in July 2011.

**Future Projects & Programmes:**

India urgently needs to energize the base and take a bottom-up approach by involving all the stakeholders (faculty, administrators and regulators) in higher education, and have them work together towards making the system bigger and better.

Towards this objective, ORF Mumbai would like to move towards sharper advocacy in education with the support of media, faculty and students groups, and NGOs in the field of education. Engaging with States on issues in

ORF Mumbai is currently exploring partnerships with international organizations in education for promoting quality in teaching, curriculum and administration. Its proposed partnership with the British Council to explore innovative ways of promoting global outlook among faculty, students and administrators is one such step.

higher education and providing a platform for like-minded organizations are other areas of focus for ORF Mumbai's education mission.

ORF Mumbai is currently exploring partnerships with international organizations in education for promoting quality in teaching, curriculum and administration. Its proposed partnership with the British Council to explore innovative ways of promoting global outlook among faculty, students and administrators is one such step. A Policy Dialogue on globalisation of higher education, the first in a series of

programmes being planned ORF Mumbai-British Council under this new partnership, is slated to be organised on 30th June 2011. This day-long conference intends to attract experts from both industry and academia from India and abroad.

**PUBLIC HEALTH**

ORF Mumbai has made rapid progress in terms of its engagement with the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) to enable the civic government to prepare a comprehensive agenda for the provision of basic healthcare in India's commercial capital. The year saw ORF Mumbai being approached by Mumbai's municipal government on two important occasions in this regard.

A roundtable discussion on 'A Vision for Mumbai's Healthcare Needs' was organised jointly by ORF Mumbai and MCGM, and attended by a plethora of experts in the field, including senior representatives of municipal and private hospitals, general practitioners, academics, medicine students and a number of reputed NGOs. A detailed report on this roundtable discussion along with specific inputs and recommendations made by ORF Mumbai was submitted to the MCGM for inclusion in its medium- and long-term public healthcare agenda for the city.

The success of its first engagement with ORF Mumbai inspired the MCGM to approach it again, recently, for preparing a comprehensive city-wide plan to combat the incidence of malaria and other waterborne diseases during the monsoon of 2011. On 21st May 2011, ORF Mumbai and MCGM co-hosted a roundtable discussion on 'Mumbai Against Malaria' to leverage the combined resources of the MCGM, medical fraternity, NGOs and the media, to effectively combat waterborne diseases during the forthcoming monsoon season.

This roundtable discussion ended with the announcement of the MCGM's 'Mumbai Against Malaria' campaign by Ms. Manisha Mhaiskar, Additional Municipal Commissioner. The campaign envisages a wide-range of measures including action to mobilise the municipal healthcare machinery for a comprehensive city-wide anti-malaria drive, by actively engaging private doctors, medical institutions, NGOs and community groups. ORF Mumbai is actively assisting the MCGM to roll out a massive public awareness campaign through creative posters, banners and billboards, and through



mass distribution of pocket-sized booklets on the 'Mumbai Against Malaria' campaign in English, Marathi, Hindi, Urdu and other important regional languages widely spoken in Mumbai.

As a direct result of this exercise, the volunteers belonging to two of ORF Mumbai's partner-organisations, namely the M. B. Barvalia Foundation in Ghatkopar-Deonar, and Triratna Prerana Mandal in Santacruz (West), have begun working in their respective slum communities on their '5-Point Mission' against malaria. The M. B. Barvalia Foundation has, in addition to its other activities, started to implement its idea of training 'Mothers Against Malaria'. This roundtable also resulted in the Association of Medical Consultants approaching the MCGM to offer the services of its 250 member-pathology labs across the city for participation in the 'Mumbai Against Malaria' campaign.

## INCLUSIVE & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

One of the key research projects undertaken by ORF Mumbai in this area is the study of an extremely successful organic farming method called 'Natueco farming'. Pioneered by Prof. S. A. Dabholkar, architect of the famed 'Grape Revolution' of Maharashtra, Natueco farming has the potential to make a significant contribution towards India's long-term food security.

Shri Deepak Suchde, an eminent practitioner of Natueco farming, gave an extremely successful talk at ORF Mumbai in June 2010, flagging off our research in the subject. The research resulted in a report entitled Natueco Farming: A sustainable agriculture practice that meets the needs of small and

medium farmers (available at - <http://zeeba.orfmumbai.org/pg/file/read/1861/natueco-farming-a-sustainable-agriculture-practice-that-meets-the-needs-of-small-and-marginal-farmers>). Since more than 70% of Indian farmers are small or marginal farmers, having less than 2 hectares of land, the report focusses on how the scientific techniques of Natueco farming could enable them to sustain themselves in a debt-free way.

This report was also used as the basis to present an ORF Mumbai paper at a joint Computer Society of India (CSI) and Tata

**Our paper advocates that CSI and TISS play a crucial role at this stage by creating IT systems that can gather and disseminate critical data that can provide considerable value addition.**

Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) conference on the "Role of IT in MGNREGA". The paper entitled "Role of IT for value addition in Convergence programmes of Agriculture and Literacy in NREGS" (available at - <http://zeeba.orfmumbai.org/pg/file/read/1862/role-of-it-for-value-addition-in-convergence-programmes-of-agriculture-and-literacy-with-nregs>) looks at the future of NREGA programmes. The Government of India is preparing to help farmers learn new skills and work on their own farms as part of the second phase of NREGA. Our paper advocates that CSI and TISS play a crucial role at this stage by creating IT systems that can gather and disseminate critical data that can provide considerable value addition. As a result of this, a forum called 'ICT for social

**1**  
**DOWN TO EARTH...** Deepak Suchde, the Guru of Natueco farming, delivering a stirring talk at ORF Mumbai.

**2**  
**MEDIA AGAINST MALARIA!** The ORF Mumbai-MCGM joint roundtable discussion on making Mumbai Malaria-free this monsoon attracted a large number of print and electronic media persons. Manisha Mhaiskar, Additional Municipal Commissioner, MCGM, announced the corporation's city-wide 'Mumbai Against Malaria' campaign at this event.



CONQUERING THE CALAMITY... H. E. Akitaka Saiki, Ambassador of Japan to India, delivering a talk on how Japan overcame the overwhelming devastation caused by the twin-catastrophes of the earthquake and tsunami.



empowerment’ has been created jointly by CSI and TISS. ORF Mumbai is this forum’s key partner to take up forward looking initiatives in this space.

In early September 2010, ORF Mumbai and Saptahik Vivek, a Marathi weekly committed to the cause of national resurgence, jointly organised a roundtable on “Problems faced by Maharashtra’s Farming Community: The Need to Promote Best Practices in Sustainable Agriculture” in September 2010. The prime focus of the roundtable was to discuss strategies for promoting sustainable agricultural practices in an effective manner. The roundtable brought together agriculture scientists and innovative farmers, policy makers, NGOs and government agencies for an in-depth discussion on the problems and their practical solutions.

The highlight of the roundtable was felicitation of Shri Bhaskarji Save, the 88-year-old doyen of natural farming in India. Shri Saveji, who has been practising natural farming in Umbergaon in South Gujarat, was awarded the International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements (IFOAM) One World Award for Lifetime Achievement 2010, the most prestigious global honour in the area of organic and natural farming. The award was presented to him in Bonn, Germany, on September 17, 2010. A short film on Shri Saveji, made by Riddhi Chokhawa and Maulik Mavani, both researchers at ORF Mumbai, was shown on the occasion. The film was also shown at the IFOAM award function in Bonn.

ORF Mumbai also hosted a plethora of events which fell under the scope of good governance and sustainable development. With a view to analyse the ongoing national debate on the draft Lokpal Bill, a panel discussion:

‘Solidarity with Anna Hazare: Issues raised by his Campaign against Corruption’ was organised in April 2011. The panel comprised Shri Tushar Gandhi, great-grandson of Mahatma Gandhi and President, Mahatma Gandhi Foundation; Shri Mahesh Jethmalani, renowned lawyer; Shri Arun Bhatia, former Municipal Commissioner of Pune; Shri Ruben Mascarenhas, youth coordinator of ‘India Against Corruption’ (Mumbai). A comprehensive presentation analysing the pros and cons of the draft Lokpal Bill made by Radha Viswanathan kick-started the proceedings of this panel discussion. This event received wide coverage in local newspapers: Lokmat, Navakal, Sakal; it was also carried by Hindustan Times and Mid-Day.

On 25th April 2011, ORF Mumbai organized a special lecture by the Ambassador of Japan to India, H.E. Mr. Akitaka Saiki, on ‘Conquering the Calamity; How Japan Rose to the Challenge’. This event received blanket coverage in Mumbai, with detailed news reports carried by The Times of India, The Indian Express, Hindustan Times, DNA, The Hindu, Afternoon Despatch & Courier, Mid-Day and Business Standard. Marathi newspapers Loksatta, Maharashtra Times and Lokmat also carried reports and so did the Gujarati newspapers Gujarat Samachar and Bombay Samachar. TV channels TV9, IBN Lokmat, Star Maza, Zee 24 Taas and Doordarshan carried news stories.

### Current Projects

#### PPP4DRR

Recent years have seen a spate of natural disasters that have beleaguered both wealthy and poorer nations, often resulting in humanitarian crises of colossal proportions.





These incidents have come as a rude awakening to the international bodies to shift their attention from the traditional reactionary approach to disasters, to a more proactive precautionary approach, with an emphasis on pre-disaster preparedness and mitigation.

The need for effective and action-oriented Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and preparedness in the country cannot be ignored. In accordance with a view to translate the National Disaster Management Authority's vision of 'disaster resilient India' into a reality and recognizing the vulnerability of a city like Mumbai, ORF Mumbai is currently developing a project titled Enabling Governments deliver on their mandates on Disaster Risk Reduction through innovative Public-Private Partnerships (PPP4DRR). This project consists of two initiatives i) Safer and Resilient Mumbai – focusing on action in Mumbai city in support of MCGM and ii) Strengthening State Disaster Management Authorities in selected high risk states – focusing on Maharashtra.

The research highlights the pressing need for effective resource mobilizing strategies like Public-Private Partnerships for successful disaster risk reduction that percolate down to the grass roots level. This project is being spearheaded by Elizabeth Cheeran, under the guidance of the Chief Advisor to the project, Mr. Loy Rego, former Executive Director of Asian Preparedness Centre, Bangkok).

#### **Profiling of Mumbai's disaster management set-up**

ORF Mumbai's research team was recently invited to visit the Mumbai and Maharashtra Disaster Management cell at the MCGM and Mantralaya respectively. The team also visited the Emergency Operations Centre at both venues. Currently, ORF Mumbai in collaboration with MCGM is developing a detailed profile of the Disaster Management Cell of Mumbai city. The team is also regularly attending various workshops, stakeholder meetings and conferences being held in the city in this regard. This report is due to be published by end of August 2011.

#### **Status of Indian Muslim women**

Tapping another important issue of inclusive and sustainable development, ORF Mumbai, in collaboration with the Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan, has begun a project to document the Indian Muslim women's movement, concentrating on their socio-economic conditions, since the Shah Bano case.

Indian women in general and Indian Muslim women in particular, have largely been living in a patriarchal society. Their religious rights have been positively defined as per the Q'uran, but are regressively interpreted by religious clerics. The interpretations that have been formed are derogatory and tend to treat women as inferior to men. Not only are they bound by the laws that govern their community, but they are also virtually a voiceless and reticent minority within the larger Muslim society. Not a lot has been documented about the Indian Muslim women's movement since the Shah Bano case. It is difficult to ascertain what areas they work within, whom they cater to, what support they receive, what is their outreach, etc.

The project, being driven by Ms. Sharmeen Contractor, will bring to light the efforts of various social organisations as they go about in the upliftment of the socio-economic status of Muslim women in the society, especially those belonging to the economically backward classes. The research will examine the opportunities and challenges that these organizations encounter in their activities and scrutinise the role of the government and society in this matter. Further, the study intends to address the role of the government in its support to the Indian Muslim Community. It further intends to ascertain the financial support and otherwise that the government can and should provide to these groups. To this extent, this study by ORF Mumbai seeks to attempt to answer a lot of questions that remain unanswered, and open the door to more inclusive policy implementation for India's Muslim women, going forth.

#### **Future Projects & Programmes:**

The next step in the series of events that ORF Mumbai intends to organize under its banner of Good Governance and Sustainable Development is a stakeholder meeting to identify gaps and provide realistic solutions to meaningful DRR in the city of Mumbai.

The event is planned for the 26th July 2011, commemorating the 26/7 floods of 2005. ORF Mumbai has decided to henceforth observe this day every year as 'Mumbai Disaster Prevention Day'. The conference is intended to see participation of experts from government agencies, corporate houses, NGOs, CBOs, media, academic institutions and local communities to ideate upon vulnerability and disaster risk reduction as also resilient development of the nation.



EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN... Saroj K. Datta, Executive Director, Jet Airways, presenting his views at the roundtable discussion on 'Mumbai's Second Airport: It's Time to Think BIG'.



## URBAN RENEWAL

ORF Mumbai undertook several research projects on the issue of Urban Renewal in the city of Mumbai. These included completion of its highly acclaimed report titled 'A matter of Human Dignity: Sanitation on Mumbai's Suburban Railways' and its report on much-

In June 2010, ORF Mumbai organised a roundtable on Affordable Housing: Policies for Mumbai's poor. This formed the basis of ORF Mumbai's preliminary report titled 'Affordable Housing in Mumbai: Possible'

debated alternative airport in Mumbai titled 'Mumbai's Second Airport: It's time to Think BIG', and a preliminary report on 'Affordable Housing in Mumbai'. The highlight of its research in the area of urban renewal was its comprehensive report and documentary film on the city's Mithi River titled 'Making The Sewer... A River Again ~ Why Mumbai must Reclaim its Mithi'.

The ORF study of sanitation facilities and the state of cleanliness at all of Mumbai's 109 suburban railway stations, published in June 2010, revealed shocking shortfalls in this most basic commuter amenity. The survey-based study – 'A matter of Human Dignity: Sanitation on Mumbai's Suburban Railways' – unmasked the wretched condition of toilets and urinals in most of the stations

on Central, Western and Harbour lines, which people – especially women commuters – often are forced to avoid due their terrible state of neglect.

The Mumbai suburban railway network carries 6.3 million commuters daily. Shockingly, it has a provision of only 355 toilet seats and 673 urinals to cater to their daily needs. By the standards of the suburban railway networks in the USA, the UK and even China, the Mumbai's suburban network should have 12,600 toilet seats. Thus, the shortfall is more than 12,000 toilet seats! ORF, through this report along with a set of extremely practical recommendations to improve the situation, has demanded that sanitation facilities at railway stations should be comparable to those at airports. The report received blanket coverage in the local, state and national media. The report also became the subject matter of a Public Interest Petition (PIL) filed in the Bombay High Court by noted Mumbai-based activist and advocate Mr. M. P. Vashi. The PIL is being currently heard by the High Court's division bench of Justice P.B. Majmudar and Justice Amjad Sayed.

In June 2010, ORF Mumbai organised a roundtable on Affordable Housing: Policies for Mumbai's poor. This well-attended roundtable discussion, which drew participants representing a wide spectrum of stakeholders including government, developers, NGOs, slum dwellers' associations, bankers, architects and engineers, housing activists and journalists, formed the basis of ORF Mumbai's preliminary report titled 'Affordable Housing in Mumbai: Possible'. According to the latest census, over 60% of Mumbai's city population lives in slums. Most of these people are forced live under such squalor conditions because of the



**Making the SEWER... A RIVER Again!** From L to R: Janak Daftary, Convener, Mithi Nadi Sansad; Gautam Kirtane, Research Fellow, ORF Mumbai; Rajendra Singh, noted water activist; Sudheendra Kulkarni, Chairman, ORF Mumbai; and Suresh Prabhu, former Union Minister of Environment & Forests, releasing ORF Mumbai's well-researched report on the reclamation of the Mithi River.

lack of affordable housing options that the city presents. Land being a scarce commodity in Mumbai, creation of laws to facilitate easy availability to a large portion of the population is a no-brainer. But since Independence, draconian policies such as Rent Control Act, Urban Land Ceiling Act, regulation of FSI, lack of adequate infrastructure, lack of housing finance options for the lower middle class and poor etc. have all worked to hamper effective delivery of housing to a vast majority of Mumbaikars. This report, which recommends pointed policy prescriptions, argues that affordable housing is possible in Mumbai. It has been widely accepted and distributed to all sections of civil society for knowledge, review and action.

At a time when the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Environment and Forests were indulged in a bitter turf war over Mumbai's second airport at Panvel in Navi Mumbai, ORF Mumbai along with Bombay First jointly organized a roundtable discussion on the issue in September 2010. The ORF Mumbai report titled "Mumbai's Second Airport – What Mumbai must learn from international experience" formed the basis of discussions at this roundtable. The report was authored by noted aerospace journalist Mr. Hormuz P. Mama, who was assisted by ORF Mumbai's Dhaval D. Desai. The roundtable attracted well-known experts in the field, including Jet Airways Executive Director Mr. Saroj Datta and former Director of Air-India Mr. Jitender Bhargava. The report and the roundtable discussion received comprehensive print and electronic media coverage.

Post the success of the above two research projects, ORF Mumbai continued to "remain in the news" thanks to the overwhelming

response received by its report on the Mithi River, in May 2011. In what could be a monumental urban transformation initiative to be undertaken anywhere in India yet, the report has proposed a grand vision for the reclamation of Mumbai's Mithi River. The comprehensive study report and a documentary film 'Making the Sewer... A River Again ~ Why Mumbai must reclaim its Mithi'

**The comprehensive study report and a documentary film 'Making the Sewer... A River Again ~ Why Mumbai must reclaim its Mithi' on the dreadful conditions of the Mithi River, provides the much-needed green lungs to the city in the form of mangroves.**

on the dreadful conditions of the Mithi River, which, along with its estuarine reach, provides the much-needed green lungs to the city in the form of mangroves.

Neglect of the Mithi was the main cause of the catastrophic Mumbai floods on 26th July 2005, which claimed nearly 1,000 lives. The report was released jointly by Shri Suresh Prabhu, former Union Minister of Environment and Forests, and Shri Rajendra Singh, noted water activist and the Ramon Magsaysay Award winner, at a picturesque location inside the mangroves of the Mahim estuary where the Mithi River meets the Arabian Sea.

The report has so far been the basis of news stories and features in as many as 50





newspaper and magazine articles, and has also received wide coverage on local and national TV news channels. As part of its advocacy to promote its recommendations, ORF Mumbai has planned to launch a website [www.mithiriver.org](http://www.mithiriver.org). Besides giving free access to its reports in Marathi and English languages and to the documentary film, the website will have an online petition addressed to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Prithviraj Chavan, seeking the implementation of ORF Mumbai's recommendations to restore the Mithi River to its original state of pristine glory. The website is expected to be launched by the end of June 2011.

### Current Projects

#### A Critical Appraisal of the Slum Rehabilitation Authority, Mumbai

After the publication of its report on Affordable Housing in Mumbai, ORF Mumbai has decided to effectively follow up its research to keep this discussion alive. Preliminary research in this area has highlighted the need to seriously re-think slum redevelopment strategies in Mumbai due to its alleged failure to create a stock of

of visiting several slum rehabilitation projects in different stages of completion where they are conducting focus group discussions with slum dwellers in order to understand what actually happens at the grassroots level. Each of these visits will be documented as separate case studies which are in different stages of progress and completion.

Using the Right to Information, the team has also obtained quantitative data on all the slum rehabilitation projects in Mumbai across all wards of the city. Using these elements, the research evaluates the scheme's effectiveness in delivering on its free housing promise since 1995 within the city. The plan is to objectively record the successes and failures of the scheme and consequently document appropriate policy recommendations.

ORF Mumbai will present these findings to a body of experts from government and civil society to encourage a healthy debate on the issue of slum rehabilitation. In order to make the research more holistic as well as to provide more food for thought to anyone else working on this issue, ORF Mumbai has invited essays from top experts on a few related themes. This work will be ready for publication by the month of August 2011.

In celebration of the launch of the International Year of Youth ORF Mumbai, in collaboration with e-SocialSciences and UN-HABITAT, organised a roundtable discussion on the topic of 'Opportunities for Youth-Led Development in Urban India' in August 2010.

### YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

On 7th April 2010, ORF organised two events to mark the World Health Day. Both these events were organised in line with the World Health Organisation's 2010 theme – urbanisation and health – which aims to highlight the importance of promoting health in urban areas, and with ORF Mumbai's objective of promoting Youth Development.

affordable housing in the city. Much has been said and contemplated about the notion of 'free-housing' and whether it is indeed pro-poor or not. A lot has also been discussed about the pros and cons of the private sector's involvement in slum redevelopment, but research has found that no concrete evaluations of the scheme have been conducted until now, especially in Mumbai. ORF Mumbai's project aims to look into the issues surrounding Brownfield development in Mumbai in a little more detail.

In the morning, ORF Mumbai organised a 90-minute live interactive demonstration of the noble martial art of Karate at the Marine Drive. ORF's Maulik Mavani, along with his fellow Karate exponent Omkar Phalke, demonstrated karate manoeuvres to promote a healthy lifestyle to Mumbaikars. The duo attracted quite a crowd of curious onlookers from varied backgrounds – people who jog/walk/run on Marine Drive every morning, tourists, people commuting to work as well as leisurely passersby and taxi drivers.

Since early February, Ms. Shilpa Rao and Ms. Sharmeen Contractor have been conducting detailed interviews with around 15-20 experts in the field to understand the nuances of the issue more clearly. They are also in the process

This exciting and action-packed event was followed by a roundtable on 'Open and Green Spaces for a Healthier Mumbai' organised in the evening. The roundtable was supported by some prestigious organisations like:



**KARATE KIDS...** ORF Mumbai's Maulik Mavani and his friend Omkar Phalke, both blackbelt exponents of Karate demonstrating the martial art on Marine Drive to promote fitness on the occasion of the World Health Day 2010

Maharashtra Nature Park Society, Urban Design Research Institute (UDRI), Citispace, Mumbai Waterfronts Centre and Triratna Prerna Mandal. Some of the prominent participants at the Roundtable included Environment Secretary, Government of Maharashtra, Valsa Nair Singh; noted architect and city planner P. K. Das; Pankaj Joshi of the Urban Design Research Institute (UDRI) and Nayana Kathpalia and Neera Punj of Citispace. The event also saw participation of representatives from a cross section of NGOs, community bodies and concerned citizens and activists.

In celebration of the launch of the International Year of Youth (from 12th August 2010 to 12th August 2011), ORF Mumbai, in collaboration with e-SocialSciences and UN-HABITAT, organised a roundtable discussion on the topic of 'Opportunities for Youth-Led Development in Urban India' in August 2010. The aim of this event was to highlight the importance of youth involvement in society and processes of governance, and to work to bring about improvements not only in their local surroundings but to create a catalyst for change and development at the national level through their empowerment. The roundtable discussion was led by Mr. Erik Sorlie, Project Officer, UN-HABITAT Urban Youth Fund and Ms. Supriya Sule, Member of Parliament and Member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, and the Convener of the Maharashtra State Youth Policy Declaration. The participants were from a broad cross-section of the society including students, professionals, social practitioners, and representatives of NGOs working for youth empowerment.

## **PRESERVATION OF INDIA'S PRICELESS ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE**

Deviating from the path followed by most contemporary Think Tanks, which adopt a very modern approach to analyse critical issues affecting national and global issues, one of ORF Mumbai's unique focus areas seeks

**ORF Mumbai, in collaboration with the Department of Sanskrit, University of Mumbai, inaugurated its Centre for the Study of Indian Knowledge Traditions.**

answers to some tough policy questions by seeking the solutions that lie buried in India's rich and multi-dimensional, but forgotten, artistic and cultural heritage.

In April 2010, ORF Mumbai organised two events to launch its initiative of reviving ancient Indian knowledge traditions, and its commitment to preserve and promote the country's rich cultural heritage. Organised jointly with Sanskrit Bharati, an organisation doing commendable work for the promotion of Sanskrit, the first event was a day-long workshop (Sanskrit Lekhak Prashikshan Shibir) for Sanskrit writers. This workshop was conducted by Dr. Malhar Kulkarni, a renowned Sanskrit grammarian from IIT Mumbai. Other important participants were Dr. Gauri Mahulikar, Head of Sanskrit Department, University of Mumbai; Shri Deepesh Katira, a researcher at IIT Mumbai; Dr. Asavari Bapat, who has done her PhD in Kautilya's



**JAI MAHARASHTRA!**  
Former Maharashtra Chief Minister Ashok Chavan releasing the ORF Mumbai report on promotion of ICT in Marathi language. To his right: Sudheendra Kulkarni, Chairman, ORF Mumbai, Nitin Vaidya, former COO, Zee Entertainment; Dr. Hemachandra Pradhan, Director of Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, TIFR



Arthashastra; and Dr. Asavari Vivek Bapat, Sanskrit Department, Mumbai University, who has done her PhD in Natyashastra.

The second event for this initiative was a 10-day Sanskrit speaking workshop beginning 20th April 2010, conducted by ORF Mumbai's young Sanskrit researcher, Pratik Rumde. The purpose of this workshop was to teach basic conversational Sanskrit for easy everyday use. Pratik innovatively used toys and objects to narrate stories to demonstrate how easy it can be to converse in Sanskrit, the mother of all Indian languages. The course covered basic aspects of everyday conversation, learning numbers etc. The course was attended by a cross-section of interested persons from the corporate fraternity and professionals, besides students and housewives.

On 1st May 2010, ORF Mumbai, in collaboration with the Department of Sanskrit, University of Mumbai, inaugurated its Centre for the Study of Indian Knowledge Traditions, an initiative to provide a study and advocacy platform to scholars in the Sanskrit and other languages who have a deep knowledge of India's rich but much-neglected indigenous intellectual traditions from ancient, medieval as well as modern times. The Centre was inaugurated by Dr. Snehlata Deshmukh, former Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai. Shri Chamu Krishna Shastry, General Secretary of Samskrit Bharati, presided over the function.

More than pursuing purely academic study, the Centre aims at highlighting the contemporary relevance of the vast reservoir of knowledge and wisdom that countless Indian scholars, belonging to all castes and communities, created in the course of our long history. The Centre strives to bring to the fore what

India's native knowledge traditions have to offer to an understanding of the solutions to today's local, national and global problems in Politics, Economics, Sustainable Development, Governance, Inter-Faith Harmony, Law and Justice, Education, Healthcare, Social Justice, Women's Empowerment, Care of the Children and the Aged, etc.

It studies and highlights how the diverse intellectual, cultural and spiritual traditions in India have constructively interacted with one another to enrich our civilisational heritage, which is the source of the "Soft Power" that India continues to enjoy in the modern world. By countering ignorance, misconceptions and false propaganda about this priceless heritage, the Centre aspires to contribute to enhancing national self-awareness, national unity, national pride and national capabilities to address our gigantic problems of nation-building.

### Other interests

Besides its research programmes and events in its six core areas, ORF Mumbai has taken rapid strides to expand its scope of activities to include and cultivate a wide range of other, no less important, areas. Given here is the brief description of some of the other key initiatives initiated during 2010-11.

## MAHARASHTRA@50 STUDY CENTRE

Maharashtra is one of India's most progressive states. With a population of over 11 crore, development that takes place in the State – positive or negative – markedly impacts India's development and destiny. Therefore, attaining deep knowledge of all the major issues, challenges, achievements, failures and emerging trends is necessary from the point of view of the





progress of Maharashtra as well as the nation. The overriding purpose of this Centre is to create hope in place of pessimism, clarity in place of confusion, consensus in place of discord, and promote cooperative action for grand, integrative goals in place of confrontational pursuit of sectional interests, as the state commemorates 50 years of its formation.

The centre was inaugurated on 16th June 2010 by Mr. Popatrao Pawar, the Sarpanch of Hiware Bazar village in Ahmednagar district. Noted thinker and veteran journalist Shri Aroon Tikekar presided over this function.

Under this initiative, ORF Mumbai published its very comprehensive report titled "ICT for Maharashtra, ICT through Marathi" along with Marathi Abhyas Kendra. The report was released by the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Ashok Chavan at a grand function organised at the prestigious Ruia College. Post the release of the report, the chief minister presented the ORF Mumbai's inaugural 'Maharashtra@50' lecture.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ORF Mumbai has now quickly grown to be recognised as an important destination for a healthy debate on global issues that affect India and how Mumbai, as the country's commercial capital, can contribute towards building India's international image.

With this objective in mind, ORF Mumbai has initiated healthy relationships with several Consulates in Mumbai, through regular interactive events and sustained dialogues.

### Forum for India-China Citizens' Dialogue

One of the most vital initiatives started by ORF Mumbai is the establishment of the

Forum for India-China Citizens' Dialogue, a platform that seeks to foster friendly relations between the two of the fastest developing countries in the world. The Forum for India-China Citizens' Dialogue is a non-partisan, non-political and nongovernmental platform for all those who believe in, and are willing to contribute to, the cause of promoting fraternal and cooperative relations between the peoples of India and China. The Forum has organised a large number of dialogues and programmes in Mumbai covering a range of issues including political, economic, and arts and culture for promoting awareness and friendship among the people of India and China since the last one year.

From 4th to 11th December 2010, ORF Mumbai organised 'A Bridge over the Himalayas', a photo exhibition to commemorate 60th anniversary of India-China diplomatic relations. The exhibition, which effectively captured the growth of political and diplomatic relations between India and China, also presented some of the more unknown, but historic, milestones that established the close bonds that the two countries have shared over the past several thousand centuries. The exhibition was inaugurated by Mr. Niu Qingbao, the Consul General of China in Mumbai.

Besides the exhibition, the occasion showcased a series of other interesting events to suit different palates including talks, movies, art and food.

### Some of the highlights of this eight-day festival were:

- A talk on 'Information Technology: What India and China Can Learn From Each Other' by Shri S. Ramadorai, Vice Chairman, Tata Consultancy Services.
- A talk on 'How China Views India' by Mr.

**1**  
SHARING THE CHINESE EXPERIENCE... S. Ramadorai, Vice Chairman, Tata Consultancy Services and advisor to the National Skill Development Council, delivering a talk on 'IT Revolution - What India and China can learn from each other'. The talk was part of the events organised by ORF Mumbai during its 8-day-long festival 'A Bridge Over The Himalayas' to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of India-China Diplomatic Relations.

**2**  
AN INTERESTING QUESTION... R. Gopalakrishnan, Executive Director, Tata Sons, listens intently to a question from the audience after delivering his talk on 'What Entrepreneurial India can learn from Innovative Israel'. To his right, Sudheendra Kulkarni; left: Orna Sagiv, Consul-General of Israel in Mumbai.



Nie Yun, the Xinhua (official Chinese news agency) correspondent in India.

- An India-China Calligraphy Concert featuring live demonstration of Indian and Chinese calligraphy art forms.
- The concluding event on December 11 will feature a talk on 'India-China Food Diplomacy' by Mr. Nelson Wang of China Garden, one of the most popular ambassadors of Chinese food in India.
- Award-winning Chinese and Indian films such as Hero, The Road Home and Dr. Kotnis ki Amar
- Kahani were also screened on various days during this commemorative event.

#### India-Israel Innovation Council

In January 2011, ORF Mumbai established its India-Israel Innovation Council with a talk by Mr. R. Gopalakrishnan, Executive Director of Tata Sons, on 'What Entrepreneurial India Can Learn From Innovative Israel'. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Gopalakrishnan, mooted the idea of a 'FOUR EYES PROGRAMME' for a joint India-Israel Innovation Initiative. He urged the governments and the private sectors of both countries to "have a more formal and institutionalised form of partnership that

**ORF Mumbai and the Asia Society have forged a partnership to organise joint events.**

focuses on inclusive, lean and austere form of innovation to generate affordable products and services for the benefit of large majority of people across the world."

In March 2011, Ms. Irit Ben-Abba Vitale, Deputy Director General, Economic Affairs Division and Mr. Gil Haskel, Director, Economic Department III of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited the office of ORF Mumbai to have an informal discussion with the team of researchers.

#### India-Russia

As a curtain raiser to the visit of President of the Russian Federation H. E. Mr. Dmitry Medvedev to Mumbai in December, ORF Mumbai in collaboration with the Consulate General of Russia in Mumbai, organised a day-long roundtable on 'India-Russia Strategic Partnership ~ Prospects for the Next 10 Years'. The roundtable discussion saw participation from a cross section of representatives of business and industry bodies of both the countries.

The highlight of the event was a video message from H. E. Mr. Alexander M. Kadakin, Ambassador of the Russian Federation to India, specially recorded for this roundtable discussion. The meeting discussed several contentious issues like energy security, bilateral trade, banking and financial services and culture, among others.

#### Association with Asia Society

In a significant development, this year saw a healthy partnership being forged between ORF Mumbai and the prestigious Asia Society to co-host events and talks. This partnership resulted in many collaborative events.

#### Analysis of the Union Budget exclusively for the Consular Corps in Mumbai

ORF Mumbai organised a special Panel Discussion for the Consular Corps in Mumbai on 'Union Budget 2011-12' on 4th March 2011. The panelists were Mr. Govindraj Ethiraj, consultant to the UDIA; Mr. R. Jagannathan, Editor, Web18; and Madan Sabnavis, Chief Economist of CARE Ratings. The event saw a large audience comprising senior officials of various Consulates in Mumbai including England, France, Singapore, China, Russia, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Germany and the United States. Following the success of this event, ORF Mumbai has planned to make this special panel discussion for the Consular Corps an annual affair.

#### GURUS OF SCIENCE SERIES

ORF Mumbai's popular Gurus of Science Series continued to ignite the aspirations in the minds of young people throughout 2010-2011, with a number of talks and events.

In April 2010, eminent scientist and innovation Guru Dr. R. A. Mashelkar presented a well-attended talk on 'Gandhian Engineering: More from Less for More'. He urged the scientific community in the country to leverage India's demographic dividend to pave the road for a better and all-inclusive future development using the Gandhian principle of getting 'More from Less for More (MLM)'. India, which has nearly 50 percent of its population below the age of 25 years, has six lakh engineering students engaged in six months of creative project work every year, i.e. nearly three million man months of pursuing innovation. "True prosperity for all will come to India if even a fraction of this demographic dividend is leveraged into creating disruptive innovators who can take up the MLM challenge



UNFORGETTABLE! Children of a village school from Yamgarwadi, a dusty hamlet of Osmanabad district, pose with their new-found icon, Sir Harold Kroto. Sir Harold charmed and inspired over 500 young students who congregated in large numbers at the Dharmaveer Sambhaji Playground at Khotwadi slum, in suburban Mumbai to listen to his talk on Nanotechnology.

of Gandhian Engineering,” he said. The young Indian mind was “full of excellent innovative ideas” to discover more benefits from lesser resources for more and more number of people, he added. The talk was presided over by Dr. F. C. Kohli, Founder Chairman of Tata Consultancy Services.

On November 29, Mumbaikars—both the young and the old—“sky rocketed” to the moon and back. The first lift-off was at ORF Mumbai, where the lunar mission was “commanded” by Dr. Syed Maqbool Ahmed, who played a key role in Chandrayaan-1, India’s first unmanned scientific mission to the moon which was launched on October 22, 2008, at Sriharikota. He was the project manager of Chandra’s Altitudinal Composition Explorer (CHACE), one of the three instruments onboard the 30-kg Moon Impact Probe of Chandrayaan-1 which crash-landed on the south pole region of the moon on November 14, 2008. During its nearly 22-minute flight, Chace detected water and carbon dioxide on the moon even before the other instruments of Chandrayaan-1 became operational. The event attracted a large number of students and teachers, and scientists and enthusiasts.

ORF Mumbai’s most successful moment, however, came when it experimented with an

idea using its platform of Gurus of Science to taking a Nobel Laureate to the slums of Mumbai! In January 2011, ORF Mumbai invited Dr. Harold Kroto, the father of the C<sub>60</sub> carbon molecule or the ‘Buckyball’, which has enabled the nanotechnology revolution, to address a large gathering of students at a slum in Santacruz (West). The event was organised in collaboration with the Nehru Science Centre, TIFR’s Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, and Triratna Prerana

**As part of Gurus of Science series, ORF Mumbai took a Nobel Laureate to a slum school in Santacruz.**

Mandal, an NGO working for community welfare in the Khotwadi slum at Santacruz, a suburb in Mumbai.

The event was held at the NGO’s sprawling Dharmaveer Sambhaji Playground. The objective of the event was to motivate students to pursue science as a career. Keeping in mind the needs of a majority of the audience, Sir Kroto’s entire presentation was very ably translated in Marathi by Shri Aniket Sule, research faculty at the Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education.





## Chapters

# Chennai

Based on its mandate since inception in December 2001, the Chennai Chapter of the Observer Research Foundation has been studying India's southern neighbours, namely, Sri Lanka and Maldives. Australia in a way came to be added to the list partly, when the

On the core areas of ORF Chennai's academic interests, the Chapter organised a day-long international seminar under the title, "Post-War Sri Lanka" in May 2011

Chapter Director visited some of the important Australian think-tanks and interacted with officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) in April 2011. The discussions centred on India's existing and emerging role in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) and the shared concerns of the two countries, with particular reference to India's immediate neighbourhood and extra-regional players like the US and China in particular. The issues also formed a part of the proceedings when Mr. David Holly, the Consul-General of Australia for southern India at Chennai, addressed an interaction of the Chapter, where the issues came up for a focussed discussion. All this, even as ORF headquarters in New Delhi continued to be the anchor of the Foundation's studies on Australia, a new field of study in itself.

On the core areas of ORF Chennai's academic interests, the Chapter organised a day-long international seminar under the

title, "Post-War Sri Lanka" in May 2011. Held in New Delhi, the conference was inaugurated by India's Foreign Secretary, Ms Nirupama Rao. Participants in the conference included experts and veteran politicians from Sri Lanka, while Sri Lankan Tamil academics from others parts of the world, and also their Indian counterparts, also took part in the conference. A first of its kind outside of Sri Lanka, it facilitated an exchange of ideas and knowledge-base among the participants, as also with the audience. With reference to the shared past of the three major ethnic communities in Sri Lanka, namely, the Sinhals, the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Upcountry Tamils or Indian-origin Tamils (IOTs), the conference helped update the problems faced by each one of them in the post-war context, and the perceptions of one about the travails of the other two. In particular, reference was made to post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction measures that were under way and needed doing. Specific sessions also discussed 'Power-devolution in the Post-War Sri Lanka' and the 'Role of India and the International Community' in a Sri Lanka without the LTTE.

With Maldives having matured into a multi-party democracy and yet faced with teething troubles that go with it, and the consequent voter-influence on policy-making on various fronts, ORF Chennai Director Sathiya Moorthy visited that country, and spent time in various interior islands, studying the evolving public response and their effects on the Government and governance in the country (July-August 2010). Spread



over a 950-km of the Indian Ocean, north-south with 200 of its 1200 islands inhabited, Maldives faces the problem of a 350,000-population needing to be provided civic amenities at a higher cost than in a composite community of the size of any medium-size town in larger Third World countries such as India. Given the complexities of domestic politics prevailing in the country at the time, he also got a ring-side view of things that could be postulated against the prevailing situation and practices in a democracy such as India – thus helping to hone his understanding of the country in preparation for a forthcoming book on bilateral relations. The understanding of the country emanating from this and the previous shorter visits to Maldives have helped the ORF in a better understanding

of bilateral and multi-lateral concerns and understanding.

Throughout the year, the Chennai Chapter conducted weekly interactions on issues of current and topical interest. This often involved visiting experts from other parts of the country and the rest of the world, at the same time providing opportunities for local talent and expertise, including those of veterans in the field, sharing their thoughts with a knowledgeable audience. In turn, this has helped sub-serve one of the mottos of the Foundation in starting the Chapter in the first place: “That knowledge does not reside in the national capital alone”, a dictum often mentioned by ORF’s late Founder, Mr. R K Mishra.



## Events

# Delhi

Sl. No.	DATE	EVENTS DESCRIPTION
1	3 April 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Non Traditional Security Threats: Health and Sanitation Drivers".
2	5 April 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Non Traditional Security Threats: Economic Drivers".
3	6 April 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Water for Indian Cities".
4	7 April 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Non Traditional Security Threats: Traditional Security Drivers".
5	20 April 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Low Carbon Future and Sustainability in India in the Post-Copenhagen Era".
6	27 April 2010	Discussion on "Coordination of The Forthcoming China Conference"
7	29 April 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Non-Traditional Security Threats"
8	30 April – 1 May 2010	ORF 2010 Seminar Series – 'China-South Asia'
9	6 May 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "TELANGANA".
10	7 May 2010	Visit of Norwegian Ambassador Mr. Jon Westborg
11	11 May 2010	International Conference on "Taking the Sri Lankan Peace Process Forward"
12	14 May 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "The Maoist Challenge: A Re-look at Current Strategy".
13	17 May – 2 June 2010	ORF-DU Summer Workshop
14	18 May 2010	Talk on 'Craig Strait Relations (Taiwan)'
15	28 May 2010	Indo-Russian Workshop on "Political, Security and Economic Developments in Afghanistan : Prospects of Regional Cooperation".
16	1-2 June 2010	ORF-RLS Conference, Berlin
17	8 June 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Water Security in South Asia: Building Trust for Cooperation".
18	9 June 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "India's Border Infrastructure".
19	14 June 2010	Talk by Mr. Thierry De Montbrial, MD of IFRI, on "The Stakes of Global Governance".
20	29 June 2010	Visit of Dr. Hsin-Chih and Dr. Yea-Jen Tseng (Taiwanese Delegation)
21	29 June 2010	Book Release "A Brahmin Without Caste" by H.E. M. Hamid Ansari.
22	1 July 2010	Visit of Delegation of Pakistani Journalists
23	6 July 2010	Talk by Prof. Christof Reuhl on "Global Energy: An Economic Perspective".
24	6 July 2010	Visit of Maj. Gen. (Retd) Amos Gilad
25	6 July 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Legal Architecture for India's Intelligence Structure".
26	13 July 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "The Civil Liability For Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010".
27	20-21 July 2010	Conference on "ORF-Heritage Dialogue on Terrorism in South Asia: Perspectives from US and India".
29	23 July 2010	Talk by Mr. Takeshi Yoshida on "Prospects of Indo-Japanese cooperation in the Energy Field".
30	23 July 2010	Visit of Ambassador Gopinath Pillai, Chairman, Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), Singapore, Professor Tan Tai Yong, Director, ISAS, and Professor SD Muni.
31	30 July 2010	Visit of Communist Party of China Delegation.
32	31 July 2010	Visit of Ambassador Thomas Pickering and Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi, former UN Special Representative for Afghanistan.
33	2 August 2010	Presentation to the Integrated Defence Staff on Non Traditional Security Threats: 2022. (Ministry of Defence, South Block)





Sl. No.	DATE	EVENTS DESCRIPTION
34	11 August 2010	Presentation by Prof. Raunaq Jahan on "Current Political Developments in Bangladesh".
35	13 August 2010	Visit of Prof. Yamaguchi Hiroichi, a noted Japanese scholar in Indian Studies.
36	16 August 2010	"India-Nepal Relations" - Interaction with Senior Editors of Nepal's Electronic Media.
37	16 August 2010	Visit of Mr. Ai Ping, Vice Minister of International Department of CC of CPC
38	17 August 2010	Ms Jenna Coull, Research Analyst, Early Warnings and Transnational Issues, Cabinet Office, UK.
39	17 August 2010	Talk by Menaka Guruswamy on "Politics of Drafting a Constitution for Nepal".
40	20 August 2010	Talk by Mr. A.S.Dulat on "The Current Crisis in the Kashmir Valley".
41	24 August 2010	Talk by H.E. B.S. Prakash on "Brazil and India: Emerging Powers in the Changing Global Order".
42	27 August 2010	Talk by H.E. Mr. Williams Nkurunziza, High Commissioner of Rwanda, on "The Recent Rwandan Elections".
43	31 August 2010	Interaction with US Senate and House Foreign Relations Members, Dr. Atman Trivedi of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Ms. Jessica Lee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.
44	1 September 2010	Visit of Mr. Matthieu Aikins.
45	3 September 2010	Brainstorming Session on "Current Crisis in Kashmir Valley".
46	4 September 2010	Brainstorming Session, on the forthcoming visit of U.S. President Barack Obama to India.
47	5 September 2010	ORF Foundation Day 2010.
48	6 September 2010	Visit of Mr. John Edwin Mroz, President and CEO of the East West Institute.
49	7 September 2010	Meeting on "Young Leaders School"
50	8 September 2010	Talk by Mohan Guruswamy on "Some Thoughts on Addressing Maoist Challenge".
51	9 September 2010	Visit of Mr. Weldon Epp., Director of Policy Research in the Canadian Foreign Affairs Ministry.
52	13 September 2010	Visit of Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider, Director of the influential Research Institute of the German Council on Foreign Relations.
53	16 September 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Net Assessment of Myanmar".
54	17 September 2010	Discussion on "Afghanistan-Today and Tomorrow".
55	21 September 2010	Seminar on "Issues In Exploiting Hydro Power In India"
56	22-23 September 2010	ORF- Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey's Conference on "US-India Strategic Partnership".
57	24 September 2010	Visit of the Special Envoy of Royal Norwegian Embassy, Ambassador Jon Westborg
58	28 September 2010	Visit of Delegation of Journalists from Japan and South Korea.
59	30 September 2010	Visit of Mr. Gunnar Denecke (Minister Counsellor-German Embassy).
60	8 October 2010	Interaction with Ms. Uzra S Zeya, Minister Counselor for Political Affairs, US Embassy.
61	13 October 2010	Brainstorming session on Russia-India-China Trilateral Cooperation.
62	15 October 2010	R K Mishra Memorial Lecture by Prof. G.L. Peiris, Hon. Minister of External Affairs, Sri Lanka.
63	27 October 2010	Talk by Amb. Timothy J Roemer, US Ambassador to India, on "India-US Strategic Partnership: The Way Forward".
64	27 October 2010	Discussion on Draft Bill "Legal Architecture for India's Intelligence Structure".
65	28 October 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "Africa".
66	28 October 2010	Presentation on "Navigating The Near: Pathways To 2022" by ORF Research Faculty at The Canadian High Commission, New Delhi.
67	1 November 2010	Talk by Mr. Pete Dagher on " US-India Relations and How India Can Strengthen Its Position".



Sl. No.	DATE	EVENTS DESCRIPTION
68	11 November 2010	Talk by Mr. Navdeep Suri, Joint Secretary (PD), Ministry of External Affairs, on "Public Diplomacy, New Media and Strategic Communications".
69	12 November 2010	Interaction with H.E. Amb. Doulat Kuanyshev, Ambassador of Kazakhstan.
70	15 November 2010	Roundtable discussion on "The Rise of China: A View from Australia".
71	15 November 2010	Visit of Lithuanian Parliamentary Delegation.
72	16-17 November 2010	ORF and Russkiy Mir Foundation - "Emerging Global Order: Perspectives from India and Russia".
73	18 November 2010	Talk by Prof. Deng Zhenglai, Dean of Fudan Institute of Advanced Study in Social Sciences, on "Understanding the Development Model of China".
74	19 November 2010	Presentation by Dr. Lora Saalman on "China and India: Divergence, Similarity and Symmetry in Security Concerns".
75	22 November 2010	Talk by Dr. Marie Lall on "Myanmar".
76	23 November 2010	Roundtable Discussion on "De Constructing the Economic Crisis".
77	3-4 December 2010	Seminar on "Whither China: Prospects and Direction".
78	6 December 2010	Meeting with the senior faculty of Asia Pacific Centre for Security Studies (APCSS), Hawaii
79	6 December 2010	Interaction with Sri Lankan Journalists/Editors
80	6 December 2010	Visit of Mr. Josef Joffe, Co-Publisher of DIE ZEIT
81	7-8 December 2010	Pre-Workshop meet on "Assessing the Impact of Higher Education Expansion on Economic Restructuring, Occupational Change and Access to Opportunities in Brazil, India and UK"
82	8-13 December 2010	ORF-DU Workshop on "Abundant Energy"
83	9 December 2010	Workshop on "Assessing the Impact of Higher Education Expansion on Economic Restructuring, Occupational Change and Access to Opportunities in Brazil, India and UK"
84	13 December 2010	Interaction: Mr. Prakash Chandra Lohani (Nepal) with ORF Faculty
85	13 December 2010	Visit of Amb. Stuart Holliday, President and CEO of The Meridian International Centre
86	14 December 2010	Visit of Delegation from Japan Institute for National Fundamentals, Tokyo.
87	15 December 2010	Talk by Mr. Prakash Chandra Lohani on "Nepal 's Evolving Relationship with India and China".
88	17 December 2010	Talk by Mr. Biswa Bhattacharya on "Role of Infrastructure In Addressing Global Imbalances".
89	10 January 2011	Talk by Mr. P P Devaraj, former Sri Lankan Minister, and a veteran, political leader of the Indian Tamil Community, on "Sri Lanka: Indian Origin Tamils, Their Problems and Concerns".
90	11 January 2011	9th Petro India Conference on " What After KG D6: Challenges for India 's Energy Security".
91	12 January 2011	Visit of Scholars from The George Bush Centre for Policy Studies, Texas University.
92	12 January 2011	Presentation by Mr. Robert Blackwill on "Afghanistan Plan B".
93	13 January 2011	Visit of Amb. Hiroshi Hirabayashi, President Japan-India Society
94	13 January 2011	Roundtable Discussion on "Draft Intelligence Bill".
95	14 January 2011	Roundtable Discussion on "Rolling the Dice: India and China in 2025" by Dr. Robert B Oxnam, former President and Dr. Vishakha Desai, President of the Asia Society, New York.
96	14 January 2011	Talk by Prof. Arvind Panagariya on "India and the Global Economy: The Next 15 Years".
97	18 January 2011	International Workshop on "The Private Sector and Climate Change: Opportunities and Challenges in Emerging Economies".
98	19 January 2011	Conference on "Are there shared Security Interests between India and Europe?"
99	19-21 January 2011	Conference: ORF-SIPRI Space Security
100	24 January 2011	Visit of Senior Pakistan Journalists.
101	24 January 2011	Interaction with African Journalists.
102	24 January 2011	Roundtable Discussion on "Draft Intelligence Bill".



Sl. No.	DATE	EVENTS DESCRIPTION
103	25 January 2011	Workshop on Net Assessment to be conducted by Brig Arun Sahgal.
104	27 January 2011	Roundtable Discussion on "DFID Water Project".
105	27 January 2011	Visit of Mr. Eli Belotsercovsky, Deputy Chief of Mission Embassy of Israel in India.
106	31 January – 1 February 2011	16th International SLOC Conference on "Re-evaluating Importance of Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC) in the Asia Pacific Region".
107	3 February 2011	Visit of His Excellency Stewart Beck, Canadian High Commissioner at ORF Campus.
108	8 February 2011	Roundtable Discussion on "Emerging Situation in Egypt and West Asia".
109	9 February 2011	Talk by B.G. Verghese on "Water Security in South Asia".
110	10 February 2011	Visit of Dr. Hari Bansh Jha, Professor of Economics & Executive Director, Centre for Economic and Technical Studies (CETS), Nepal,
111	17 February 2011	Talk By Dr. Mira Kamdar, Senior Fellow, World Policy Institute, New York, on "Can the Centre Hold?"
112	22 February 2011	Visit of U.S. Staffers Delegation and Open Discussion on "Non-Traditional Security Threats for India: Pathways to 2022".
113	22 February 2011	Book Release "Counter-Terrorism in South Asia" by Dr. Shashi Tharoor.
114	23 February 2011	ORF-IDSIA Discussion on "Reforming India's Intelligence Structure".
115	24 February 2011	Visit of Chinese Delegation.
116	25 February 2011	Meeting with Jason Miklian from PRIO, Oslo.
117	25 February 2011	Visit of Mr. Dov S. Zakheim.
118	5 March 2011	Roundtable Discussion on "Budget 2011-2012".
119	8 March 2011	ORF-RLS Conference on "Natural Resource Management in South Asia".
120	9 March 2011	Visit of Mr. Thierry de Montbrial.
121	10 March 2011	Visit of Mr. Chris Evett with a Delegation from Defence Concepts and Doctrine Centre (DCDC).
122	15-16 March 2011	ORF- ECC Conference on "Understanding the Emerging Contours of Powers and Hegemony: Contemporary Geo-Political Narratives".
123	17 March 2011	Visit of Ambassador of the Embassy of Dominican Republic, H.E. Hans Dannenberg Castellanos.
124	21 March 2011	Visit of Mr. Atman Trivedi
125	21 March 2011	Meeting with "Intelligence Analysts" from Canada.
126	22 March 2011	Visit of Editors and Senior Journalist from West Asian Countries.
127	23 March 2011	Visit of a delegation from European Strategy and Policy Analysis System.
128	24 March 2011	Roundtable Discussion on "The Current Developments on the Issue of Creation of a Separate Telangana State".
129	30 March 2011	Roundtable Discussion on "India-Africa Partnership: Exploring New Models of Cooperation".
130	31 March 2011	Visit of a team of the State Department, U.S. Embassy, Islamabad.





## Events

# Mumbai

Sl. No.	DATE	EVENTS DESCRIPTION
1	4 April 2010	Workshop to promote Sanskrit language
2	7 April 2010	Roundtable Discussion on 'Open and Green Spaces for a Healthier Mumbai'
3	19 April 2010	Talk by Dr. R. A. Mashelkar on 'Gandhian Engineering: More from Less for More'
4	1 May 2010	Inauguration of the 'Centre for the Study of India's Ancient Knowledge'.
5	8 May 2010	Roundtable Discussion on 'An Integrated Approach to the Induction of ICT into Education on a Massive Scale'.
6	12 May 2010	ORF Annual Interactive sessions with a group of graduate and postgraduate students and faculty from Grant MacEwan University, Canada, who visited Mumbai as part of their study tour of India.
7	26 May 2010	Talk by Dr. Spenta R. Wadia, theoretical physicist at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, and Director of the International Centre for Theoretical Sciences, Bangalore: 'A 100 Years After Einstein's Happiest Thought: Quantum Space-Time and String Theory'.
8	2 June 2010	Release of a study 'A matter of Human Dignity: Sanitation on Mumbai's Suburban Railways'
9	10 June 2010	Talk by Dr. Prodipto Ghosh, one of India's lead negotiators at the Copenhagen Climate Change Summit in 2009, and former member of the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change, on 'India's Interests and Perspectives in Global Climate Change Negotiations'.
10	12 June 2010	Talk by Dr. Mayank Vahia, Professor in the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), on 'Origin and Growth of Astronomy in India'.
11	16 June 2010	Talk by Mr. Deepak Suchade, Guru of the Natueco method of sustainable and organic farming, on 'Prayog Pariwar: A Sustainable Model for Agricultural Development'.
12	30 June 2010	Thinkers' Meet on 'Promoting Equality, Social Justice and Harmony using India's Reform Traditions'.
13	3 July 2010	Talk by Dr. H. R. Nagendra, Vice-chancellor of Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (SVYASA) University, on 'Health and Happiness in the 21st Century Re-learning the Indian Way'.
14	12 July 2010	Talk by Mr. Saeed Naqvi on 'Inclusive Development of the Indian Muslim Community'.
15	17 July 2010	Talk by Prof. K Ramasubramanian, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Bombay, on 'India's Contribution to the Growth of Mathematics'.
16	17 July 2010	Talk by Mr. Ravi Bhoothalingam on 'China 2020: A Confucian Democracy?'
17	24 July 2010	Talk by Dr. Gregory S Cole, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, on 'New Vistas in Global Cooperation for Sc. & Education : India to connect to the GLORIAD Network'.
18	28 July 2010	Talk by Mr. Raamdeo Agrawal, Director and co-founder of Motilal Oswal Securities, on 'India: Towards a TWO TRILLION-DOLLAR Economy ...But how to make the opportunity inclusive?'
19	7 August 2010	Roundtable Discussion 'Affordable Housing: Policies for Mumbai's Poor'.
20	27 August 2010	Press Conference and Release of the report on: 'Second Airport: What Mumbai must learn from international experience?'
21	29 August 2010	Talk by Dr. Shantaram Kane, Adjunct Professor, IIT Bombay, on 'Extremely Affordable Healthcare Based on Natural Products'.
22	4 September 2010	Roundtable Discussion 'Problems faced by Maharashtra's farming Community: The Need to Promote Best Practices in Sustainable Agriculture'.
23	5 September 2010	Roundtable Discussion on 'Reforms in Medical Education to Promote Healthcare for All'.



Sl. No.	DATE	EVENTS DESCRIPTION
24	17 September 2010	Talk by Archbishop Felix A. Machado, Bishop of Vasai on 'Promoting Inter-Faith Harmony through Hindu-Christian Dialogue'.
25	23 September 2010	Talk by Sadhvi Bhagwati Saraswati on 'The Spirit of India – Why India Must Rediscover its True Self'.
26	25 September 2010	Roundtable on 'Mumbai's Second Airport: It's Time to Think BIG'.
27	27 September 2010	Talk by Mr. Prodyut Bora, a prominent Social Activist from Assam on 'Promotion of better educational and employment opportunities for the youth in Northeast India'.
28	1 October 2010	Talk by Ms. Chandrika on 'Gandhiji's Guru: An insight into the teachings of Srimad Rajchandraji, the Jain saint'.
29	10 October 2010	Talk by Dr. Ross Bassett, Professor of History of Science and Technology, North Carolina State University.
30	24 October 2010	Talk by Dr. Sachchidananda Shewade on Sister Nivedita, organised at the M. L. Dahanukar College – "Charitra and Karya" (Marathi)
31	30 October 2010	A Roundtable Discussion in collaboration with the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) on 'A Vision for Mumbai's Healthcare Needs'.
32	18 November 2010	Talk by Mr. Bivash Mukherjee, an Indian journalist with the Shanghai Daily, on 'How Should India View China? A Shanghai-Based Indian Journalist's Perspective'.
33	23 November 2010	Talk by Mr. Ninad Bedekar on 'Shiv Kalyan Raja'.
34	29 November 2010	'Gurus of Science Lecture Series', Talk by Dr. Syed Maqbool Ahmed on 'Chace' to the Moon Success Story of Chandrayaan-I.
35	4 December 2010 – 11 December 2010	'Commemoration of the 60th anniversary of India-China Diplomatic Relations' with a series of programmes on the theme of 'A Bridge Over The Himalayas'.
36	21 December 2010	Three-day National Seminar on 'Governance in Ancient India' in University of Mumbai.
37	8 January 2011	Talk by Nobel Laureate Sir Harold Kroto on 'Nanotechnology in the Service of Society'.
38	12 January 2011	Talk by Dr. Harris Pastides, President, University of South Carolina, on 'How can India-US Cooperation in Higher Education Address the Challenge?'
39	13 January 2011	Mr. Zhang Mao, Vice-Minister of Health, People's Republic of China, Roundtable discussion on 'Challenges in Public Health: What India and China can learn from each other'.
40	17 January 2011 – 18 January 2011	Performance of 'The Zhejiang Quyi and Acrobatics Troupe' in Mumbai and Thane
41	18 January 2011	'Rolling The Dice: India and China in 2025' A Discussion with Vishakha Desai, President and CEO, Asia Society, New York And Robert Oxnam, China Scholar and Former President, Asia Society .
42	4 February 2011	Roundtable on 'Fostering the Spirit of Research & Innovation in Academic Institutions' with Dr. Ada Yonath, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry.
43	4 February 2011	Talk by Dr. Ada Yonath, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, on 'Fostering the Spirit of Research & Innovation in Academic Institutions'.
44	22 February 2011	An Asian Affairs Presentation 'Pakistan's Floundering Government: What's at Stake for Pakistan and the World' with Dr. Farzana Shaikh, Pakistan Expert and Associate Fellow, Chatam House, London .
45	7 March 2011	Talk by Prof. Elliot M. Berry, Head of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Capacity Building in Public Health, on 'The Double Burden: Coexistence of Obesity & Malnutrition'.
46	9 March 2011	Talk by Mr. Sanjay Kaul, MD and CEO, National Collateral Management Services Ltd. (NCMSL), on 'India's Food Security & Global Food Crisis'.
47	21 March 2011	Roundtable on 'Promoting Sustainable Development Through Legislature & Judiciary' Views from India and China, Chief Guest – Mr. Li Shishi, Vice Minister, People's Republic of China and director of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.



## VISITORS

Sl. No.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	7 May 2010	Visit of Norwegian Ambassador Mr. Jon Westborg
2	29 June 2010	Visit of Dr. Hsin-Chih and Dr. Yea-Jen Tseng (Taiwanese Delegation)
3	1 July 2010	Visit of Delegation of Pakistani Journalists
4	6 July 2010	Visit of Maj. Gen. (Retd) Amos Gilad
5	23 July 2010	Visit of Ambassador Gopinath Pillai, Chairman, Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), Singapore, Professor Tan Tai Yong, Director, ISAS, and Professor SD Muni.
6	30 July 2010	Visit of Communist Party of China Delegation.
7	31 July 2010	Visit of Ambassador Thomas Pickering and Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi, former UN Special Representative for Afghanistan.
8	13 August 2010	Visit of Prof. Yamaguchi Hiroichi, a noted Japanese scholar in Indian Studies.
9	16 August 2010	Visit of Mr. Ai Ping, Vice Minister of International Department of CC of CPC
10	17 August 2010	Visit of Ms Jenna Coull, Research Analyst, Early Warnings and Transnational Issues, Cabinet Office, UK.
11	1 September 2010	Visit of Mr. Matthieu Aikins.
12	6 September 2010	Visit of Mr. John Edwin Mroz, President and CEO of the East West Institute.
13	9 September 2010	Visit of Mr. Weldon Epp., Director of Policy Research in the Canadian Foreign Affairs Ministry.
14	13 September 2010	Visit of Dr. Eberhard Sandschneider, Director of the influential Research Institute of the German Council on Foreign Relations.
15	24 September 2010	Visit of the Special Envoy of Royal Norwegian Embassy, Ambassador Jon Westborg
16	28 September 2010	Visit of Delegation of Journalists from Japan and South Korea.
17	30 September 2010	Visit of Mr. Gunnar Denecke (Minister Counsellor-German Embassy).
18	8 October 2010	Interaction with Ms. Uzra S Zeya, Minister Counselor for Political Affairs, US Embassy.
19	12 November 2010	Interaction with H.E. Amb. Doulat Kuanyshev, Ambassador of Kazakhstan.
20	15 November 2010	Visit of Lithuanian Parliamentary Delegation.
21	6 December 2010	Visit of Mr. Josef Joffe, Co-Publisher of DIE ZEIT.
22	13 December 2010	Interaction with Mr. Prakash Chandra Lohani (NEPAL).
23	13 December 2010	Visit of Amb. Stuart Holliday, President and CEO of The Meridian International Centre.
24	14 December 2010	Visit of Delegation from Japan Institute for National Fundamentals, Tokyo.
25	12 January 2011	Visit of Scholars from The George Bush Centre for Policy Studies, Texas University.
26	13 January 2011	Visit of Amb. Hiroshi Hirabayashi, President, Japan-India Society.
27	24 January 2011	Visit of Senior Pakistan Journalists.
28	24 January 2011	Visit of African Journalists.
29	27 January 2011	Visit of Mr. Eli Belotsercovsky, Deputy Chief of Mission from Embassy of Israel in India.
30	3 February 2011	Visit of His Excellency Stewart Beck, Canadian High Commissioner at ORF Campus.
31	10 February 2011	Visit of Dr. Hari Bansh Jha, Professor of Economics & Executive Director, Centre for Economic and Technical Studies (CETS), Nepal,
32	22 February 2011	Visit of U.S. Staffers Delegation and Open Discussion on "Non-Traditional Security Threats for India: Pathways to 2022".
33	24 February 2011	Visit of Chinese Delegation.
34	25 February 2011	Visit of Mr. Dov S. Zakheim.
35	9 March 2011	Visit of Mr. Thierry de Montbrial.
36	10 March 2011	Visit of Mr. Chris Evett with a Delegation from Defence Concepts and Doctrine Centre (DCDC).





Sl. No.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
37	17 March 2011	Visit of Ambassador of the Embassy of Dominican Republic, H.E. Hans Dannenberg Castellanos.
38	21 March 2011	Visit of Mr. Atman Trivedi
39	22 March 2011	Visit of Editors and Senior Journalist from West Asian Countries.
40	23 March 2011	Visit a Delegation from European Strategy and Policy Analysis System.
41	31 March 2011	Visit of a Team of the State Department, U.S. Embassy, Islamabad.



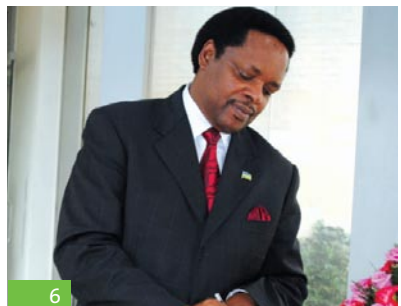
1 Abid Hussain with Keshav Rao, MP

2 H.E. Stewart Beck, Canadian High Commissioner



3 Nirupama Rao, Indian Ambassador to US

4 H.E. Timothy J Roemer, US Ambassador to India



5 Liu Mingbo, leader of the CPC delegation

6 H.E. Williams Nkurunziza, High Commissioner of Rwanda



7 Brajesh Mishra, Shahid Malik (Pakistan High Commissioner) and VA Nikonov

8 Shashi Tharoor, MP (R)



9 H.E. Juan Alfredo Pinto, Ambassador of Colombia (R)

10 H.E. Doulat Kuanyshev, Ambassador of Kazakhstan (L)



## Awards for ORF Faculty

**1**  
Brajesh Mishra receives Padma Vibhushan from the President of India.

### PADMA VIBHUSHAN FOR BRAJESH MISHRA

Mr. Brajesh Mishra, one of the Trustees of Observer Research Foundation, was bestowed with Padma Vibhushan award by the Central Government on the occasion of the 62nd Republic Day.

Mr. Brajesh Mishra, India's first National Security Advisor in the Vajpayee Government and a former Principal Secretary to the PM, had joined the ORF Board of Trustees in March 2007.

A veteran career diplomat, Mr. Mishra has been the Ambassador and Permanent Representative in Geneva and was the Indian Ambassador to Indonesia. He was also India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations from June 1979 to April 1981. He continued with the United Nations on deputation till June 1987.

Padma Vibhushan is the second highest civilian honour in the country.

### PADMA BHUSHAN FOR SURENDRA SINGH

Mr. Surendra Singh, an Honorary Advisor to ORF, has been awarded the Padma Bhushan award by the Central Government on the occasion of the 62nd Republic Day. Considered as a knowledgeable, no-nonsense administrator, Mr. Singh is a former Union Cabinet Secretary.

Mr. Singh guides ORF's Centre for Politics and Governance. Under Singh's initiative, ORF

had initiated many programmes, including on formulating a roadmap for rebuilding Uttar Pradesh, governance deficit naxal problem and improving NREGA implementation, etc.

Joining the IAS in 1959, Mr. Singh served the UP Government and the Union Government in various capacities. After retirement, Mr. Singh served as Executive Director on the Board of the World Bank, representing India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Sri Lanka. He chaired the important World Bank Committee on Development Effectiveness. He was also a director on the Boards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Mr. Surendra Singh continues to advise Government of India in the capacity of a Member of Government of India Consultative Committees on Industry, International Economic Relations, Energy, Transport and Tourism.

### TOP JAPANESE AWARD FOR PROF. KESAVAN

Dr. K.V. Kesavan, Distinguished Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, has been awarded this year's Order of the Rising Sun by Japan. The Emperor of Japan honoured Dr. Kesavan for his outstanding contributions to the advancement of Japanese studies and the promotion of the understanding of Japan in India.

The Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Akitaka Saiki, presented the decoration, The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, to





Dr. Kesavan at an impressive ceremony at a packed hall at the Japanese Embassy on July 13. The ceremony was attended by diplomats, former Ambassadors, prominent Japanese scholars from Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi University and other institutions, strategic thinkers, officials from the Indian Government and others.

Reading out messages of congratulations from Government, the Foreign Minister, experts and academicians, the Ambassador described Dr. Kesavan as “a distinguished and pioneering scholar in the field of Japanese Studies in India, especially in the areas of Japanese domestic politics, history, defence and foreign policy”.

The Ambassador said he was sure that Dr. Kesavan would work harder to further strengthen the relations between two great peace-loving countries, Japan and India.

Dr. Kesavan, in his acceptance speech, said the award has trusted upon him greater responsibility and he would work harder for improving the bilateral relations.

Dr. Kesavan, a former professor of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), joined ORF in October 2007. Then on, he has been heading the ORF Japanese Programme. He organised numerous seminars and conferences on Japan’s foreign policy, domestic politics, India-Japan relations and so on.

Dr. Kesavan had earlier received the Commendation Award from the Japanese Foreign Minister in August 2001 for his

contribution to the closer understanding of Japan in India, and his efforts in training the subsequent generation of Indian and Japanese scholars.

Before joining ORF, Dr. Kesavan was a faculty at the Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, JNU, since 1970. He served as Chairman of the Centre during 1985-87, 1993-95 and 1999-2000.

Dr. Kesavan has published extensively on Japan in scholarly journals and books, both in India and abroad. Recipient of several prestigious fellowships, such as Fulbright, Japan Foundation, Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, the Australian National University, the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, Dr. Kesavan has been connected with universities in Japan, United States, and Australia. He has also held visiting professorship at Ritsumeikan University, Kobe Gakuin University, and the Ship and Ocean Foundation, Tokyo.

The Orders of the Rising Sun, established in 1875, were Japan’s first awards. These decorations are conferred in recognition of an individual’s (both Japanese and foreign) distinguished accomplishments. The Orders of the Rising Sun are classified into six ranks: Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star, The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Rosette, The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Rays, and The Order of the Rising Sun, Silver Rays.

**1** Prof. K. V. Kesavan being honoured by the Japanese Ambassador in India.

**2** A felicitation function at ORF.





## FELLOWSHIPS & WORKSHOPS

### SEAS Fellowship:

Dr. Probal Ghosh, Senior Fellow, ORF, was awarded the SEAS 2010 fellowship, sponsored by the US State Dept and the USPACOM.

The month-long fellowship involved visits to seven cities in four countries for extensive discussions and interactions with senior security and military leaders on vital security issues, mainly regarding Transnational Threats in the Asia Pacific Region.

Dr. Ghosh also participated in the ARF–ISM (ASEAN Regional Forum – Inter-Sessional Meeting) on maritime security in Auckland. Senior officials and delegates from 27 member countries of the ARF participated in this meeting.

### Mumbai Scholars:

Several researchers of ORF Mumbai participated in national and international level workshops and courses aimed at sharpening their skill-base and also with a view to promote the activities and outreach of the Mumbai chapter in various forums.

### Media Strategies for Social Change, Israel

In January 2011, Radha Viswanathan attended a workshop on ‘Media Strategies for Social Change’ conducted by MASHAV, Israel’s Agency for International Development Cooperation, UNESCO and Israel National Commission for UNESCO. The training was for 24 days at Golda Meir Mount Carmel Training Center, in Israel’s northern port city of Haifa. There were 19 participants from 13 countries – Brazil, India, China, Russia, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Georgia, Kosovo, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Colombia – managers of government and grassroots community development organizations, journalists, professors and students.

The workshop’s themes centered around study of theories of development communication and advocacy journalism and the web as a support for empowering, branding and fostering community-driven development projects, events and causes. To demonstrate the power of the visual medium, modules on ‘camera as an agent of social change’ and learning to create short documentaries, were introduced. The methodology comprised lectures, visits, case-study presentations and group assignments.

A 30-minute presentation on ORF Mumbai’s research and advocacy methodology was well-received and discussed extensively.

Presentations on ‘Censorship during Sri Lanka’s civil war’, ‘the role of the radio in controlling post-poll riots in Kibbera’, (Kenya, 2008), and successful use of social media by ‘Save the Children’ in Nepal, were noteworthy.

A very educative segment was the study visits: to the office of Israel’s leading daily ‘Yedioth Ahronoth’ and meeting with their defence analyst; to ‘Haifa FM’ for a film screening and discussion on the radio’s reportage of the attack on Israel by Lebanon in 2006; to ‘The Israel Project’ a US-based educational NGO that seeks to provide factual information about Israel to the world press; to Lakiya an NGO for Bedouin women weavers in the Negev; to the villages of Ein Qinnya in the Golan and Drejat in the Negev to meet representatives of the minority Druze and Falakhim communities respectively and to Sde Boqer, David Ben Gurion’s inspirational kibbutz.

Lectures on Israel, its media, politics and culture by eminent people including a former ambassador, a senior journalist and professor at Haifa University, a specialist in cross-cultural studies, were memorable for the free and frank dialogue they afforded.

The study program was fairly intensive and there were no holidays. ‘Shabbath’ days (Saturdays) were reserved for sight-seeing. Be it Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Negev, Galilee, Nazareth or Golan, each region was tourist-friendly and brilliantly show-cased the heterogeneity of Israel.

### IIHS Workshop – Re-imagining the World Class City, Bangalore

Shilpa Rao, Research Fellow, was selected by the Indian Institute of Human Settlements (IIHS) to attend a week-long workshop on “Reimagining the World Class City” 3rd-9th January 2011, in Bangalore. The IIHS is India’s first independent National Innovation University focused on the challenges and opportunities of its urbanisation. It is a privately funded institution, which will roll out undergraduate, masters, doctoral and research programmes in the field of urban practice. Backed by renowned knowledge leaders like Deepak Parekh, Nandan Nilekani, Renana Jhabvala, Shirish Patel and Vijay Kelkar, IIHS aims to be a cutting edge interdisciplinary urban planning institute at par with the IITs and IIMs in the next 6 years.

This week-long course (the first such in IIHS) brought together a diverse mix of professionals and students from the field of urban planning, urban design, public policy, architecture,



economics, social science and engineering. It explored theoretical debates and existing domestic and international best practices in urban practice. The teaching process was designed in a manner that strongly encouraged the participants to question and re-imagine processes and values that traditionally drive the development of cities in developing countries. The course material spanned a variety of matter from the diverse fields of engineering, anthropology, governance, law, public policy and philosophy. Besides IHS faculty, academics and practitioners from institutes like SPA Delhi, CEPT Ahmedabad, and distinguished professors from the urban planning departments at MIT, Harvard, University College London and Columbia University conducted the course.

The course also involved in parallel, an intense charette to design a Global Financial Centre on a real-life site situated in the centre of the city in Bangalore. This allowed the participants to directly apply the theoretical concepts and learnings obtained from the training sessions to a real-world case. The outcome of Shilpa's charette was a detailed mobility and employability plan for the proposed Global Financial Centre which was presented to leading economists, urban planners, bureaucrats and activists of Bangalore city.

#### **4th Annual EDGE (Emerging Directions in Global Education) Conference 2011: 'Shaping the Future of Indian Higher Education', New Delhi.**

Radha Viswanathan and Dr. Catarina Correia attended the 3-day conference which was divided over several thematic work sessions. Governance issues in educational institutions This work session was conducted by Professor B. Mahadevan from the Indian Institute of Management-Bangalore. The significant supply-demand gap in educational institutions of excellence results in a critical human resource bottleneck. Institutions dwell with several governance challenges such as employability, academic and staff issues, no quality assurance and accountability mechanisms and poor delivery. These questions have to be addressed if excellence is to be promoted in educational institutions. Excellence is highly dependent on academic processes and practices, it is therefore crucial to separate activities in pure academic, pure administrative and academic-administration. Targets have to be fixed and managed for each with a long term view. Incentives have to be created for academic and non-academic staff. Periodical assessment and

reviewing mechanisms have to be designed for continuous up-date and improvement.

#### **Making international partnerships work**

This work session was conducted by Dr. D. Deosthale from International Manipal Education, Professor J. Weeb from the Australia India Institute, Dr. B. Badem from the International Office at Leibniz University, Dr. A. Patakar from Symbiosis Centre for Liberal Arts and Dr. Amit Khare, Jt secretary of HRD Ministry. The workshop provided a platform to identify the most frequent bottle necks to international partnerships: Inactive/inexistent International office; ill definition of targets, priorities and procedures; inadequate communication schemes and inadequate support structures to integrate foreign students and faculty. Some suggestions were provided to overcome these obstacles. Reference was made to several joint funding collaborative programmes such as the Obama-Singh Knowledge Initiative, the UKIERI and Aus-India.

#### **What it takes to be in the top 100**

This work session was conducted by QS, a company specializing in education and study abroad; Prof. B. Anderson from NTU Singapore and Dr. H.A. Ranganath from NAAC. It started with a presentation on the criteria used by QS Intelligence Unit to rate universities at the World Rank, their strengths and limitations. Dr. Anderson presented some of the NTU Singapore strategies responsible for the up-lift of NTU to rank among the top 100 universities in the world: Strong government and institutional support with extensive funding, academic freedom to redesign departments and programmes and capacity to attract world renowned experts. Dr Ranganath presented the NAAC strategy and action plan for accreditation of Indian Institutions.

#### **New models of admissions**

This work session was conducted by Ms. J. Farhat, Mr. J. Montoya and Mr. V. Chopra from College Board; Dr. B. Sammakia from Binghamton University; Dr. K. Shrihari from Watson College. The panellists presented their admission criteria. Best practices include cognitive skills (e.g. problem solving, intellectual vitality, ability to think and work independently and in a team); content knowledge; academic self-management; college knowledge. Increasing importance is being given to non-cognitive and personality traits (e.g. leadership, resilience, creativity, capacity to take risks).



## Publications

# For a Wider Audience

ORF Publications are characterized by independent and robust research, exacting standards of quality and relevance. In the last financial year, ORF brought out several publications on diverse issues of domestic and global concern to India like India's Energy Policy, Water Security, Climate Change, India-US Relations, Counter-terrorism and Non-traditional Security Threats.

**Sustainable Development and Climate Change**, edited by Sunjoy Joshi and Marlies Linke, is a selection of the papers initially presented at the International Conference on Sustainable Development & Climate Change organised jointly by the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and Observer Research Foundation. The edited volume explores the persistent dissonances in the climate debate with the aim of identifying the harmonies that can help the world compose a common symphony that accounts for the concerns, expectations and aspirations of all stakeholders.

**Counter-Terrorism in South Asia** comprises of papers presented at the ORF-Heritage Foundation Dialogue held in July 2010. The volume assesses the differing policy approaches of Washington and New Delhi in grappling with terrorist threats; growing alliances among insurgent groups, criminal networks, and terrorists; lessons learned from the Obama Administration's Afghanistan-Pakistan policies in its first eighteen months in office; influence of radicalism in the institutional structures and armed forces in the region; and nuclear and non-nuclear threats to India and the US from transnational terrorist groups.

**Navigating the Near: Non-traditional Security Threats to India, 2022**, a comprehensive report prepared by the senior faculty at ORF for the Integrated Defence Staff, Ministry of Defence, looks at the multi-dimensional threats to India's national security. The study, with its sight on the next decade, evaluates how traditional threats confronting are likely to be influenced in large measure by a range of factors and trends, both external and internal that have, till now, remained on the fringes of security studies.

The essays in **South and Southeast Asia: Responding to Changing Geo-Political and Security Challenges**, edited by K.V. Kesavan and Daljit Singh, provide Indian and

Southeast Asian perspectives on some of the geopolitical and security challenges facing South and Southeast Asia. These include the interests and role of major outside powers in the two regions and the relations between these powers.

**BRIC in the New World Order: Perspectives from Brazil, China, India and Russia**, the outcome of an event hosted by Observer Research Foundation, assesses the potential for cooperation between the BRIC countries on finance, energy, trade, technology and multi-lateral pluralism. Edited by Nandan Unnikrishnan and Samir Saran, the papers assess how all four nations are leading economies, large markets and emerging knowledge creators; concluding that interactions within the grouping and with other nations hold promise for their own people and for other developing countries.

Saeed Naqvi, Distinguished Fellow at ORF, journeyed across Afghanistan where he met scores of political leaders, Taleban, US officials, filmmakers, journalists, NGOs, religious leaders and ordinary Afghans. The result is an insightful document on Afghanistan at the crossroads, **Afghanistan: Today and Tomorrow**.

**The China Studies Series**, comprising six volumes of analytical papers by Indian experts, is an effort to understand India's important neighbour—its politics, culture, economy, foreign and security policies.

The following publications were released during the year:

### Books

Health care Delivery in Orissa: An Exploratory Study  
Sarit Kumar Rout

Navigating the Near: Non-traditional Security Threats to India, 2022  
Sunjoy Joshi, Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan, Wilson John, Lydia Powell and Samir Saran

Counter-Terrorism in South Asia  
ORF-Heritage Foundation Dialogue, 2010

Radical Islam: Perspectives from India and Russia  
Vikram Sood & Sergey Kurginyan

The United States and India: A History through Archives





Praveen Choudhry & Marta Vanduzer-Snow

Sustainable Development and Climate Change  
Edited by Sunjoy Joshi and Marlies Linke

BRIC in the New World Order - Perspectives  
from Brazil, China, India and Russia  
Nandan Unnikrishnan and Samir Saran

Trade and FDI related reforms in the states,  
1991-2007: The case of Maharashtra  
Gitanjali Sen

South and Southeast Asia: Responding  
to Changing Geo-Political and Security  
Challenges  
Edited by K.V. Kesavan and Daljit Singh

### Issue Brief

The Crisis in Libya (Web Publication)  
Ajish P. Joy

USA and Revolutions in the Arab World  
(Web Publication)  
Dr. Uma Purushothaman

Water Security in South Asia: Issues and Policy  
Recommendations (Web Publication)  
Wilson John

The Obama Visit: Issues and Challenges  
(Web Publication)  
Dr. Harinder Sekhon and Ms. Uma  
Purushothaman

Water for Indian Cities: Government Practices  
and Policy Concerns (Web Publication)  
Rumi Aijaz

Sino-Indian Border Infrastructure: Issues and  
Challenges  
Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan & Kailash Prasad

India's Coastal Security – Challenges and  
Policy Recommendations  
P.K. Ghosh

Civil Liabilities for Nuclear Damages Bill 2010  
– The Way Forward  
Manoj Kumar & Lydia Powell

China's Monetary Dilemma: The Case  
for Revaluation of the Renminbi  
(Web Publication)  
Vivan Sharan

### Occasional Paper

Nationalism in Pakistan: Dimensions of  
Failure  
Ashok Kumar Singh

Japan's Role in the Cambodian Peace  
Settlement  
K V Kesavan

Rural Development & Energy Policy: Lessons  
from Agricultural Mechanisation in South Asia  
Stephen Biggs and Scott Justice

Understanding Jihadism in Pakistan  
Ashok Kumar Singh

The Bangladesh Army: Documenting its  
Corporate Interests  
Joyeeta Bhattacharjee

Somalian Piracy: An Alternative Perspective  
P. K. Ghosh

Japan's Security Policy in the Asia-Pacific  
during the post-Cold War Period  
K.V. Kesavan

India and Japan: Changing Dimensions of  
Partnership in the post-Cold War Period  
K. V. Kesavan

### ORF Discourse

Water Issues in South Asia  
B.G. Verghese

Afghanistan Today & Tomorrow  
Saeed Naqvi

From Dictatorship to Democracy, the Peaceful  
Maldivian Experience  
Dr Mohammed Waheed Hassan  
Vice-President of Maldives

Ways of Thinking: Psycholinguistic  
Reflections on Sino-Indian Relationships and  
Potentialities  
Ravi Bhoothalingam

Energy Security for the AAM ADMI  
Mani Shankar Aiyar

Nepal's Evolving Relations with India and  
China  
Prakash Chandra Lohani

Power Sector Management & Growth—Past &  
Future  
D. V. Kapur

### ORF Seminar Series

India-Africa Partnership

Mega Project Development: Issues in Land  
Acquisition



## NTS Study

# Navigating the Near

*Navigating the Near: Non-Traditional Security Threats to India, 2022* is a study done by Observer Research Foundation for the Headquarters, Integrated Defence Staff, Ministry of Defence, Government of India. The study seeks to identify and map the growing number of non-traditional security threats that India would be faced with by the year 2022. The study examines a variety of drivers and vectors, which either transform or impact elements that constitute national security in holistic terms, looking through the prism of transnational crime, terrorism and insurgency; law enforcement; geopolitics; health and sanitation; economics; energy and resources; climate and environment; science and technology; governance and politics; socio-political; and traditional and the emerging balance of power security threats.

The study is of the view that terrorist organisations in India's neighbourhood might change their operative methods, but will continue to inflict harm with a likelihood of outsourcing attacks to insurgents and extremists within India, stretching India's capacity financially, structurally and institutionally. Also increase in usage of cyber and electronic attacks is likely to increase dramatically in the future, making it imperative for the private sector and the Government to cooperate in order to restrain the destructive power of these technologies.

It is estimated that by 2021, India will have an average age of 29 years with 45 percent of its population living in urban areas leading to problems like overcrowding, slums and unregulated parallel markets. There will also be a need to engage the 500 million working-age population in 2022, making it necessary to create sufficient growth in manufacturing and service sectors. India is also likely to be dependent increasingly on the international market not only for key resources like oil, coal but also for key food products such as oil seeds and pulses. Unequal access to water resources between industry and agriculture, the rich and the poor, urban middle class and urban slums, is likely to lead to / intensify local conflicts in the next decade.

As India progresses from a traditional feudal society to a liberal industrial society, governance or rather the lack of it could constitute a source of instability in the Indian society. Without transparency and accountability in law enforcement and governance, India's transition from a feudal to an industrial society may be too slow to accommodate the aspirations of the young majority.

Talking about the geopolitics in India's neighbourhood, New Delhi is caught between the perceived rivalry between the declining superpower the United States and the aspiring superpower China. It is quite likely that under such a scenario, India's neighbourhood will tend to ignore India despite its inherent demographic, economic and democratic strengths. The emerging energy and resource security options will drive Indian diplomacy in a particular direction and may come into conflict with some of the other energy-hungry powers such as China.

Lastly, the study suggests future scenarios that would face India in 2022 and divides them into three sections: highly certain developments, unlikely developments and high impact uncertainties. The highly certain trends include a continued rise of regional powers, transfer or wealth from West to East, increased role of the Army in civil administration and disaster management and water scarcity etc. Unlikely developments include transition from use of conventional to unconventional fuels, increase in frequency of floods, warfare causing large scale destruction etc. High impact uncertainties were also drawn out by the study such as an American disengagement from Asia that would have negative impact on India, collapse of a State in India's neighbourhood, use of WMD's by terrorists and climate-related event increasing pressure for adherence to climate norms. The study also provides certain recommendations to overcome these challenges such as terrorism, policing issues, developmental and health issues. It also suggests a new national security structure for India.



## Development and Outreach

# Reaching out to Scholars Worldwide

The objectives placed before the development team by the management last year defined its activities. The goals were to diversify the funding and partners and reach the research and scholarship available with ORF to new audiences, and through new and innovative ways.

Accordingly, ORF hosted its first conference in Washington DC with the Heritage Foundation in December 2010 and then hosted its very first conference in Beijing in January 2011. These two Capitals are perhaps the two most important centres for India to manage and engage with. The nature of participation from India was also important. Parliamentarians, Editors, Businessmen and representative of The Bombay Stock Exchange were part of the team alongside scholars from the strategic and security spheres. The mission was to broadbase representation to offer the audience a wide spectrum of Indian thinking on vital international and bilateral issues.

ORF also tied up with a number of new partners in Asia, Africa, Europe and the US. The Zeit Stiftung, a leading foundation from Germany, is part funding and jointly organising a policy school for young leaders with ORF at New Delhi. This annual school will house young parliamentarians, business men and women, journalists, scholars and diplomats from the across the globe for 10 days each year to learn, interact and engage through the alumni on issues that matter to the global community. The Wadhawan Group, a leading Housing Finance Company, has entered into a five-year arrangement with ORF to support and partly fund this policy school.

The Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey Bay, U.S.A. and ORF hosted their first India-US Track 2 dialogue at the Maurya Sheraton, New Delhi, in September 2010. The dialogue supported by the DTRA received wide support from the Indian and US policy makers and governments. The second edition of this joint effort will be hosted in December 2011 with the same partners and funding support.

Department for International Funding (DFID) of the UK, a leading international development institute, supported the ORF

effort to conduct a cross-border research on water with the LUMS, Lahore. The one time funding from DFID to ORF has resulted in ORF developing a robust Water Initiative and there is a strong possibility that this will result in a long term funding arrangement between the DFID and ORF for conducting research on the precious resource.

SIPRI, Sweden and SWF, USA co-funded an international conference on India's space programme and the outputs from this event are being published in a peer reviewed journal and in a book format. Similarly in January 2011, ORF hosted its first International meet on SLOC that was part funded by the participating organisations. The ESRC, UK disbursed significant funding for an India-Brazil-UK research project on Higher Education.

The Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, funded ORF's delegation for the BRICS conference in March as part of the Leaders Summit in China. The MEA also contributed to ORF initiatives in Asia and Russia with significant funding and high level participation.

There were a number of smaller and equally important partnerships during this year, each of which reaffirming the role of ORF in the policy debate and reflecting the growing appreciation of ORF views and scholarship in India and abroad and in the not-for-profit sector, governments and increasingly and most importantly in the private sector. ORF for the second consecutive year has been able to raise direct and indirect (project expenses) funding amounting to nearly 80% of the total core funding received from its principals and this has indeed raised the profile and increased the reach and relevance of the research.

## ORF and Media

It is no exaggeration to say that the internet and the social media now have shaken the barriers imposed by the traditional media and become an effective tool for forming and changing influences of the young as well as the old – throughout the world as well as a country like India. ORF, which





had been using its website [www.orfonline.org](http://www.orfonline.org) for many years, has now improved and strengthened the site to cater to the increasing demands and challenges. The redesigned, user-friendly website now carries a large amount of topical content generated through increasing frequency of studies, discussions, roundtables, talks and interactions. And this has been reflected in the popularity of the website. From less than two lakh hits per month last year, ORF website doubled its visitors and the hits per month are now touching four lakh.

Coupled with the website, newspapers, electronic media and other web publications do a great service in disseminating the information to public in an effective way. Leading newspapers had been reporting on ORF studies and events and also publishing editorial and Oped page articles by ORF faculty members on variety of subjects – from energy, climate change, water to security (internal and external), governance issues, working of intelligence agencies, strategic affairs and foreign relations.

The Hindu, The Times of India, The Hindustan Times, The Indian Express, The Financial Express, The Economic Times, The Pioneer, The Tribune, Asian Age are some of the major newspapers which published articles of ORF faculty besides covering many of the interactions at ORF Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

Newspapers like the New York Times, Los Angeles Times, The Wall Street Journal, The Sydney Morning Herald, The Age, Australia, the BBC, Russian newspapers, radios of Russia, Germany, Australia all carried viewpoints of ORF faculty.

Newspapers like The Financial Express, The Tribune and The Daily Mirror, Colombo, carried regular columns by Senior Fellows Deba Mohanty on defence, Jayshree Sengupta on economy and N Sathiya Moorthy on India-Sri Lanka affairs. Rajeswari Rajagopalan (on strategic affairs, China and space), Satish Misra on political issues and Wilson John (on issues of terrorism and Pakistan) were the other frequently cited scholars in the foreign media.

ORF scholars Harinder Sekhon, Capt P.K. Ghosh, Niranjana Sahoo, Ajish P Joy and others were also on many of the television news debates and discussions in the Lok Sabha TV, News X, CNN-IBN, NDTV, Zee News, Sahara and other networks.

Senior Fellow Nandan Unnikrishnan was interviewed by Radio France International and Radio Moscow a couple of times. He also gave interviews to the BBC on India's Defence Policy and on President Medvedev's Visit to India in December 2010. His articles have appeared in Russian newspapers, including the Kommersant. ORF Vice President Samir Saran and Senior Fellow Dr. Harinder Sekhon were live on a number of Channels during President Obama's visit to India. Dr. Rajeswari Rajagopalan and Dr. Jayshree Sengupta too were interviewed by televisions – on China and strategic issues and economy respectively.

The increasing numbers of interactions and discussions have enabled ORF to increase its media share in all publications. While the BBC, AIR and television channels covered the Sri Lanka conference, The Sunday Times, London, wrote a long report on the conference. It also found space in some national dailies and regional press in Tamil Nadu. The dialogue on Telangana attracted the whole of Andhra Pradesh television and print journalists to ORF. The dialogue was dominantly displayed in the television news and print media.

The ORF-Heritage Foundation Dialogue captured good space in both print and electronic media. The inaugural address by Mr. Shivshankar Menon was carried by leading newspapers and the television channels besides the web publications.

The visit of the senior members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party also figured in leading web publications and the Chinese media. The tie-up with the Fudan University too was published in web publications, including the Chinese Newsnet.

Dr. Rajeswari Rajagopalan, Senior Fellow, was cited in foreign publications like the New York Times, Foreign Policy, Asia Times and the website of the Centre for Land Warfare Studies. The International Project on Terrorism cited Mr. Wilson John, Vice-President, ORF in an article on the rise of Lashkar-e-Tayyiba.

Union Home Secretary G.K. Pillai's dinner table address at the Monterey-ORF conference on "US-India Strategic Partnership" received significant media coverage in the prominent Delhi newspapers and in some Pakistani and Chinese media.

Many of its studies, undertaken in Mumbai on sanitation, water pollution and other



local issues, were prominently carried by Marathi newspapers and television channels besides dailies like The Times of India, Indian Express, The Hindustan Times and the DNA. The launch of the report on the draft NCHER Bill was covered by all of Mumbai's mainline newspapers like The Times of India, The Indian Express, Loksatta and Maharashtra Times. The launch of the report on the sanitation also received virtual blanket coverage, with the news being splashed by almost all city publications.

Many ORF publications were reviewed in publications like The Hindu, The Hindustan Times, Outlook magazine, Book Review, etc.

Prestigious international journal, Habitat International, published an article by Senior Fellow Dr Rumi Aijaz, titled "Capacity Building of Municipal Functionaries for Good Governance in India". The article provided information on the strategy followed by the Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital, to generate awareness among the municipal functionaries in the innovative practices which may be adopted by them for improving the performances of institutions, and to improve living conditions in urban areas.

Atlantic Council, Washington D.C. published an article on India's emissions dilemma by Mr. Sunjoy Joshi, titled "Teaching An Elephant To Dance". The Economic and Political Weekly published a paper written by ORF faculty, Dr. Rakesh Basant and Dr. Gitanjali Sen, on higher education in India. The Maritime Gateway published a paper by Dr. Capt. P.K. Ghosh on "Challenges in Indian Ocean: United We Stand".

ORF faculty's papers were also published in journals and books like Indian Foreign Affairs Journal (Dr. Rajeswari Rajagopalan), India Diplomat (Dr. K. Yhome), India's Foreign Policy: Old Problems, New Challenges (Dr. Rajeswari Rajagopalan), Global Terrorism and Security (Dr. Anjali Sharma and Mr. Shahid Rahim).

Democracy and Society, a publication of the Centre for Democracy and Civil Society of the Georgetown University, published a paper by ORF Mumbai faculty Sharmeen Contactor, titled "An unlikely outcome: The Maliki-Sadr Alliance.

The AEI Newsletter of TERI published a paper by Samir Saran titled "Climate change and human security: Building a framework for action".



## OUR PARTNERS

ORF VIEWS COLLABORATION with think tanks and research organisations across the globe as a vital part of its mandate. For international partners, ORF represents an institution that is able to generate real time and quality analysis on a diverse range of public policy issues. ORF believes that collaborative exercises must be initiated and sustained as equal partnerships in conceptualisation, funding and management.

OUR INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS	
1.	ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucorius, Germany
2	B P Koirala India-Nepal Foundation, Nepal
3	Rosa-Luxemburg Stiftung, Germany
4	Ford Foundation, Germany
5	RAND Corporation, USA
6	Madhya Pradesh Government, India
7	INPACT, Sri Lanka
8	Centre for The Advanced Study of India (CASI), Philadelphia, USA
9	The Asia Foundation, USA
10	The Brookings Institution, U S A
11	Integrated Defence Staff, Ministry of Defence, GOI
12	Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS), Singapore
13	Pacific Council on International Policy, LA, USA
14	India Energy Forum, New Delhi
15	University of Delhi, India
16	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
17	Bangladesh Enterprise Institute (BEI), Bangladesh
18	Institute of World Economics and Policy, Kazakhstan
19	K W Publishers Pvt. Ltd., India
20	The National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR), U S A
21	International Public Foundation - Experimental Creative Centre, Russia
22	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India
23	Ministry of External Affairs, India
24	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, India
25	Royal United Services Institute, U.K
26	Lowy Institute for International Policy, Australia
27	Heritage Foundation, USA
28	Brown University, USA
29	Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey Bay, USA
30	Atlantic Council, USA
31	Stimson Center, USA
32	Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies, Hawaii, USA
33	Rusky Mir Foundation, Russia
34	Polity Foundation, Russia
35	Global Sustainability Institute, Aglia Ruskin University, UK
36	Bombay Stock Exchange, India
37	Wadhawan Group, India
38	POSRI – POSCO Research Institute, India
39	Lahore Institute of Management Sciences, Pakistan
40	Department for International Development, UK
41	Baptist University, Hong Kong
42	National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan
43	Fudan University, China



## Library

# Information Resource Centre

“Research starts from and ends in library.”

This gem of a quote on the relationship between research and library from our Founder Chairman late Mr. R.K. Mishra denotes the important role library plays in ORF. The library continues to be the hub of all research activities in ORF and facilitates creation and dissemination of knowledge. It offers a wide range of services, including reference and consultation, circulation, document delivery, resource sharing, information alert services and ICT-enabled and web-based services.

Collection building is one of the important functions of the library that supports research. During the year 2010-2011, 550 books were added to the ORF library. The acquisition was mainly restricted to books belonging to subjects such as South Asia, East Asia, West Asia, international relations, foreign policies, security related topics, both internal as well as external, climate change, and national issues like education, urbanisation, economics, trade, politics and governance, etc. The list of new additions of books is issued every fortnightly. An email alert is also sent to the research faculty about the arrival of the new books and reports.

The library also provides web-based access to journals and magazines like Economist, Economic and Political Weekly, Time, Foreign Affairs, Foreign Policy, Asian Survey, Survival, Stratfor and Friday Times. It regularly sends article alert service, which consists of abstracts of important articles from journals/periodicals subscribed by the ORF Library. These online journals/periodicals can be accessed on Internet via username and password.

DELNET (Developing Library Network) is one of the most important databases subscribed by the ORF Library for promoting resource sharing among the libraries through the development of a network of libraries. It helps in borrowing books from other libraries, getting photocopies of articles for research and reference etc.

In addition to this, ORF Library has become a virtual library in reality and has started subscribing “JSTOR Database” for accessing the full-text searches of digitized back issues of several hundred well known journals.

ORF Library also has started the subscription of “QUESTIA” as it is the first online library that provides 24X7 access to the world’s largest collection of books and journal articles in the humanities and social sciences, plus magazine and newspaper articles.

Sharing of Resources is one of the most important functions of libraries and ORF Library maintains excellent relations with other libraries for exchange of books, journal articles and photocopies for the mutual benefits of the users. It also loans as well as borrows books from other libraries.

The library also has taken a membership of American Information Centre Library.

ORF Library provides Reference Service which helps the users to make full use of library resources and services. The library is open to all the users who are interested in intellectual pursuits.

## AUDIO-VISUAL

The library has an exclusive section for audio visual materials. ORF events – conferences, roundtable discussions, talks, book releases, visits of important guests and meetings – are recorded regularly through audio as well video medium.

The AV materials include soft and hard copies of audio recordings, power point presentations, photographs of almost all events organised by ORF from 2003 till date. Also included are video recordings of selected events. Transcriptions of selected events are also available. These materials are organised, catalogued and stored in a database. After each event, the audio recordings, transcriptions, power point presentations and photographs are also posted on ORF’s online media catalogue for easier desktop access to researchers. Photographs of selected events are compiled in CDs. Video recordings are also edited and distributed.

Now, we have also started webcasting edited videos of important events on our website.





## ORF Annual Report 2011

# Financial Fact Sheet

Observer Research Foundation is registered at Delhi under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 as a not-for-profit organisation. Donations to ORF enjoy Income Tax exemption under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ORF follows the financial year from April to March. Statement of Accounts, audited by a qualified and registered Chartered Accountant, is submitted to the concerned departments in India as per the statutory requirements. Internal audit system is conducted by a qualified and registered Chartered Accountant's Firm periodically.

All donations received by ORF from donors outside India are received as per the FCRA (Foreign Contributions Regulation Act)

guidelines. Section 6(1) of the FCRA inter alia provides that an association (organisation) registered under the FCRA shall intimate to the Central Government in India the amount, source and the manner in which such foreign contribution is received and the purpose for and the manner in which such contribution is utilised. These foreign contributions are to be received only through a particular registered and designated bank. For any information on the same, please contact Honorary Secretary, Observer Research Foundation, 20 Rouse Avenue, New Delhi 110002  
Email: [baljitkapoor@orfonline.org](mailto:baljitkapoor@orfonline.org)

The details of the funds received and utilised as per the audited Accounts of Financial Year 2010-2011 are (in Rupees million):

FUNDS RECEIVED	RUPEES MILLION	UTILISATION OF FUNDS	RUPEES MILLION
		<b>Research Activities</b>	
Donation and Grants	80.94	Expenditure on Projects	65.59
Interest/Other Income	3.24	Salaries & Honorarium	5.49
		Meetings & Conferences	0.94
		Travelling & Conveyance	0.53
		Communication	1.25
		Overheads	9.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.18</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>83.15</b>
Sponsorships support (such as Air Tickets)	2.50		

ORF ASSETS	RUPEES MILLION
Fixed Assets	37.90
Investments	51.38
Cash & Bank Balance	5.55
Other Assets	3.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.19</b>

Besides the above, the asset value of ORF's building and infrastructure, over Rs. 60 million, has been provided at no cost on a permanent basis by Observer Research Foundation's Corporate benefactors.



## Faculty 2011

# ORF Experts Team

### TRUSTEES

**Lalit Bhasin** is a prominent Supreme Court Lawyer, Honorary General Secretary of Bar Association of India, President, Society of Indian Law Firms, President, Society for Afro-Asian Studies, Executive President, India Law Foundation and a recipient of National Law Day Award–2007 from the President of India

**Abid Hussain** is Chancellor of English and Foreign Language University, Hyderabad. He is also a former Chancellor of the Hyderabad University. He was India's Ambassador to the United States of America.

**Brajesh Mishra** is a veteran diplomat. He was Principal Secretary to former Prime Minister and National Security Advisor.

**Bharat Goenka**, Honorary Treasurer of ORF, is the Managing Director of software major Tally Solutions (P) Ltd

**Annu Tandon** is a Member of Parliament and an enterprising business person, deeply interested in the well-being of the underprivileged sections of society.

**Baljit Kapoor**, Honorary Secretary of ORF, was formerly Director of the Times of India, Delhi.

**Renuka Mishra**, who is also the President of Sadbhavana Trust, works in the area of women and education, and under-privileged sections of the society.

### DIRECTOR

**Sunjoy Joshi**, DIRECTOR is an expert on the energy sector and climate change. He is a former IAS officer.

### ADVISORS

**M. Rasgotra**, President of ORF Centre International Relations, is a former Foreign Secretary. He earlier headed the National Security Advisory Board, Government of India.

**D. V. Kapur**, a well known technocrat and founder Chairman & Managing Director of NTPC, was Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministries of Power, Industry and Chemicals & Petrochemicals.

**Surendra Singh** is a former Union Cabinet Secretary and Executive Director of the World Bank. He is an expert on Public Policy, Management, Centre-State Relations, Governance and Economic Development.

**T. V. Rajeswar** is a former chief of Intelligence Bureau and former Governor of Sikkim, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and Lt. Governor of Arunachal Pradesh

**N. K. Singh** is a well-known economist and Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha). He is the Deputy Chairman of the Bihar State Planning Board.

**Vikram Sood**, Vice President of ORF Centre for International Relations, headed the R&AW, India's external intelligence agency from 2001 to 2003. He is an expert on strategy, security and intelligence.

**Falguni Sen** is a Professor of Management at Fordham University's Graduate School of Business in New York

**K K Nayyar**, a former vice chief of Navy, is a former Chairman of the National Maritime Foundation, New Delhi

**Harsh Sethi** is a former Delhi University teacher and currently the Consulting Editor of Seminar magazine.

**Manish Tewari** is a leading Supreme Court lawyer, Member of Parliament and National Spokesperson of the Congress party.

**R. N. Bhaskar** is the Consulting Editor of Forbes India and a columnist of the DNA newspaper

**Sudheendra Kulkarni**, Chairman, ORF Mumbai, is an alumnus of IIT Bombay and a veteran journalist.



**S. D. Dave** is a former justice of the Gujarat High Court and chairman of the Gujarat State Law Commission and Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission.

## FACULTY

**HHS Viswanathan**, Distinguished Fellow, is a former Indian diplomat

**K. V. Kesavan**, Distinguished Fellow, is one of the leading Indian scholars in the field of Japanese Studies.

**Saeed Naqvi**, Distinguished Fellow is a senior journalist and an expert on International Affairs

**Mahendra Kumawat**, Distinguished Visitor, is a former Secretary in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs and an expert on internal security.

**Dr. Vivek Lall**, Distinguished Fellow is now President and CEO at RIL. He is an experienced global business leader. A PhD holder in Aerospace Engineering, he was earlier Vice President and Country Head of Boeing Defense Space and Security.

**Mr. Ashok Dhar**, Distinguished Fellow is a chemical engineer by profession. He is currently President (Industrial Marketing) for Petroleum Business of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL). He is also a member of Energy Institute, London, Economics and Public Perceptions Task Force of Petroleum Federation of India and the Petroleum Committee of Bureau of Indian Standards.

**Dr. Mohan Guruswamy**, Distinguished Fellow is a well-known economist and author of many books. He is also the chairman of the Centre for Policy Alternatives, New Delhi

**G. S. Gill**, Distinguished Fellow is a geology expert and is a retired IAS officer with experience on different fields.

**Rakesh Basant**, Senior Fellow, is a Professor of Economics at IIM, Ahmedabad and was a member of the Sachar Committee on the Conditions of Muslims in India

**Vivek Karandikar**, Honorary Vice President of CRM, is an expert in energy related issues.

**Nandan Unnikrishnan**, Vice President and Senior Fellow, is a journalist-turned-scholar, who heads ORF's Eurasian Studies Programme.

**Wilson John**, Vice President and Senior Fellow, specialises on Pakistan and terrorism, and writes frequently in the national as well as international media. He has authored many books on Pakistan

**Dilip Lahiri**, a Visiting Fellow, is a former Indian diplomat.

**Rohit Bansal**, Visiting Fellow, is a media professional, who now advises CEOs across the spectrum of strategy, regulation, advocacy and the media, in collaboration with noted law firm Hammurabi & Solomon.

**Jayshree Sengupta**, Senior Fellow, is an expert on economy and development.

**Harinder Sekhon**, Senior Fellow, specialises on Indo-US Relations and security issues.

**Ashok Singh**, Senior Fellow, specialises in West Asia studies

**Deba Ranjan Mohanty**, Senior Fellow, specialises national security, military modernisation, arms industry and trade.

**Rajeswari Rajagopalan**, Senior Fellow, is an expert on US foreign policy, Asian geo-politics and security, China and ethnic conflicts.

**P. K. Ghosh**, Senior Fellow, is an expert on strategic and security affairs, especially maritime security.

**Lydia Powell**, Senior Fellow, is an energy expert

**Uma Shankar Sharma** is an expert on energy with engineering and business background, having more than two decades of experience in the sector, including in policy formulation at the Government.

**Niranjan Sahoo**, Senior Fellow, works on macro-political and governance issues, institutional reforms, grass roots governance, political economy of economic reforms, power sector and reservation issues



**Rumi Aijaz**, Senior Fellow, works on urban policy and governance.

**Satish Misra**, Senior Fellow, is a senior journalist and an expert on international affairs

**K. Yhome**, Research Fellow, specialises on Myanmar.

**N. Sathiyamoorthy**, Director, ORF Chennai Chapter, is a senior journalist and political analyst.

**Radha Vishwanathan** is a human resource professional with a deep interest in education and preservation of our heritage, arts and culture. She spearheads ORF projects in the education and healthcare space.

**Asawari Bapat**, a faculty of Mumbai University, heads ORF Mumbai's Centre for the Study of India's Ancient Knowledge Traditions.

**Leena Wadia**, Senior Fellow, is a scientist by training and works healthcare and education.

**Devashree Sharma**, Research Fellow, works on wildlife conservation, environment, infrastructure, arts, history and culture.

**Gautam Kirtane**, Research Fellow, is an environmentalist, now working on the Mithi river and its redevelopment.

**Varsha Raj**, Research Fellow and Programme Coordinator, works on issues of urban renewal, including areas like sanitation, transportation and housing.

**Shilpa**, Research Fellow, works on the urban renewal vertical. Her projects include 'Affordable Housing in Mumbai' and 'Safety and Infrastructure Issues on Mumbai's Suburban Railway System'.

**Dhaval Desai**, Research Fellow and Programme Coordinator, works on urban renewal and civic infrastructure.

**Rammohan S Khanapurkar**, Fellow, is an expert on mass media and communication.

**Riddhi Chokhawala**, Fellow and Creative Communication Expert, works documentary

films and animation though she is a design architect (from Kanpur IIT).

**Catarina F Correia**, Project Coordinator, is a PhD holder in physical chemistry and now works on projects Improving Science Higher Education in India and Solid Waste Segregation in Mumbai.

**Ajish P Joy**, Associate Fellow, specialises on Eurasia.

**Angira Sen Sarma**, Associate Fellow, specialises on Central Asia.

**Joyeeta Bhattacharjee**, Associate Fellow, specialises on Bangladesh.

**Rakesh Kumar Sinha**, Associate Fellow, works on India data lab.

**Maulik Mavani**, Associate Fellow, works on healthcare and public health.

**Shreyashi Dasgupta**, Associate Fellow, works on youth development and inclusive development.

**Sharmeen Contractor**, Associate Fellow, works on urban renewal and minority welfare.

**Ashish Gupta**, Associate Fellow, works on energy.

**Tridivesh Singh Maini**, Associate Fellow, works on the project "Reimagining the Indus".

**Akanshya Shah**, Associate Fellow, works on Nepal.

**Anay Joglekar**, Associate Fellow, works on projects 'ICT for and through Marathi' and 'the Study of Maharashtra@50'.

**Elizabeth J Cheeran**, Associate Fellow, is a disaster management expert and works on 'Enabling Governments to deliver on their mandate in Disaster Risk Reduction through Public Private Partnerships'.

**Kshitiji Neelakantant**, Associate Fellow, works on development policy.

**Swarup R Pandit**, Associate Fellow, works on 'Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Farming in Maharashtra' and 'Maharashtra's 50 Thought Leaders'.





Junior Fellows/Research Assistants: Uma Purushotaman, Akhilesh B Warriar, Manish Vaid, Vinod Tomar, Shahid Rahim, Neetika Khurana.

Research Assistants: Rahul Prakash, Sonali Mitra, Priya Jadhav, Samya Chatterjee,

## DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH

**Samir Saran** is Vice President in charge of Development and Outreach. His research interests include Islam, Climate Change and Regulation Policy.

**Arun Mehra**, Vice President (Public Relations), is a senior marketing professional.

**Vidyadharan**, Additional Director (Communications), is a senior media professional.

**Vivan Sharan**, Associate Fellow, works on economy and development.

**Anshu John**, Editor, Publications, is a senior media professional.

**Programme Manager:** Akhilesh Sati, Vijay Seth

**Library:** Nisha Verma, Shubha Gupta

**Accounts:** Pradeep Mahajan, P.G. Darji, Ramesh Tiwari

**Administration:** Satish Puri, Sonali Sharma, Monika Chhabra, Nanu T., Priya Verma, Aarti Chopra, Dharmender Singh, P.N. Tiwari

**IT Deptt.:** Varun Kumar, Sanjay Verma







**Observer Research Foundation**

20, Rouse Avenue Institutional Area,  
New Delhi - 110 002, INDIA

Ph. : +91-11-43520020, 30220020

Fax : +91-11-43520003, 23210773

E-mail: [contactus@orfonline.org](mailto:contactus@orfonline.org)

**Mumbai:**

NKM International House, 5th Floor,  
178, Backbay Reclamation, Babubhai Chinal Marg,  
Mumbai 400 020

Ph.: 022-6131 3800 Fax: 022-2288 6264

**Chennai:**

3rd Floor, Kothari Building,  
115, Nungambakkam High Road, Chennai 400 020  
E-mail: [orfchennai@orfonline.org](mailto:orfchennai@orfonline.org)