

Muslim Indians

Struggle for Inclusion

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Appendix 2: *Regional Voices: Transnational Challenges* Partner Institutions

South Asia

All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI). The All India Disaster Mitigation Institute is an NGO based in Gujarat, India, that works toward bridging the gap between policy, practice, and research related to disaster risk mitigation and reduction. Established after the 1987–89 Gujarat droughts, AIDMI evolved from a project in 1989 to an autonomous organization in 1995. As an operational as well as learning organization, it is able to link local communities with national and international policies of relief and long-term recovery. AIDMI has expanded work over the years to now cover 11 types of disasters in six areas of India and seven countries in Asia. AIDMI has shown that disasters are not only about relief but about prevention on the one hand and development on the other.

Asia Foundation, Sri Lanka. Recognizing that a sustainable peace is tied to overcoming deeper problems of a weakened democracy, lack of justice, and human rights violations, the Asia Foundation’s program in Sri Lanka seeks to identify and support organizations and institutions that promote democratic governance and the rule of law as essential for lasting peace and prosperity. The Asia Foundation programs in Sri Lanka date back to 1954. The Foundation has been a pioneer in strengthening community-based legal services and mediation for the poor in Sri Lanka. It supported a definitive study on the relationship between aid, conflict, and peace building in Sri Lanka, and a follow-up study on the US involvement in the country’s peace process. The Foundation distributes some 80,000 new English-language publications a year to libraries throughout Sri Lanka.

The Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS). The Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, based in Dhaka, is an independent, nonprofit, nongovernmental policy, research, and implementation institute working on sustainable development at the local, national, regional, and global levels. BCAS addresses sustainable development through five interactive themes: environment-development integration; good governance and popular participation; poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods; economic growth, public-private partnerships, and sustainable markets; and corporate social responsibility.

Institute for Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution (IPSCR). The Institute for Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution was established in January 2007 under the aegis of the Centre for Study of Society and Secularism, Mumbai. The overarching goal of the Institute is to create enabling conditions for peace and security by creating awareness in the society of factors affecting peace; addressing myths attributed to religious teachings; research and study into communal and sectarian conflicts; capacity building and peace advocacy, especially among youth; and supporting women's empowerment. IPSCR collaborates with other institutions, including the Tata Institute of Social Science Research, and the Department of Civics and Politics and the Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai.

Institute of Policy Studies (IPS). The Institute of Policy Studies, based in Islamabad and founded in 1979, is an autonomous, nonprofit, civil society organization, dedicated to promoting policy-oriented research on Pakistan affairs, international relations, and religion and faith. IPS provides a forum for informed discussion and dialogue on national and international issues; formulates viable plans; and presents key initiatives and policy measures to policy-makers, analysts, political leaders, legislators, researchers, academia, civil society organizations, media, and other stakeholders. Periodicals and publications, interaction, dialogue, thematic research, and capacity-building programs are instrumental in its research endeavors. IPS garners collaboration as well as extends its active cooperation to other organizations in one or more areas of research.

Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT). The Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency is an indigenous, independent, and nonpartisan research and training institution committed to strengthening democracy and democratic institutions. PILDAT works to increase the legislative capabilities of elected officials, carries out in-depth analysis of the democratic developments of the country, provides performance reviews of the Parliament and provincial assemblies, and encourages the culture and value of democracy in youth through the first-ever Youth Parliament of Pakistan. The Institute also facilitates the formulation of issue-based caucuses across party lines, including the Young Parliamentarians' Forum, the Parliamentary Consultative Group on Women's Issues, and the Parliamentary Group on Inter-Faith Relations. PILDAT also facilitates non-Parliamentary groups of leading intellectuals and thinkers for discourse on issues such as free and fair elections, the electoral process, youth and politics, and dialogue between Muslims and the West.

Quaid-i-Azam University, Department of Defence & Strategic Studies. Quaid-i-Azam University, founded in 1967, is rated as one of the top public institution of higher education in Pakistan and has established research collaborations with selected universities/research organizations in the United States, Europe, and South Asia. Since its establishment in 1980, the Department of Defence & Strategic Studies has awarded MSc degrees to 111 officers of the armed forces and 514 civilians. Thereby, it has made a significant contribution to the

development of national expertise in the fields of defense and security studies. The academic training imparted by the Department is geared toward the development of requisite academic knowledge and analytical ability for evaluation of national, regional, and international strategic environment and policies. Since 1980, 69 MSc theses and 556 seminar papers have been written on wide-ranging subjects in the field of defense and strategic and security studies. The Department's faculty, in addition to its regular teaching, contributes research articles to various professional journals and delivers lectures at the National Defense College, Foreign Services Academy, Joint Services Staff College Islamabad, and Staff College Quetta.

Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS). Based in Colombo, the Regional Centre for Strategic Studies is an independent, nonprofit NGO that fosters collaborative research, networking, and interaction on strategic and international issues pertaining to South Asia. RCSS coordinates research on strategic and security-related issues; promotes interaction among scholars and other professionals in and outside the region who are engaged in South Asian strategic and international studies; and fosters relationships and collaboration among institutions studying issues related to conflict, conflict resolution, cooperation, stability, and security in South Asia.

South Asia Center for Policy Studies (SACEPS). The South Asia Center for Policy Studies is an independent, nonprofit NGO engaged in regional cooperation in South Asia. SACEPS was established in mid-1999 and housed at the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, and then at the Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka. SACEPS moved to Kathmandu after establishing its permanent secretariat in 2005. The Centre's main aim is promoting policy dialogues, research, and interaction among policymakers, the business community, and civil society. SACEPS uses its institutional base to network with well-established national institutions in the region and bolster regional cooperation.

Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). The Sustainable Development Policy Institute, based in Islamabad, was founded in 1992 as an independent, nonprofit organization which would serve as a source of expertise on socioeconomic development and environmental issues in Pakistan. The Institute works to conduct policy-oriented research and advocacy from a broad multidisciplinary approach; promote the implementation of policies, programs, laws, and regulations of sustainable development; strengthen civil society through collaboration with other organizations; disseminate research findings through media, conferences, lectures, publications, and curricula development; and contribute to building up national research capacity and infrastructure. The Institute acts as both a generator of original research on sustainable development issues and as an information resource for concerned individuals and institutions. SDPI's function is thus twofold: an advisory role fulfilled through research, policy advice, and advocacy; and an enabling role realized through providing other individuals and organizations with resource materials and training.

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). The Energy and Resources Institute was formally established in 1974 in New Delhi with the purpose of tackling the acute problems that mankind is likely to face in the years ahead resulting from the depletion of the Earth's energy resources and the pollution their unsustainable use causes. The Institute works to provide environment-friendly solutions to rural energy problems, tackle global climate change issues across continents, advance solutions to the growing urban transport congestion and air pollution, and promote energy efficiency in Indian industry. TERI is the largest developing country institution devoted to finding innovative solutions toward a sustainable future. TERI has established affiliate institutes abroad: TERI-NA (North America) in Washington, DC; TERI-Europe in London, UK; and has a presence in Japan and Malaysia.

Southeast Asia

Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines (CMA). The Center for Migrant Advocacy–Philippines is a nonprofit, nongovernmental advocacy group that promotes the rights of overseas Filipinos, land- and sea-based migrant workers and immigrants, and their families. It works to help improve the economic, social, and political conditions of migrant Filipino families everywhere through policy advocacy, information dissemination, direct assistance, networking, and capacity building. CMA is also a resource center that gathers information, conducts studies, and analyzes urgent issues on overseas migration and related concerns and disseminates information to its partners, networks, and constituents. CMA is a member of the Philippine Migrant Rights Watch, Migrant Forum in Asia, and the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates.

Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta (CSIS). The Centre for Strategic and International Studies, based in Jakarta and established in 1971, is an independent nonprofit organization focusing on policy-oriented studies on domestic and international issues. Its mission is to contribute to improved policymaking through research, dialogue, and public debate. CSIS believes that long-term planning and vision for Indonesia and the region must be based on an in-depth understanding of economic, political, and social issues, including regional and international developments. In the area of foreign policy, the Centre's research is complemented and strengthened by its relations with an extensive network of research, academic, and other organizations worldwide. CSIS's research is used by government, universities, research institutions, civil society organizations, media, and businesses.

People and Nature Reconciliation (PanNature). People and Nature Reconciliation is a nonprofit organization based in Hanoi, Vietnam, and was established in 2006 by a diverse group of dedicated Vietnamese environmental professionals. Its mission is to protect and conserve diversity of life and to improve human well-being in Vietnam by seeking, promoting, and implementing feasible, nature-friendly solutions to important environmental problems and sustainable development issues. PanNature implements activities and programs with the

following tools: research and environmental education, training and capacity building, communication and publications, field conservation initiatives, policy analysis and advocacy, and networking and partnership development.

S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS). Based in Singapore, the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies was established in January 2007 as an autonomous school within the Nanyang Technological University. RSIS is a leading research and graduate teaching institution in strategic international affairs in the Asia-Pacific region. Its name honors the contributions of Mr. S. Rajaratnam, who was one of Singapore’s founding fathers and a well-respected visionary diplomat and strategic thinker. RSIS includes the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research, the Centre of Excellence for National Security, the Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies, and the Consortium of Non-Traditional Security Studies in Asia. The focus of research is on issues relating to the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and their implications for Singapore and other countries in the region.

Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA). The Singapore Institute of International Affairs is a nonprofit NGO dedicated to the research, analysis, and discussion of regional and international issues. Founded in 1961 and registered as a membership-based society, it is Singapore’s oldest think tank. Its mission is to make Singapore a more cosmopolitan society that better understands the international affairs of its region and the world.

Middle East

The American University in Cairo, Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS). The Center for Migration and Refugee Studies, previously known as the Forced Migration and Refugee Studies (FMRS) program, at The American University in Cairo was established in 2000 as a program of education, research, and outreach on refugee issues. In 2008 it developed into a regional center that encompasses all forms of international mobility, whether voluntary or forced, economic or political, individual or collective, temporary or permanent. CMRS works along three building blocks—research, education and outreach—aiming to form strong synergies among them. CMRS’s research program includes a systematic and comparative inventory of the situation regarding migration and refugee movements across the Middle East and Africa, as well as in-depth studies of emerging issues in the region. It gathers in-house faculty and fellows as well as a network of scholars established in other countries covering the region, with a focus on producing policy-oriented research. CMRS’s outreach includes disseminating knowledge on migration and refugee issues beyond the university’s gates, as well as providing a range of educational services to refugee communities.

Gulf Research Center (GRC). Based in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, the Gulf Research Center is a privately funded, nonpartisan think tank, education provider, and consultancy specializing in the Gulf region (the six Gulf Cooperation Council countries, and Iran, Iraq,

and Yemen). Established in 2000, the Center conducts research on political, social, economic, security, and environmental issues from a Gulf perspective, redressing the current imbalance in Gulf area studies, where regional opinions and interests are underrepresented. With “Knowledge for All” as its motto, the GRC strives to promote different aspects of development and facilitate reforms in the region in order to secure a better future for its citizens.

American University of Beirut, Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs (IFI). The Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut (AUB) was inaugurated in 2006 to harness the policy-related research of AUB’s internationally respected faculty and other scholars in order to contribute positively to Arab policymaking and international relations. In the established tradition of AUB, IFI is a neutral, dynamic, civil, and open space where people representing all viewpoints in society can gather and discuss significant issues of the day, anchored in a long-standing commitment to mutual understanding and high-quality research. The main goals of IFI are to raise the quality of public policy–related debate and decision making in the Arab world and abroad; to enhance the Arab world’s input in international affairs; and to enrich the quality of interaction among scholars, officials, and civil society actors in the Middle East and abroad. It operates research-to-policy programs in the areas of climate change and environment, Palestinian refugee camps, youth-related issues, and think tanks and public policymaking in the Arab world.

The Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity (ACRLI). The Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity is a regional, non-governmental, nonprofit organization, founded in 2003 by a group of judges, specialists, lawyers, and academics from Lebanon and other Arab countries. ACRLI was established to develop and reinforce the rule of law in the Arab world and promote integrity and good governance based on respect for civil and human rights and sound democratic practices.

Africa

Moi University, Centre for Refugee Studies (CRS). The Centre for Refugee Studies was conceived in 1991 as a program of the Department of Government and Public Administration in the School of Social, Cultural, and Development Studies at Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya. CRS aims to promote teaching, research, and outreach activities in the area of forced migration, to understand its root causes, and to instruct the current generation in the principles and practices of social justice, peace, and democracy in the management of public affairs. CRS became operative in 1992, launching a one-week course on “Refugee Rights and Law” for relevant officers of the Kenyan government and NGOs. This marked the beginning of collaborative activities with the Refugee Studies Programme, University of Oxford, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Nairobi office, the US Agency for International Development, the British Council, and the Ford Foundation.