

environmental law and standards. What stands out is that the EU has evolved policies that apply across states. The EU follows a precautionary principle in its approach to Environment. Further protection of the environment is also included in other EU Directives, thereby strengthening the standards. "EU's priorities are combating climate change, protecting biodiversity, reducing the impact of pollution on health and better use of natural resources". The Lecture will focus on the EU as a new actor in International Environmental politics and the policies it is pursuing at the global and regional levels especially with respect to global governance of the environment.



Russia as an Energy Superpower; 19 November
Sanjay K Pandey, Associate Professor, Russia and Central Asian Studies

Russia's great power ambition is mainly based on its position as an 'energy superpower' together with its military capability (particularly nuclear and missile). Russia is the number one energy supplier (oil and gas taken together) in the world. Oil and gas account for nearly three fourth of its export and one fourth of the total government revenues. Russian leadership wishes to use its resources not only to rebuild the country's economy but also as a political tool in international affairs. This paper examines Russia's energy strategy and diplomacy and its weaknesses and limitations. Moreover, it suggests that in Russia's case, weakness goes together with strength and obliges Russia to be cooperative in its foreign policy.



US Search for a New Energy Security Paradigm; 20 November
Chintamani Mahapatra, Professor of American Studies

Energy security has been a major issue of international debate for decades, but the unprecedented volatility of the international oil market in recent months has forced even the only global hyper power to search for a new paradigm to ensure energy security. As part of this exercise, the US Government has been seeking novel approaches to develop alternatives to

reduce dependence on imported oil. The US, being the largest consumer of energy, adopts a complex set of domestic and foreign energy policies that affects each and every corner of the globe. What is the principal thrust of the emerging US energy policy? Is it aimed only at maintaining domestic energy security? Is it going to make the US stronger and others more vulnerable? Will it be a set of unilateral efforts or multilateral cooperative initiatives? Will it be a win-win situation for all or asymmetrical sharing of the benefits and the burden?



Scramble for Oil Exploration in Africa; 21 November
S. N. Malakar, Professor of African Studies

Africa is considered as re-emerging continent particularly after 9/11. The conflict and war prone West Asia has given a message to the global community that easy access to West Asian oil is not possible. Thus the western powers and emerging developing Asian nations are in hunt for alternative energy as where oil availability is considered the life line for

them. Africa constitutes 54 countries including six island countries of western Indian Ocean. Amongst the North Africa seven sister's countries (Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, SADR, Mauritius, and Tunisia) most of them are primarily proven and explore oil rich countries. The thrust for oil accessibility forced the western and Asian developing nations to rush to other regions of Africa. America has targeted the 25% of its oil consumption from Africa till 2025. Europe and Asian nations (mostly China, India, Malaysia, and Japan) have also jumped in the scramble for oil in Africa. The African countries one after one another coming up to offer oil exploration to the foreigners in their countries. The entire Gulf of Guinea, Chad, Nigeria, Sudan and Angola have become the battlefield of negotiations for oil exploration. Blue Nile Basin, Ethiopian-Sudanese Border, Congo and many other countries are under extensive operations for oil exploration. In this given scenario of scramble for oil exploration, many serious implications have pushed in Africa into critical situation.



Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Pipeline; 24 November
Savita Pande, Associate Professor in South Asian Studies

Energy security is now an integral part of Indian foreign policy. In the given scenario, long-term objectives, India has options to import natural gas either through pipelines or as LNG. These include importation of natural gas through pipelines from Iran, Turkmenistan, Burma, to name a few. Of these, the most, hotly debated has been the, the Indo-Iran gas pipeline for reasons beyond economy (such as safety and security). This is more so because the pipeline would pass

through Pakistan, whose economy, in general, and energy situation, in particular, is in dire state. Envisaged 1989, the proposed \$4 (now \$8 billion) 2,700-kilometer-long Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline having a capacity to transport 2.8 billion cubic feet (bcf) of gas daily from Iran's South Pars field to terminals in Pakistan and India. Also it realized that LNG options would be expensive and that the pipeline options it was interested in could not be viable unless India is party to the project. By now the issues became extremely complicated in India as the trust deficit reached its peak post Kargil as also a big question mark arose on the safety of the pipeline passing through the conflict ridden province of Balochistan where Pakistan's own pipelines are blown up by the insurgents. In all, IPI is an extremely complicated issue touching the concentric circles, of energy, economy, multilateral cooperation, regional cooperation, security dilemma, cooperative security, confidence building, bilateralism, and not to miss, "peace pipeline". In short, the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline touches many dimensions of Indian Foreign Policy.



Equity in International Relations; 25 November
Kamal Mitra Chenoy, Professor in International Politics

It is widely assumed that there is an equity in International Relations. But this is apparently not the case. For example in United Nations the five permanent members of the Security Council are more powerful than the rest of the members. Powerful member can even ignore the U.N. like in the case of the war against Iraq. The Bretton Woods institutions like the

International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are also controlled by the OECD countries. In this lecture we will look at waves in which more equitable International Relations can be established.



International Financial Institutions and Equity; 26 November
B.S. Chimni, Professor of International Law

International financial institutions play a crucial role in the expansion and defense of the global capitalist system. This means, among other things, that the two institutions help third world countries promote capitalist development, but they do so at the expense of the human rights of subaltern classes. The lecture will look at the mandate, functions and

policies of the IMF and the World Bank from a human rights perspective to argue that the two institutions, if they have to secure legitimacy, need to effectively respond to the concerns of the poor in the third world.



Trade, Environment and Equity; 27 November
Meeta K Mehra, Associate Professor, Inter. Trade and Development

In the wake of substantial trade liberalization in the world economy and growing environmental consciousness, the issues of impacts of international goods trade and capital mobility (such as FDI) on local and global environment are becoming increasingly contentious. In the idealized world, where first-best policies for internalizing 'full'

environmental costs and benefits of economic activities are present, trade liberalization would always enhance welfare. Present these distortions; trade could potentially exacerbate the consequences of poor environmental policies by inducing an iniquitous geographical distribution of pollution across countries of the world. These issues are especially pertinent for developing countries. Additionally, poor resource management policies or weak institutions might bestow an 'artificial' comparative advantage on a country in resource intensive goods and, with trade, culminate in excessive resource depletion and real income losses in future. Interactions between weak property rights regimes, overuse of resource stocks and freer trade are particularly critical for resource-dependent developing economies. The lecture will address the interface between trade and environment with focus on equity or distributional implications.



Gender, Equity and Globalization; 28 November
Anuradha Chenoy, Professor of Russian Studies

During the period of globalization those who were already unequal have become more unequal. Women world continue to face structural discrimination. While some women have benefitted from globalization, the large majority has faced further violation of rights and has been excluded from the process. This presentation will examine the various impacts of globalization on gender politics and women.



Jawaharlal Nehru University

School of International Studies

New Delhi 110067

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru Memorial Lecture Series

2008

Theme: Environment, Energy & Equity

Coordinated by Prof. Bharat H. DESAI,
Jawaharlal Nehru Chair in International Environmental Law,



Dates: 10-28 November 2008; Time: 5:30 to 7:30 PM

Venue: Conference Room, SIS Building, JNU Campus

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru

Pt. Hridaynath Kunzru was born in an illustrious Kashmiri Brahmin family that had made Agra its home and had joined the Servants of India Society as a youth. A leading legal luminary and a celebrated name in India's anti-colonial struggle, he has had a long and distinguished career in public service. A man of exceptionally keen intelligence, independent views and strong patriotism he soon made his mark in the freedom struggle. What set him apart from others was the spirit of selfless service, commitment to values and great modesty. Pt. Kunzru was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India, the States Reorganization Commission as well as Chairman of the UGC in temporary capacity (1956). In association with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Kunzru set up the Indian Council of World Affairs on the eve of Indian Independence. Pt. Hridaynath Kunzru was nominated for the *Bharat Ratna* – the highest civilian honor that this nation can bestow – but he declined to accept it on grounds of principle as he had argued against the institution of such awards in a democratic, egalitarian India. This lecture series commemorates a great son of India to whose far sight this school was born and systematic study of international relations began more than half a century ago. He was honored on a postage stamp of India in 1987.

School of International Studies



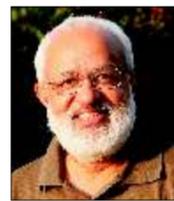
Established in 1955, the School of International Studies is the oldest school of the University. The School has established itself as one of the premier institutions in the country for the study of international relations and area studies.

The School has made pioneering contributions in promoting the study of international relations as an academic discipline in India and in advancing knowledge and understanding of international affairs in an inter-disciplinary perspective. The School is also the first institution in the country to promote "Area Studies" and to develop expertise on various countries and regions of the world. It has also acquired an international reputation as a center of advanced learning.

The need for an institution of this type was first felt in years immediately following Independence. The Indian Council of World Affairs, which was then the only institution in the country concerned with foreign affairs, realized that to promote study of international affairs in India effectively, it was important to train young men and women in interpreting current global developments in economic, social and political spheres. It was in pursuance of the recommendations of a committee headed by Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru that the Indian School of International Studies was established with Dr. A. Appadorai as the first Director of the School. To begin with, the School was affiliated to the University of Delhi. From September 1961 till the School was merged with the Jawaharlal Nehru University in June 1970, it functioned as a deemed university. Following the merger, the prefix "Indian" was dropped from the name of the School and it became the School of International Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

In the recent years, several Chairs have been instituted in the School. These include Appadorai Chair, Nelson Mandela Chair, State Bank of India Chair and Jawaharlal Nehru Chair in Environmental Law. Pursuant to a decision of the Academic Council in February 1989, the "extension lectures" of the School are known as "*Hriday Nath Kunzru Memorial (Extension) Lectures on International Relations*". The School publishes a quarterly journal, *International Studies*. Founded in July 1959, this journal has acquired an international standing as the leading Indian academic journal in the field.

2008 Lecturers



Multilateral Environmental Diplomacy; 10 November
Pushpesh Pant, Professor of Diplomacy and Dean, SIS

Two grave crises confronting humanity in the 21st century are caused by energy insecurity and environmental degradation. These are entwined in a complex web that impacts on the lives of all who dwell on this planet. Lessons of history seem to be irrelevant in coping with these. Economic growth/development and strategic concerns focus on issue of energy.

Ownership and access to sources of energy non-replenish able as well as renewable are decisive factors that crucially influence war and peace. To a very large extent energy use or more aptly abuse has disturbed the fragile ecological balance on the planet earth. This has in recent decades triggered and fuelled a debate about the culpability of those responsible for causing the crises and their liability. The discourse makes sense only if analyzed through the prism of equity. It would not be an exaggeration to suggest that on an equitable resolution of these crises hinges not only the stability of the international system but also the future of humanity.



Non-Traditional Security Issues: Chinese Responses; 11 November
Srikanth Kondapalli, Professor in Chinese Studies

Non-traditional security issues such as energy, environment, regional and income imbalances, human migration and pandemics have become a major concern for China in the recent period. China has become the second largest importer of energy resources in the world after the United States, triggering economic and security (pipeline/energy flow) concerns. To mitigate these

challenges, it had initiated bilateral and multilateral contacts with concerned countries in drilling, production and distribution through containers/pipelines. In the process, the urge for securing such resources is pitching China with other actors in this field. Likewise, China is in the process of addressing soil erosion, desertification, declining ground water resources, pollution, climate change and other related issues domestically and internationally. China is also seized with issues arising out of forcible migration of several hundred thousands of migrants into Siberia, Central Asia, India and Myanmar and as stowaways to western countries. China is also aware of the drastic consequences due to SARS and bird flu pandemics to its economy and people's health. Besides, stock-market meltdown is affecting its economy and people. Chinese responses, to certain extent, differ from that of the other countries, specifically by being acutely sensitive towards sovereignty imperatives. Secondly, China emphasises, if possible, on its own initiative in tackling such challenges, while also participating in the multilateral processes. Thirdly, as tackling such issues involves high costs, China is in the process of exploring ingenious ideas.



Taking Environmental Law Seriously; 12 November
Bharat H. DESAI,
Jawaharlal Nehru Chair in Inter. Environmental Law

The multilateral negotiations and treaty-making in the field of environment represent efforts on the part of sovereign states to institutionalize international environmental cooperation. Ostensibly, various multilateral environmental negotiations are triggered and pushed on the premise of

addressing, generally, sector-specific environmental *problematique*. It is being argued that these global problems require global solutions. In this process the sovereign states profess to act for some of the *common concerns of humankind* and agree to surrender a slice of their much cherished sovereignty. The multilateral negotiating process also represents, at the subterranean level, a 'battle of ideas'. The developed countries have been insisting on protection of the global environment without any counter questions or conditions. However, the developing countries, mired in pervasive poverty and mountains of debts, have been insisting upon 'sincerity' and obligation of the developed countries to help the developing countries to 'develop' and call for the multilateral negotiations to be based upon principles of 'equity' and '*common but differentiated responsibility & respective capability*'. There is a symbiotic relationship between development of international environmental law and institutions too. Therefore, the challenge for the developing countries like India is to equip themselves effectively in order to understand the simmering 'battle of ideas' and to take the process more 'seriously'. In this context, the presentation will seek to address issues of law-making as well as problems and prospects in giving effect to multilateral environmental obligations.



The US-India Nuclear Deal: India's Energy Security; 13 November
Rajesh Rajagopalan, Professor of International Politics

Energy security is one of the key challenges facing India in the coming decades. India is an energy importer, and India's dependence on imports is only likely to grow as India grows. Nuclear energy, currently a small proportion of India's energy basket, is likely to become more important. Until now, the prospects of international nuclear cooperation to improve the nuclear component of India's energy mix had been stymied by the nuclear nonproliferation regime and the various control mechanisms associated with that regime. The US-India nuclear can help to open up nuclear commerce for India. In this presentation, I will discuss India's energy security needs, the importance of nuclear energy for India's energy security, the impact of the existing nuclear control regimes, the logic of the US-India nuclear deal, and the potential impact of the deal on India's energy security.



Japan's Search for Environmental Equity; 14 November
Srabani Roy Choudhury, Associate Professor in East Asian Studies

Rapid economic development along with economic globalization has given humanity has the collective capability to eliminate hunger and poverty worldwide, to attack lethal diseases instead of each other, often resulting in overall physical well being. However, it has also created tension between developmental goals and environmental issues. Many scientists claim that

the pace of development and globalization has threatened the very humanity to whom this move should have brought betterment and well being. There is a growing concern for a sustainable economic development in which equity is sought between economics and ecology. This new school of thought has been promoting that economics can be balanced with ecology and its environmental concern is already addressed by the policies of many nations. However, the recession of the 1990s, often described as the 'the Lost Decade', questioned the very process of development in Japan. Koizumi in his first address as Prime Minister called for a 'beautiful nation.' Though clarity was missing on what he proposed to do to make Japan a 'beautiful nation', yet there was a direction towards environmental concern, and Japan leveraged this to gain attention of the international community by creating environmental equity. Further, with projects like "Cool Earth 50", Japan in all possibility, is looking at giving itself a new identity in the international community as an *ecologically modernized* nation. It would be interesting to study the environmental concerns that have gained entry into the policy making of Japan. The presentation will thus analyze various policies in place, at various ministries, which are directing the economic process and thus enabling environmental equity.



Revisiting Global Energy Security; 17 November
Girijesh Pant, Professor of West Asian Studies

With the integration of nation into global, many issues of national concern are becoming global. From this qualitative shift a new set of contradictions are emerging, questioning the very sustainability of prevailing norms, values and institutions-the regime. The central thesis of the present essay is that globalisation of national economies has triggered global growth processes leading to rise of consumption in the different locales. The different locales are interconnected by interdependencies.

Consequently new linkages are emerging between the new energy consumers and producers as well as the transit sites. Since globalisation by its nature is uneven and asymmetrical, accordingly it is fragmenting market for energy on the same logic. The fast growing China and India are the new sites of the new energy market. But within these economies too there are sites of high and low growth, correspondingly high-low energy intensive economies. It is globalising China and globalising India that is witnessing the rise of energy consumption. Thus acceleration of energy demand is not only escalating energy tension due to aggressive energy security posturing but also sharpening the divide within the national economies. The present emerging energy regime is threatened not only by high consumption but its uneven dimension, raising question about its sustainability. It is precisely for this conflict potential and un-sustainability that the issue of governance becomes relevant in conceptualizing global energy security.



EU's Environment's Policy; 18 November
Ummu Salma Bava, Professor of European Studies

Unlike any other international organisation or state, the EU is *Sui generis*, representing the voice of 27 countries in various policy areas and is a major actor in international politics. The EU has often been called a normative power, given that it has built and continues to expand a rule based system, often setting bench marks for others to follow. In the filed of Environment as well, the EU is engaged in policy making that is shaping international