

modeling climate and weather, role of Antarctica in global climate change and disaster mitigation especially for extreme events

III Capacity building through training programmes in the fields of satellite data applications in coastal and ocean studies, habitat management and PFZ forecasts Modeling of ecosystems, and inundation of sea water during storm surges and tsunami waves,

and on moored data buoys for coastal and deep sea applications

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WHY DO SO MANY OF INDIA'S STARS LIVE ABROAD

Vir Singhvi writes in 'TIME' February 13, 2006

"In some ways, Lakshmi Mittal is the symbol of the new Indian confidence. Even a decade ago, who would have dreamt that the third richest man in the world would hold an Indian passport? Integral to the way in which Indians regard Mittal is that he is not a child of the diaspora, not some person of Indian origin who grew up in Leicester or New Jersey. He is, for want of a better term, an Indian India Indian, the son of one of Calcutta's leading businessmen, and still regarded as much a part of the Indian business scene as his father and brothers. A few months ago, when Mittal moved into his swanky new home in Delhi, the guests at the housewarming included a Who's Who of India's business and media elite, many of whom had known the family for decades. It's now common to hear Indian businessmen hold up Mittal's success as an example of what Indian financial and managerial acumen can achieve, given the right global opportunities.

Perhaps. But nobody asks this: Would Mittal have as successful if he had remained in India? Why do so many of our success stories—from conductor Zubin Mehta to economist Amartya Sen to author Salman Rushdie—live abroad? Is there something about the Indian environment that discourages achievement? Whenever globally successful businessmen have come back home, they have failed to replicate their international record. Even the Mittals are far more successful abroad than they are in India.

Some of this has to do with the mindset of India's bureaucracy and the hangover of the old-license raj, with all its petty meddling. Then there is our traditional envy of success. Every child knows the story of the basket of Indian crabs: it did not need to be covered because every time an ambitious crab came close to the top, the other crabs pulled him down. It is no accident that many of the men who feature most often in our business magazines are nonresident Indians who live beyond the clutches of the bureaucratic establishment. But much of it also has to do with us. We are still a society that does not prize excellence and one that demands too little from our bureaucrats and politicians. Elections are still won and lost on populist slogans. Voters seldom reward good governance with renewed mandates. And Parliament and state assemblies are full of legislators with criminal records who neither believe in ideology nor bother about performance.

So while I am thrilled that the world is flocking to India, and pleased that Mittal is straddling the global steel business, I sometimes wonder why it is that Indians are more successful outside of India than at home. My fear is that unless we confront this paradox, we will be no more than a bulk market for canny foreigners, a country whose biggest success stories will always lie across the ocean."

Our intellectuals, bureaucrats and science managers shall do well to take note of the points detailed in the note which projects a picture, which we in our own self importance fail to see — BPR