Course Outline:

India Immersion Programme – An Introduction to Politics, Society and Foreign Policy

Assessment:

Students will be assessed on the following:

- **Class Attendance and Performance** (10%) (LOs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
- **Reflective Journal** (1,000 words) to be submitted within one week of the completion of the India Immersion Programme 25%
- **Research Paper Proposal** (1,000 words) (15%) (LOs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6)
  - Research question and outline of paper
  - 400 word paper abstract
  - 3 x 200 word annotated secondary sources
- **Research Paper** (2500 words) – 50% (LOs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
  - On a topic discussed during the India Immersion Programme.
  - The research paper will be marked (on a pass/fail basis) by the relevant academic who teaches the seminar course relevant to the student’s topic.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon Successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Identify the key components of the Australia-India relationship, areas of mutual interest and strategic convergence.
- Critically analyse and engage in discussion on different facets of Indian culture, society and foreign policy as discussed in the various seminars.
- Identify points of differences and similarities between Indian and Australian society, culture and foreign policy.
- Critically analyse the key issues and debates around the emergence of ideas concerning bilateral relationships from the perspective of economy, trade, diplomacy, gender and society.
- Critically analyse the concepts raised in seminars and identify them in the assigned readings. Undertake original research to apply key course concepts.

Class Schedule and Seminar Descriptions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1: Wednesday, 9 January 2019</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Welcome and Introduction to the India Immersion Programme</strong></td>
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**Speakers:**

- **Professor (Dr.) C. Raj Kumar**, Vice Chancellor, O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU)
- **Professor Shaun Star**, Executive Director, Centre for India Australia Studies, Assistant Professor and Assistant Dean, Jindal Global Law School
- **Professor (Dr.) Laknath Jayasinghe**, Associate Director, Centre for India Australia Studies, Associate Professor in Marketing and Vice Dean (Research), Jindal Global Business School
### Introduction to the India Australia relationship

**Speaker:**
- **Professor Shaun Star**, Executive Director, Centre for India Australia Studies, Assistant Professor and Assistant Dean, Jindal Global Law School

**Outline:**
The Australia-India relationship has grown from strength to strength in recent years. This seminar will discuss the nature of the relationship and act as an introduction to the India Immersion Programme and the subjects that will follow. This seminar will involve a discussion of the bilateral relationship from the perspective of the economy, trade and investment, security and soft power and public diplomacy.

**Recommended Reading:**

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

### India Australia relationship - Q&A with NCP students and alumni

**Speaker:**
- **Honorable Marise Ann Payne**, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Government of Australia

**Seminar Duration:** 2.5 hours

**Venue:** Australian High Commission

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### Day 2: Thursday, 10 January 2019

### The Indian Political System and Constitution

**Speaker:**
- **Professor Khagesh Gautam**, Associate Professor, Assistant Dean, Jindal Global Law School and Assistant Director, Centre on Public Law and Jurisprudence

**Outline:**
This seminar will discuss the broad framework of the Indian constitution and the law concerning elections in India, including: (1) The right to vote is not a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution. But still the democratic and republican nature of the Indian Constitution has been held to be a part of the basic structure. After an introductory discussion on the Basic Structure Doctrine, the seminar will discuss the right to vote in India. (2) The lecture will also cover some ground about the problem of corruption in Indian elections and how a Supreme Court decision struck down an important legal provision that was the root of the problem.

**Recommended reading:**
- *PUCL v. Union of India*, also known as the NOTA (None of the Above) Case;
- *Lily Thomas v. Union of India*

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours
Evolution of the Indian Media

Speaker:

- Professor Sukumar Muralidharan, Associate Professor of Journalism Practice and Associate Dean (Research), Jindal School of Journalism and Communication

Outline:

The Indian media began as in most other milieus, as part of a wider political current. An early priority with the Indian media, then of course confined to print, was social reform. As print technologies and literacy spread, newspapers emerged in India’s numerous languages, while English provided the continent-wide idiom for communication among the national elite. The colonial regime imposed harshly repressive laws, especially on what was called the “vernacular press”. The early nationalist leadership in India included a large number who saw themselves as journalists, as much as politicians. Since India gained independence, the evolution of the media could be viewed as a process by which the camp follower of a political cause, sought to equip itself as a commercial industry. It was not a process free of tensions. Discord frequently erupted between the media industry and the political authorities, peaking in one phase between 1975 and 1977, in a regime of censorship of newspaper content. Once this phase passed, the newspaper industry witnessed what has been called a “revolution” of rising circulation and influence. From the 1990s, the entry of cable and satellite (C&S) broadcasting threatened to fundamentally alter the media scenario. Print though held on, assisted by economic liberalisation, which contributed to rising levels of industrial activity and commercial advertising. Till about 2009, the media industry seemed to have enough space to accommodate all new entrants, including multiple players in print, TV broadcasting and the new media. Since then, especially with the growing profile of social media and smart phones, the scenario has altered in fundamental ways. As in various other countries, the media in India too is going through a process of structural adjustment and transformation. How far these transformations will safeguard the fundamental attributes of freedom, diversity and openness in the media, is a subject on which there is currently much debate, without any clear conclusions being foretold.

Recommended Reading:

- Ken Auletta - Citizens Jain - The New Yorker
- Robin Jeffrey - India's Newspaper Revolution - Capitalism, Politics and the Indian- Language Press
- Sukumar Muralidharan - Broadcast Regulation and the Public Right to Know - Economic and Political Weekly March 3, 2007

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

The Role of Civil Society in India

Speaker:

- Professor Oishik Sarkar, Assistant Professor, Jindal Global Law School

Outline:

What makes a society civil? Is disobedience or allegiance a civil society's most fundamental obligation? Or is it a constant balancing act between dissent and conformity? Is civil society only constituted of citizens? What happens when non-citizens (or lesser citizens) engage the state? How is political society different from civil society? What is the philosophical and political valence of un-civil societies? Are un-civil societies antithetical to democracy? Drawing on cross-disciplinary perspectives from law, sociology, anthropology and political science, this session will engage these questions with regard to the
meanings, roles and responsibilities of the many civil societies in contemporary India, focusing particularly on people’s mobilisations around the intersections of gender, caste, poverty and corruption.

**Recommended Reading:**


**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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**Site visit: Chokhi Dhani**

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**Day 3: Friday, 11 January 2019**

**Australia, India and the South China Sea**

**Speaker:**

- **Ms. Darshana Mozinder Baruah**, Research Analyst at Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, India

**Outline:**

The lecture will provide an overview of the developments in the South China Sea in the last year and its implications on the regional power dynamics. It will discuss the Permanent Court of Arbitration ruling in July 2016 and the responses from the region. The second half of the lecture discusses India's policy toward the South China Sea and its role as a middle power in stabilising the region.

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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**India’s Security Imperatives in a Volatile Neighbourhood**

**Speaker:**

- **Ms. Smita Sharma**, Journalist-Deputy Editor, *The Tribune* and Columnist & TV Commentator

**Outline:**

The migration of economic power from West to East has meant, among other things, that India’s future is increasingly interlinked with the Indo-Pacific, the vast region encompassing everything from East Africa to Japan and the South Pacific. In particular, China’s rise has important economic, trade, and security implications for the entire region. The Trump administration is seeking to counter balance China’s aggression with a greater role for India in the Indo-Pacific and its South Asia strategy. Can India’s multilateral approach with stakeholders like Japan, Australia, US in the region prove effective
among disruptive trends? In an election year when South Asia has seen significant government changes and political turmoil, where does the Modi government’s announced Neighbourhood First policy stand? Will India be able to pull its weight on the global arena amid complexities in the immediate neighbourhood?

**Recommended reading:**

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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### Contemporary Challenges to Diplomacy

**Speaker:**

- Ambassador (retd.) Amit Dasgupta, Director, UNSW India and India’s Former Consul-General to Sydney

**Outline:**

Diplomacy, as we have known it for decades and since Westphalia, has followed a norm and indeed, a consistency. The work of diplomats is referred to as ‘diplomatese’. There is now ‘un-ease’. How would diplomacy achieve ‘diplomata-ease’. This ‘ease’ or the comfort arises from what is expected of a diplomat. Today, the very culture and indeed, the norm of diplomacy has undergone a dramatic change.

This is mainly due to the introduction of ‘un-predictability’ in the equation. I believe this dramatically changes the role of the diplomat and thus, the manner in which foreign policy and foreign relations would be crafted. This ‘new’ diplomacy could be here to stay with powerful leaders believing that they hold the destiny of nations and the global order in their hands. It would have dramatic implications for the manner in which the craft of diplomacy would need to be re-crafted.

**Recommended reading:**

- Adrian Levy and Catherine Scott-Clark: *Deception*; Penguin; 2007;
- Amit Dasgupta [ed]: *The Strategic Shape of the World*; Sage; 2008;
- Samuel Huntington: *Clash of Civilizations*; Touchtone Books; 2007;

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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**Site visit to the Foreign Service Institute in Delhi**

*Interaction with the officials at Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi*

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**Day 4: Saturday, 12 January 2019**

### Gender Relations in Contemporary India

**Speaker:**

- **Professor Nisha Nair**, Assistant Professor & Assistant Director, Centre for Law and Humanities, Jindal Global Law School
### Outline:
The question of gender relations in contemporary India is a rather complex question. This seminar will focus on the aspect of how patriarchy operates in contemporary Indian society leading to women’s subordination and oppression. In this regard, the seminar will focus on the issue of violence against women by particularly looking at female foeticide and violence within the family. The seminar will also focus on how gender hierarchies are normalised and perpetuated in India. The seminar will further bring forth the strategies adopted by the women’s movement in India to engage with the issue of violence against women, especially in the context of legal frameworks and reforms.

**Recommended Reading:**

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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### Religion, Caste and Communalism in India

**Speaker:**
- **Professor (Dr.) Vanessa Chishti**, Assistant Professor, Jindal Global Law School

**Outline:**
This seminar will discuss aspects of cultural difference and social hierarchy in India, particularly the politics of religious and caste identity. The method will be broadly comparative. Students will be encouraged to think about experiences and categories that are familiar to them, and explore how far they can make the Indian context intelligible. Some of the questions we will engage with during this seminar include:

- In what ways are practices of caste and racial discrimination different and alike?
- How do the experiences of first nation peoples or ‘tribals’ or indigenous populations compare in Australia and India?
- How are manifestations of social cleavages - like class and gender - in the two countries similar and alike?

**Recommended reading:**
- Surinder S. Jodhka, *Caste: Oxford India Short Introductions* (Oxford, 2012), Chapters 2, 3 & 5
- Uma Chakravarti, *Gender Caste: Through a Feminist Lens* (Stree, 2006), Chapters 1, 2 & 9

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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### Human rights and Development in Indian Context

**Speaker:**
- **Professor Rajeev Malhotra**, Professor and Executive Director, Centre for Development and Finance, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy

**Outline:**
Human rights are of intrinsic as well as instrumental importance in improving development delivery and good governance. As universally recognised values, human rights standards provide a normative basis for development and governance agenda-setting in a society. At the same time, human rights principles offer the means and the methodology to harness the potential development and governance outcomes for
advancing human wellbeing. The talk would explore the merit of adopting, to whatever extent, a human rights based policy response to address issues of development and growth, including the concerns arising from rising income and wealth inequalities and persisting social exclusion— a reality of India’s development experience and, in fact, of the world at large in the current phase of globalisation. The talk would analyse the macroeconomic and public goods delivery consequences of the human rights approach to development, as it appears to be unfolding in India over the past decade and the implication that has for its sustainability in the pursuit of social, political and economic transformation of the country.

Recommended reading:


Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

Hindi Class

Day 5: Sunday, 13 January 2019

Site Visit: Historical Tour of Delhi

Day 6: Monday, 14 January 2019

Site Visit: Taj Mahal, Agra

Day 7: Tuesday, 15 January 2019

Contemporary Issues in SAARC

Speaker:

- Mr. Srimal Fernando, Research scholar at Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA ), India and an Global editor of Diplomatic Society for South Africa

Outline:

The South Asian region has over the years undergone different stages of transition. South Asian nations comprising, *inter alia*, of eight main countries were highly dependent on trade and economics. The region accounts to almost one fourth of the world’s population i.e. 1.5 billion people and it is made up of eight contiguous nations. Thus South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Regional cooperation in South Asia among member states requires common economic commitment through diplomatic channels. SAARC, as a regional organisation established in 1985, has been struggling to make an impact for a long period. In South Asia, the intra-regional trade among the eight SAARC nations accounted for only 5% of trade among member states. Politics has been one of the major hurdles in slowing economic integration in this region. With the conceptualisation of the South Asian Free Trade Agreements (SAFTA) in 2006, some notable changes have been witnessed in the economy and politics of the region. This seminar seeks to explore the challenges and opportunities that SAARC currently faces.
Recommended reading:

  - Chapter 1: “SAARC Membership and Structure”, pp 8-29.
  - Chapter 4: “The Dimensions of Regional Collaboration in South Asia”, pp 71 93.

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

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Contemporary Indian English Literature

Speaker:

- **Professor (Dr.) Jagdish Batra**, Associate Professor & Director, English Literary Society

Outline:

The genre of Indian English Literature, which occupies an important place in world literature today, started growing since the early 19th century. It gathered certain momentum when India became free of colonial rule in 1947. Salman Rushdie and Chetan Bhagat happen to be important figures in the history of Indian English novel in our times as they encouraged hundreds of writers. My research shows more than 1100 novels having been produced since the onset of 21st century*.

The objective of this lecture is to give a bird’s eye-view of the variety of themes and styles taken up in contemporary Indian English Fiction – the major constituent of Indian literature today, and to take up in some detail two texts, viz., *Ancient Promises* by Jaishree Misra and *The Namesake* by Jhumpa Lahiri which deal with the situation of Indian youth, particularly women, and the Indian diaspora settled abroad.

Recommended Reading:

- Web resource: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOw77SglexI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOw77SglexI)

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

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Hindi Class (Only for ANU)
### Day 8: Wednesday, 16 January 2019

**Distinguish Public Lecture: India - Australia: Unlocking the Potential**

**Speaker:**

The Hon. Jason Clare MP, Shadow Minister for Trade and Investment and Shadow Minister for Resources and Northern Australia

**Site Visit:** Delhi Parliament House.

### Day 9: Thursday, 17 January 2019

**India’s: International Affairs: An Overview**

**Speaker:**

- **Professor Dr. Pankaj Jha**, Assistant Professor Jindal School of International Affairs

**Outline:**

India’s independence came at a cost. The division of India as India and Pakistan along with limited divided resources and an underdeveloped economy gave limited choices to India’s political elite. India subscribed to the Commonwealth but at the same time tried to create space for itself in the developing world through Asia-Africa Summit, Non Aligned Movement as well as building friendly ties with erstwhile Soviet Union. Nehruvian idealism gave a critical standing to India but in such a milieu the economic growth as left behind. India shed its socialist welfare economy to inch towards the market economy with relatively free equity market and reduced tariff structures. However, India did not adopt the export oriented growth model. Instead its focus was on the services oriented economy with necessary infrastructural support to agriculture and manufacturing sector. During this transition period India did conduct nuclear tests to elevate itself into the status of nuclear powers. Though it was a decision which led to sanctions regime but given the important of India is global strategic space, it calibrated its rise from the South Asian power to a relevant global power. India’s role in different multilateral organizations following its entry into WTO created necessary traction and support within the domestic discourse. However, India is still facing challenges with regard to old institutions and new fundamentals. This lecture would focus on the trajectory of India’s international affairs.

**Recommended Reading:**

- Sumit Ganguly Ed. India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect, 2011
- J N Dixit , India’s Foreign Policy 1947-2003, 2012
- Rajiv Sikri, Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India's Foreign Policy, 2009

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

**Understanding India’s Soft Power**

**Speaker:**

- **Professor Tridivesh Singh Maini**, Assistant Professor, Jindal School of International Affairs

**Outline:**

The seminar will begin by giving an introduction to the concept of ‘Soft Power’, and how the notion of Soft Power has witnessed key changes. It will then give an overview of initiatives taken by countries
other than the US to promote Soft Power – especially China. Following this, the role of Soft Power in India’s overseas outreach, and the efforts by various governments, will be discussed. A comparison of the Indian and Chinese approach towards Chinese Soft Power, shall be made. In conclusion, recommendations for making India’s ‘Soft Power’ project more successful will be discussed.

**Recommended Reading:**

- P Stobdan, ‘How can India and China move on from Doklam’? Easy: Soft Power, Quint, August 28, 2017
- Yoga and Bollywood movies help India polish its image in China - Liu Xin http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1092040.shtml

**Seminar Duration**: 1.5 hours

**CSI: Forensics in Practice**

**Speaker:**

- **Professor Poulomi Bhadra**, Assistant Professor & Assistant Director, Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences

**Seminar Duration**: 1.5 hours

**Hindi Class**

**Day 10: Friday, 18 January 2019**

**Understanding Indian Foreign Policy: Key Determinants**

**TBC**

**Speaker:**

**Outline:**

**Recommended Reading:**

**Seminar Duration**: 1.5 hours

**Possibilities of India-Australia Collaborations in Education for mutual understanding and sustainable development**

**Speaker:**

- **Professor Dr. Mousumi Mukherjee**, Assistant Professor & Assistant Director, International Institute for Higher Education Research & Capacity Building, Executive Director, Centre for Comparative and Global Education
Outline:
This interactive session will provide insights on academic links between India and Australia. It will reflect on the possibilities of collaboration between India and Australia in the field of education - both at the level of school and higher education. The session will highlight what each country can learn from each other to achieve the global goals of sustainable development.

Recommended reading:

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

India in the Pacific: Look East Policy
Speaker:
• Professor (Dr.) Pankaj Jha, Assistant Professor, Jindal School of International Affairs

Outline:
India’s approach to the Pacific has changed with the increased use of the term ‘Indo-Pacific’ and the regular interaction between India and Pacific islands through institutional mechanisms. Further, the concept of blue economy has opened new horizons of developmental cooperation through sustainable use of resources. India has always felt that island nations do have an important role in terms of strengthening institutional mechanisms such as UN and raising their concerns at the global level. India’s approach towards the Pacific region is a result of better developed ties with the larger countries of the region particularly Australia and New Zealand as well as relatively better political and economic stability in the region. Furthermore, India has undertaken institutional cooperation under Forum for India-Pacific Islands cooperation (FIPIC) to have a regular dialogue with Pacific Island countries. This lecture would highlight the nuances of India’s policy towards the Pacific and how it fits into the new Act East Policy.

Recommended Reading:
- Sandy Gordon, “India’s Rise as an Asia–Pacific Power Rhetoric and Reality” (May 2012) Australian Strategic Policy Institute 1
- David Scott, “India and the South Pacific: Fiji, PIF, IPIC and the China Connection”
- Tevita Motulalo, “India’s Strategic Imperative in the South Pacific” (October 2013) Gateway House Report 1

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

Hindi Class (Only for ANU)

Day 11: Saturday, 19 January 2019

Free time
**Day 1: Sunday, 20 January 2019**

*Free time*

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**Day 13: Monday, 21 January 2019**

*Site Visit: Monument visit at Jaipur*

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**Day 14: Tuesday, 22 January 2019**

*Site Visit: Monument visit at Jaipur*

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**Day 15: Wednesday, 23 January 2019**

**Refugees in South Asia**

**Speaker:**
- **Professor Dr. Nehginpao Kipgen,** Associate Professor, Jindal School of International Affairs and Executive Director, Centre for Southeast Asian Studies

**Outline:**

South Asia hosts hundreds of thousands of refugees but it has been relatively less known to the international community until recently. Among the eight South Asian countries - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka - this lecture will focus particularly on Bangladesh and India. While Bangladesh hosts about 700,000 Rohingya refugees, India is a home to more than 100,000 Tibetan refugees, more than 60,000 Afghan refugees, and about 40,000 Rohingya refugees. The lecture will analyze the nature of refugee problems and the reaction of the host countries. The lecture will also explore the future prospects of refugee crisis in South Asia.

**Recommended Reading:**

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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**Understanding Bollywood: The Film Industry in India**

**Speaker:**
- **Ms. Yasodhara Rakshit,** Research Associate, Jindal School of Liberal Arts and Humanities
Outline:
This talk will delve into the idea of gendered representations in cinema. While the study of women in film has always formed the crux of the ideological and political understanding of cinema studies, we will try to broaden the schematic structure by including the larger nuances of masculine studies and gender theory. We will engage in understanding the evolving concepts of male ‘dosti’ and ‘bromance’ in contemporary cinema, female/feminine spectral figures in horror and the representation of fluid and alternative sexuality as a performance. There will be a multi-disciplinary approach where cinema will be used as a prism to look at how history, sociology, literature and economics essentialise ‘sex’ and ‘gender’ as particular, definitive categories and normalise gendered conventions.

The term ‘Indian’ is assigned strictly for the meritocracy of studying films within a geographical context and is by no means a homogeneous political and cultural assignation defining the Indian nation-state. Nationalism and nation-making will have to be further questioned and contextualised within the realm of contemporary cinema.

Recommended Reading:

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

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**India and the Global Order: India in International Institutions**

Speaker:
- **Professor Kalyani Unkule**, Associate Professor, Jindal Global Law School and Director, Office of International Affairs & Global Initiatives, OP Jindal Global University

Outline:
This lecture will begin with a conceptual orientation on global order. India’s particular civilizational notion of “order” will subsequently be introduced. This will be followed by an examination of India’s engagement with the Non-alignment Movement, the WTO, the UN (with specific reference to reform) and the Shanghai Co-operation Organisation. Broad conclusions about India’s actorhood in the international system will be arrived at through discussion with the group.

Recommended Reading:
- [http://www.lse.ac.uk/lse-player?id=4535](http://www.lse.ac.uk/lse-player?id=4535)

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

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**Hindi Class**

Day 16: Thursday, 24 January 2019

**Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and the Law in India**

Speaker:
- **Professor Danish Sheikh**, Assistant Professor, Jindal Global Law School and Associate Director, Centre for Health Law, Ethics and Technology
Outline:
This session will examine the ways in which the Indian legal system impacts the lives of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons. We will look at three frames in particular: criminalization, discrimination and recognition and look at how LGBT lives intersect with the law across all three.

Recommended reading:
- Danish Sheikh - A Tale of Two Judgments - LGBTQ Policy Journal
- MSJE Trans Report
- Danish Sheikh - Yale Human Rights Journal The Road to Decriminalization - Vol 16 Issue 1
- Yale Human Rights and Development Journal

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

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India’s Climate Change Challenge

Speaker:
- Professor (Dr.) Mimi Roy, Associate Professor and Assistant Dean International Collaborations

Outline:
A daunting global challenge, climate change is threatening sustainable development in the entire world today and India is no exception. The key to India’s development is based on resource endowments, social development and poverty eradication and all this is to a huge extent dependent on environmental resources and maintenance of a proper ecological balance. Hence it is very important for India to address the climate change issues in the country with a firm strategy while saving its interest as well as the interest of the international community. In view of this, India came up with the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC). This seminar will explore the principles, approaches and latest development on the various components of NAPCC that primarily includes the following:

- National Solar Mission
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency in Industry
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- National Water Mission
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
- National Mission for a Green India
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

Recommended Reading:

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours
Economic Reforms in India and Long-Term Prospects

Speaker:
- **Professor Deepanshu Mohan**, Assistant Professor, Assistant Dean and Assistant Director, Centre on International Economic Studies, Jindal School of International Affairs

Outline:
The seminar will provide a bird eye’s view on trends in India’s macro-economic performance across key economic and socio-economic indicators since 1990s. The discussions will feature both: (a) a detailed investigation on India’s macro-economic performance including an analysis of diverse set of socio-economic indicators (say, trends in employment levels, gender-based development indicators, social progress indices etc.); and (b) the economic reforms that have been undertaken since the 1990s that culminated into some of the trends observed in part (a) of our discussion.

This background conversation involving some of the empirical observations made in India’s economic performance, shall further emphasise on the need for few key policy interventions (involving state and non-state actors) that can be considered relevant for improving upon India’s current state of the economy. Our discussion on economic reforms and their long-term prospects, will also cover indicative references to some recent macro-policy announcements of *demonetisation* and the *Goods and Services Tax (GST)* and discuss their impact on India’s economy.

Recommended Reading:
- **Additional Articles**
  - On Employment Conundrums:
  - On Demonetization (and its impact):
    - [https://thewire.in/159430/urban-informal-markets-demonetisation/](https://thewire.in/159430/urban-informal-markets-demonetisation/)
  - On GST:
    - [https://thewire.in/119992/arithmetic-behind-indias-goods-services-tax-gst/](https://thewire.in/119992/arithmetic-behind-indias-goods-services-tax-gst/)
    - [www.livemint.com/Opinion/fPw6F2eK8h6RgOcMZj8x7L/GST-The-first-100-days.html](http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/fPw6F2eK8h6RgOcMZj8x7L/GST-The-first-100-days.html)

Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

Hindi Class

**Day 17: Friday, 25 January 2019**

Consumption and the Rise of the Indian Middle Class

Speaker:
- **Professor (Dr.) Laknath Jayasinghe**, Vice Dean, Jindal Global Business School and Associate Director, Centre for India Australia Studies
Outline:
This seminar examines developments in India’s contemporary marketplaces. It outlines emerging social and cultural patterns that underpin middle class consumption practices linked to these Indian spaces, and considers two major forces: cultural globalisation and economic liberalisation. I argue that the patterning of consumer taste organised through these wider forces may be opposed to—or be cycled into—local cultural values such as the notion of frugality and vernacular rituals and customs. Strategies such as consumer resistance and anti-consumption are discussed, and the implications for brand management and marketing in India are proposed. The seminar aims to increase our understanding of how Indian consumers negotiate tensions in an era of globalising marketplaces and shifting consumer identity. It further aims to demonstrate how Indian consumers create their own sociocultural discourse(s) in this process, which itself impacts the ways that marketplaces are understood by local consumers.

Recommended Reading:


Seminar Duration: 1.5 hours

Hindi Class

Day 18: Saturday, 26 January 2019

Contemporary issues in Global Climate Change

Speaker:

- Professor Dr. Anish Vanaik, Associate Professor, Jindal Global Law School

Outline:
The most important phenomenon of the political history of contemporary India is the rise of an aggressive majoritarianism. A nation that portrays itself as the world's largest democracy, is now regularly included in lists of countries (like Hungary, Poland, Turkey and Brazil) where authoritarian strong men rule. How might we understand this paradox of authoritarianism within democracy? The Indian answer to that
question demands an understanding of how contemporary politics relates to some of the deeper structures of Indian society and economy. This is the terrain we'll be exploring in this module.

**Recommended reading:**

- Uma Chakravarty, 'Caste and Gender in Contemporary India' from *Gendering Caste* (pp. 139-171)

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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**Republic Day Ceremony**

**Australian Day Ceremony**

**The Agrarian Consciousness in India: Law and Policy in Post-Agrarian Times**

**Speaker:**

**Professor Dr. S.G. Sreejith**, Associate Professor and Vice Dean (Academic Affairs) and Executive Director, Centre for International Legal Studies, Jindal Global Law School

**Outline:**

The discourse will be of an agrarian-subject (that has the sense of a historical time-space). Early efforts of Nehruvian socialism created temporal conditions for the self to discover its own ontology. However, temporal shifts brought about by postmodern perspectives to agriculture has the agrarian-subject distance from its ontology. Whenever and wherever the self adapted, it succeeded, whenever and wherever it failed to adapt, it writhed in alien-onticness (the cases of farmer suicides etc.). I would provide an alternative ontology (at least outlines of it) for the agrarian-subject to meaningfully engage with laws and policies of the post-agrarian times

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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**Day 19: Sunday, 27 January 2019**

**India and Australia: Lessons and Reflections from India Immersion Programme**

**Speaker:**

- **Professor (Dr.) Laknath Jayasinghe**, Vice Dean, Jindal Global Business School and Associate Director, Centre for India Australia Studies

**Outline:**

This seminar will be an interaction discussion and reflection on the experiences of the India Immersion Programme and the lessons learnt throughout. It seeks to summarise the key learning outcomes from the India Immersion Programme, from the perspective of the students, and discuss the site visits and cultural immersion experiences in conjunction with the seminars.

**Seminar Duration:** 1.5 hours

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**Departure**