



India Matters



**Cambridge IGCSE India Studies Newsletter 14
August 2011**

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India Matters sets out to support subject teachers in Pilot schools, aiming to keep Centres informed and seeking to encourage the spread of ideas and the exchange of good practice. Please keep in touch with feedback.

India Matters is published every other month and emailed to each Pilot Centre. All India Studies teachers in your Centre should have a copy so please circulate it to everyone involved. There is no restriction on photocopying.

Martin D W Jones
Product Manager
University of Cambridge International Examinations
1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU, UK
fax: +44 (0)1223 553558
phone: +44 (0)1223 553554
international@cie.org.uk

[The cover photograph shows images of Independence Day 2010. What the celebrations on 15 August represent could stimulate valuable classroom discussions about India's identity and interests, ways in which India has changed and ways in which India has remained the same – see the syllabus p.10 on "important threads [that] run through the syllabus and provide coherence."]

At the start of the new academic year ...

(i) Get Connected! – The eDiscussion Forum

The Forum is an online community connecting you with other Cambridge IGCSE India Studies teachers.

Share ideas.

Share resources.

Create resources together.

Get good tips on teaching a topic.

Connect your students with those in another school.

Set up discussions & debates via Skype.

The Forum is part of CIE's Teacher Support website and, with your school's password, accessed at http://teachers.cie.org.uk/login/login_form Once you have logged in, click the blue tab 'Community' and the green tab 'Discussion Forums'.

Forums are dedicated areas where you may

- Discuss and swap ideas about teaching strategies
- Share and seek advice on teaching materials
- Ask for suggestions about useful teaching resources
- Upload your own schemes of work, lesson plans, teaching notes, worksheets, activities, tests, favourite web links and other teaching materials
- Download similar materials that other teachers have contributed to use in your classroom (or to revise them to suit your own students or to add parts to your own materials to create even better ones).

All support documents are made available to Pilot schools on the Forum, including:

- The specimen question papers
- Pre-Course teaching notes, tips and resources
- The latest edition of the Resources Lists (currently, the 7th edition)
- Power Point presentations from the 2009 and 2010 video conferences
- Power Point presentations and other materials from the 2009 and 2010 workshops
- A timeline of some significant events
- Back copies of *India Matters*.

If you do not have a personal log-in already, we advise that you sign up straight away as the eDiscussion Forum will be the major means by which Pilot schools communicate with each other and with Cambridge. For details of how to obtain a log-in, visit

http://www.cie.org.uk/contactus/faqs/teacher_support_access

(ii) Pre-course Teacher Notes & Tips

The Pre-course Teacher Notes & Tips (version 2) will be found as a resource on the E Discussion Forum. Use of the Pre-course is optional – nothing in it will appear in any of the examinations. If you decide to use it (even in part), please send us feedback on your experience so that we may make improvements for next year. If you decide not to use it, it would be very helpful to know why not. Contact us via international@cie.org.uk Thank you.

(iii) Teacher Training video conference DVDs

DVD of the 2009 and 2010 teacher training video conference was sent to all registered schools soon after each event. With their overviews of the syllabus, they will provide a valuable reference tool for teachers as the course is taught for the first time. The Power Point presentations used will also be found on the eDiscussion Forum. If your school did not received copies, please let Martin Jones know via international@cie.org.uk and we will send you copies.

(iv) Guides to teaching

The following resources are available to help teachers:

- The syllabus which defines the content and coverage required (breadth and depth).
- The assessment objectives which define the skills and approaches required.
- Two sets of question papers (2011 and the specimens). These show styles of assessment to be used and provide real questions and marking schemes for practice. Please note that these are exemplars only. Other question-types may be used in the examinations. A good syllabus avoids a formulaic approach.

Questions will focus on the application of knowledge and understanding, in contexts familiar and less familiar. Some questions will range across the syllabus, encouraging connections to be made between topics and concepts. Teaching should always encourage students to take a broad view and to see links and influences between different issues.

As all four video conferences and works have demonstrated, the syllabus requires a teaching style that emphasise and develop skills of:

- Critical enquiry
- Understanding
- Judgement
- Problem-solving
- Reflection
- Independent learning

Fact Box 1: dynastic politics?

Of MPs aged over 50, the proportion with a father or relative in politics is 18%.

Of MPs aged 50 or under, the proportion is 47%.

Every MP in the Lok Sabha under the age of 30 took over their seat from a relative.

40% of the ministers who are members of the Lok Sabha took over their seat from a relative.

Professional Development Training for teachers in 2011-12

An online course for Cambridge IGCSE India Studies teachers will be held during the new academic year. Further details will be circulated in due course.

Teachers may find useful Goldman Sachs' Global Economics Paper No.169 of June 2008:



'Ten Things for India to Achieve its 2050 Potential'

Near the front (pp.4 - 5), the Report states

"A Reminder of India's Amazing Potential"

Chart 1 shows the current size of the world's largest economies at the end of 2007. India has nestled close to Brazil and Russia, at around \$1.2 trillion. Chart 2 shows 'The World in 2050' and India's potential to be larger than the US in another 42 years. Chart 3 depicts an even more optimistic version of the 2050 scenarios, which was published slightly earlier in *Global Economics Paper No. 152*. The key difference between the two is that the latter assumes India can grow by 8.3% on average up to 2020, compared with a more subdued 6.3% in our global BRICs research. Both scenarios paint a better growth picture for India in the future, with even the less optimistic one projecting Indian GDP per capita of more than \$20,000 by 2050.

This exciting potential is closely linked to India's remarkable demographic advantage. Turning this potential to reality is a huge challenge. Allowing the rising population to be successfully productive in the workforce is key for India - and probably for the world as a whole. To place India's demographic potential into some perspective, the projected UN population increase from 2000 to 2020 is 310mn, about the same size as the US population today. India will in effect create the equivalent of another US, and for those of working age between 2000 and 2020, India will create the equivalent of the combined working population of France, Germany, Italy and the UK. We estimate another 140mn people will migrate to Indian cities by 2020."

The 'Top Ten Challenges' for India that Goldman Sachs identifies are:

1. Improve governance.
2. Raise educational achievement.
3. Increase quality and quantity of universities.
4. Control inflation.
5. Introduce a credible fiscal policy.
6. Liberalise financial markets.
7. Increase trade with neighbours.
8. Increase agricultural productivity.
9. Improve infrastructure.
10. Improve Environmental Quality.

Each 'Challenge' is then considered in the Report, using examples and statistics (pp.6 - 21).

[For the full Report, see <http://www2.goldmansachs.com/ideas/brics/ten-things-doc.pdf>]

Significant dates around which syllabus activities might be arranged

International days give high profile publicity to various subjects relevant to the syllabus. Organisations often produce materials for schools to use. Teachers might like to make the most of such opportunities by planning specific classroom activities to coincide with these events and the publicity that they generate in the media. In addition to work in the classroom, these might be used to create an India Studies display for the whole school or to make an India Studies presentation to a year group or the whole school at assembly.

For these, teachers might combine with colleagues from other Departments in their school. The following global events would be relevant during the coming academic year:

September 2011

- 8th - International Literacy Day
- 15th - International Day of Democracy

October 2011

- 3rd - World Habitat Day
- 15th - International Day of Rural Women
- 16th - International World Food Day

November 2011

- 16th - International Day for Tolerance
- 19th - World Toilet Day
- 20th - Universal Children's Day

December 2011

- 10th - Human Rights Day

February 2012

- 3rd - UNICEF Day for Change
- 20th - World Day of Social Justice
- 21st - International Mother Tongue Language Day

March 2012

- 8th - International Women's Day
- 21st - International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 22nd - World Water Day

April 2012

- 7th - World Health Day
- 12th - International Day for Street Children

May 2012

- 21st - World Day for Cultural Diversity
- 22nd - International Day for Biological Diversity

June 2012

- 5th - World Environment Day
- 12th - World Day Against Child Labour
- 17th - World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

July 2012

- 11th - World Population Day

August 2012

- 9th - International Day of the World's Indigenous People

India and Afghanistan (and Pakistan)

India's interests in Afghanistan is an important aspect of regional policy not well covered in books or online so a recent article in *Time* magazine is extra-valuable:

TIME

'Afghanistan: India's Uncertain Road'

What India is up to in Afghanistan, and why'

Jyoti Thottam with reporting by Aryn Baker, Kabul & Madhur Singh, Mumbai, 11 April 2011

... Funded by the Indian government and scheduled to be finished at the end of 2011, [the new Afghan parliament building] will be the most prominent symbol of Indian efforts to help Afghanistan. But it may also be, at least for the time being, one of the last sizable manifestations of India's \$1.3 billion aid program. After a series of attacks targeting India's presence in Afghanistan - including bombings of the Indian embassy in 2008 and 2009 - India is scaling back. Pakistan resents India's presence in its backyard.

... maybe it's just the beginning of a regional power struggle. With the US looking for an exit, India is trying to figure out what its role in Afghanistan's uncertain future will be. US counterinsurgency strategy aims to "clear, hold, build and transfer" a stable Afghanistan back to its people. The Indian government hopes to aid the "build and transfer" part of that effort by helping to develop Afghanistan's infrastructure and institutions.

Whatever New Delhi does, it can expect truculent opposition from arch rival Pakistan, which has long tried to influence what happens in Afghanistan, primarily to ensure that the country's power players are friendly to Islamabad. Its suspicion of India's regional intentions is plainly revealed in several cables released by WikiLeaks. In a September 2009 missive, Anne Patterson, then the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, wrote that a closer US-India military relationship "feeds Pakistani establishment paranoia and pushes them closer to both Afghan and Kashmir-focused terrorist groups." In a cable describing a Feb meeting with US Senator John Kerry, Pakistan's Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani is quoted saying that to gain Pakistan's trust India would have to "decrease its footprint in Afghanistan"...

... There are no Indian troops in the country, other than paramilitary guards at the embassy and consulates. The number of Indian nationals in Afghanistan is fairly modest too: around 3,000. They work for companies, for international aid agencies or directly for the Indian government. Indians have built a 400-km power-transmission line that carries electricity to Kabul. They have also established field clinics, a midday-meal program for 2 million schoolchildren and a children's hospital ... To New Delhi, this is all part of a long and evolving relationship with Afghanistan - what Prime Minister Manmohan Singh calls "enduring civilizational links."

Both countries fought for independence from Britain and both at first tried to develop their rural economies using socialist central planning. India supported the Soviet-backed regime of Mohammed Najibullah, giving asylum to his family, as well as to thousands of other Afghan refugees, after he was executed in 1996. India then backed the Northern Alliance of mujahedin against the Taliban. Even when the Taliban won, India let the Northern Alliance maintain the only Afghan diplomatic mission in New Delhi. That has not been forgotten. In a region where so many great powers have come and gone, India has credibility as a country that sticks around.

... At the same time, many Afghans, even those who otherwise welcome Indian aid, fear that an overtly assertive India will lead to further instability and violence ... Although India does not have troops in Afghanistan, Afghans worry that proposals for the Indian army to train local security

forces would be a dangerous provocation to Pakistan ... Musharraf, a retired general, echoes the sentiment of the Pakistani military. "India is trying to create an anti-Pakistan Afghanistan," he says. "Afghanistan is under the influence of India."

A potentially potent means of Indian influence is education. More than 1000 Afghan students go to India every year on scholarships provided by the Indian government; this year, that program was expanded to include 300 postgraduate fellowships in agriculture ... This and other educational programs help India cultivate ties with the elite of every Afghan ethnic group ... Such initiatives help India shore up political alternatives to the Taliban.

India, however, must also decide how it will deal with the Taliban itself. It had no relations with the Taliban regime in the 1990s and still holds the Taliban responsible for a 1999 humiliation, in which Pakistan-backed jihadis hijacked an Indian airliner ... If the Taliban, which is widely believed to have ties to elements of Pakistan's security apparatus, returns to power, "Where does that leave Indian strategy?" asks Amitabh Mattoo, a director of the India-Afghanistan Foundation.

... India has other reasons to be on good terms with whoever controls Afghanistan. The source of India's status as an emerging power is economic growth, for which it needs affordable energy. A stable, friendly Afghanistan would be a vital link between Central Asia's huge natural-gas reserves, through Iran, to Indian markets. India has already funded a 218km road reaching from central Afghanistan to the Iranian border; it is now investing in improvements to the Iranian port at Chabahar ... "Trade, transit and energy" are as important to India as security, says Gautam Mukhopadhyaya, India's ambassador to Afghanistan.

As India tries a lighter touch in Afghanistan, it may extend a heavier hand elsewhere. "Looking at the American military cooperation with India," said South Asia expert Stephen P. Cohen in a recent Brookings Institution speech, "we see the most fruitful arena to be at sea." India plans to commission its first nuclear submarine [next year] ... and the US is keen to sell India some of its military technology, not least to forestall China's growing might.

In other words, India may have the option of lowering its profile in Afghanistan for the chance to dominate, with US backing, the Indian Ocean. China has already made its move, funding the expansion of the Pakistani port of Gwadar into a deep-sea facility and naval base, and of a new port at Hambantota in Sri Lanka, a country that has traditionally been much closer to India. Kanti Bajpai, a professor of international politics at Jawaharlal Nehru University, puts it this way: "Wherever the Great Game is, you can't afford to not be a player."

[For the full article, see <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,2062364,00.html>]

The 'Yale India Initiative'

In October 2010, *India Matters* 9 reported how Oxford University has introduced an India Studies postgraduate degree. A very different development is under way in the USA. The 'Yale India Initiative' is building the study of India into a large number of degree programmes. India will figure not only in the social sciences and humanities, but also in professional schools such as architecture, business management, forestry and environmental studies, public health, nursing and law. Yale's initiative emphasises the modern and contemporary. Also, Yale's focus is on India alone, not the usual and much broader 'South Asia programme' of other US universities.

Also significant is Yale's commitment to training and leadership programmes for political leaders and civil servants. For the past five years, a leadership programme has brought members of the Indian Parliament to Yale. Mid-career Indian officials will be trained in forestry management by the university's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies while the Yale School of Nursing is working to establish an Indian Institute of Advanced Nursing at Chennai.

Fact Box 2: Energy supply & nuclear power

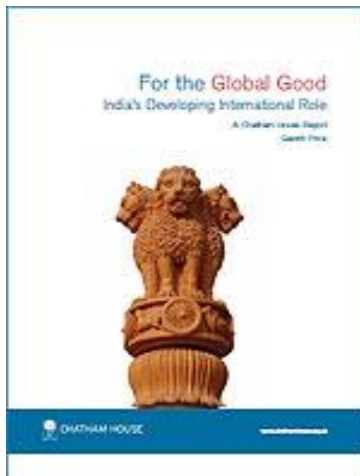
In 2010, nuclear energy contributed 3% to India's power supply.

India plans to set up some 30 nuclear reactors in the next 30 years.

India plans get a quarter of its electricity from nuclear energy by 2050.

'For the Global Good: India's Developing International Role'

In May 2011, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, has published this report:



“This report analyses India's international role in development, trade and investment, security and democracy, and the environment. It assesses current thinking within India towards these global challenges and examines how policy is evolving.

- India aspires to play a greater role on the global stage, while there is an increasing desire on the part of other countries to engage more closely with it on a range of global issues.
- India and the West frequently approach international challenges in divergent ways, but in some areas there is clear scope, and a shared desire, for better mutual coordination.
- Nevertheless most Indian policy-makers still focus primarily on the urgent domestic challenges their country faces rather than on its aspirations to a greater global role. This situation is unlikely to change until India resolves its domestic development challenges.
- The Nehruvian notion of non-interference retains a considerable influence on policy-making, affecting its approach to development and broad foreign policy issues.
- India's government is but one element of 'India'. The private sector plays a key role in development assistance; Indian NGOs and civil society are increasingly active at an international level.”

A three page Executive Summary and the full Report can both be downloaded at <http://chathamhouse.org.uk/publications/papers/view/-/id/1061/>

The Economist

'The world's most dangerous border' cartoon

A recent cartoon in the *Economist* might be useful in classroom discussions on India's foreign policy (Paper 1 Theme 4) and the Jammu-Kashmir dispute (Paper 2 Case Study 3).



Economist, 19 May 2011

For the article that went with this cartoon, see

http://www.economist.com/node/18712525?Story_ID=18712525&CFID=170911615&CFTOKEN=71692873

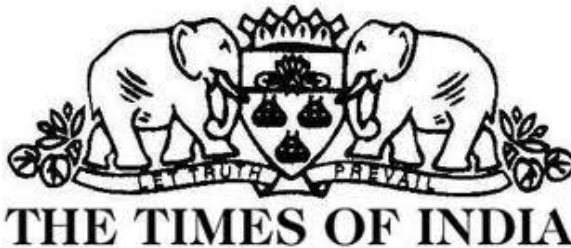
***India Matters* – past issues**

A full set of past issues will now be found on the India Studies homepage on the Teacher Support website. They are placed under the heading 'Other Documents'. The first issue was published in May 2009.

Please keep in touch – with each other as well as CIE.

Appendix: Resource bank: Trade and foreign policy: India in Africa

In this issue, we offer a series of cross-thematic resources that might be of value when preparing your students for Paper 1 Theme 2 and Theme 4. In *India Matters* 5 and 6, we stressed the emphasis in the syllabus (p.9) on the importance of a synoptic approach to teaching and learning, seeing the subject as a whole and not a series of separate topics. The sources here make connections between the economy and economic development with foreign policy (in particular, India's complex relationship with China).



India's sense of urgency on Africa welcome

Anil Kumar Kanungo
22 May 2011

The Indian government's determined effort to evolve strong economic and trade relations with Africa is obvious in its initiatives. In 2008, India held its First India-Africa summit. Thereafter, various meetings indicated both sides were eager to establish and nurture a strong relationship.

Africa is well positioned in the global scenario. It is a reservoir of energy resources, it is near-virgin land suitable for economic and trade opportunities and it is a continent that can side with emerging economies to offset the long dominance of the North. Unsurprisingly, emerging industrializing economies such as India and China are looking at Africa for growth and survival.

To that end, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's decision to attend the second Africa-India summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia is an indication of the government's sense of urgency on Africa.

First, to trade. India-Africa economic and trade relations have witnessed a surge. Currently pegged at \$39 billion, it's poised to rise further, as is clear from the fact that the first two quarters of this financial year have already registered more than \$24 billion in bilateral trade.

... The growing trade relationship has generated keen interest in the Indian government, as was clear when Commerce and Industry minister Anand Sharma said India had "set a target of \$70 billion by 2015". As part of measures to promote bilateral trade, India has committed itself to a duty-free preferential tariff scheme for 49 least-developed-countries. Of these, 33 are in Africa. India's efforts to attain developmental goals through the Doha round for all developing and least-developed-countries is largely supported by African countries in forming G-20, G-33 blocs. It is promoting South-South cooperation to counter the North.

... Second, overseas investment is becoming an instrument of global integration. This is the context in which to read the impact of India's drive to invest in Africa. More than \$25 billion of investment has gone into Africa. The energy sector has received a large chunk of this and so have the manufacturing and services sectors. Rapidly industrializing India's quest for resources as a means of energy self-sufficiency has been an important reason for investing in Africa.

[For the full article, see] http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-05-22/all-that-matters/29571027_1_first-india-africa-bilateral-trade-south-africa]

INTERNATIONAL THE NEWS

Indian PM eyes trade, catch-up with China in Africa visit

New Delhi
24 May 2011

India's Prime Minister began a six-day trip to Africa on Monday, aiming to strike deeper economic ties with a continent rich in minerals and commodities, but where Asia's third-largest economy lags far behind rival China.

Manmohan Singh will travel to Ethiopia and Tanzania for only the fourth African visit of his eight-year premiership, pledging development support in exchange for trade agreements to fuel continued growth in India's resource-intensive economy.

He was expected to arrive in Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa later on Monday. At an address to an India-Africa summit in Addis Ababa, Singh will trumpet historical and cultural links with the continent to representatives from 15 African Union members in an attempt to emerge from Beijing's shadow.

"The India-Africa partnership rests on three pillars of capacity building and skill transfer, trade and infrastructure development," Singh said in a departure statement. "Africa is emerging as a new growth pole of the world, while India is on a path of sustained and rapid economic development."

Rival emerging economies India and China are scouring the globe to secure energy resources, minerals and food. Both nations are also trying to extend their influence in Africa as they emerge as economic powers and appear keener to flex their diplomatic muscle.

China is around a decade ahead of India in getting into Africa. Beijing's investments in Ghana, for example, topped the entire Indian investment in the continent in 2006. Standard Bank, Africa's largest lender, is 20 percent owned by the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China.

India is trying to secure a greater presence as well as get African support for its bid for a permanent place on the UN Security Council, as the body is reformed to include emerging powers and developing nations.

"India is massively playing catch-up to China in Africa, and only in recent years is it trying to engage the continent in a serious way," said Brahma Chellaney, professor at the New Delhi-based Centre for Policy Research. "But they are trying to build political and economic ties, and position itself as different to China, which has acquired the image of being a new imperial power."

Singh is expected to announce new lines of credit to African nations totalling around \$600 million, local media said, as he looks to promote India's development promises on the continent as an alternative to China.

India's state-run oil firms are beginning to invest in countries including Nigeria and Kenya, while China has pumped billions of dollars into Sudanese oil, mineral-rich Zimbabwe, and Zambia's mining sector, among other countries.

India imports 70 percent of its crude needs, and energy demand is expected to more than double by 2030, according to the International Energy Agency. India's fledgling investments are headed by telecoms firm Bharti Airtel's \$9 billion acquisition of Zain's African assets last year.

After addressing a joint session of the Ethiopian parliament, and holding bilateral talks with his counterpart Meles Zenawi, Singh will travel to Tanzania for talks with President Jakaya Kikwete, his office said.

[For the full article, see <http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=48644&Cat=3>]



India PM eyes trade, China catch-up in Africa

24 May 2011
Aaron Maasho

... Rival emerging economies India and China are scouring the globe to secure energy resources, minerals and food. Both are keen to stress to African nations that they are more than just trade partners and want to help the continent develop.

Singh is expected to announce new lines of credit to African nations totalling around \$600 million, and unveil plans to open regional centres of excellence and vocational training centres in countries such as Uganda, Ghana, Botswana and Mozambique.

"This cooperation will continue to provide dividends that would impact on key sectors of our economies in areas such as infrastructure, scientific research, innovation and technology, as well as medicine and pharmaceuticals," said John Kayode Shinkaiye, the African Union Commission's chief of staff.

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"But they are trying to build political and economic ties, and position itself as different to China, which has acquired the image of being a new imperial power."

Total bilateral trade between India and African countries stood at \$46 billion last year, a huge increase on \$3 billion in 2000-1. Volumes are estimated to reach \$70 billion by 2015, India's Trade Minister Anand Sharma said on Saturday ...

[For the full article, see <http://af.reuters.com/article/ethiopiaNews/idAFSGE74N00420110524?feedType=RSS&feedName=ethiopiaNews>]



India 'can match China' in Africa

20 May 2011

Can India match China when it comes to success in Africa? Indian telecom company, Bharti Airtel, has a strong presence in the continent. The URL below takes you to a short film interview with Akhil Gupta, deputy chief executive of Bharti Group, about India's rivalry with China in Africa.

[\[http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/13465827 \]](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/13465827)