



CENTRE FOR  
CONTEMPORARY INDIA  
RESEARCH AND STUDIES

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

# CCIRS-Newsletter

Warsaw – Rome, January 2012 – Issue 2

This project is funded by European Union



Istituto di  
Pubblicità

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## Future prospects for the CCIRS

by Laura Dryjanska

In these two years of operation, the Centre for Contemporary India Research and Studies (CCIRS) has provided numerous opportunities for scholars and researchers from Europe and India to work together, exchange ideas and produce lasting results, such as two books to be published in 2012 and a detailed curriculum for an MA program in contemporary India. Now that the grant from the European Commission has been spent on various enriching activities of CCIRS, all participants have been wondering what happens next. Will there be a way to continue academic networking and scientific accomplishments within the framework of the Centre? The conference that took place in Warsaw on 16-17th of December has provided some answers to it. Already on the first day of the conference dedicated to "India in International Relations – Regional and Global Dimensions", the participants were officially welcomed by Professor Włodzimierz Lengauer, the Vice-Rector of the University of Warsaw responsible for Research and International Relations. Both his visit to India with Dr Jakub Zajaczkowski and his assessment of the scientific work already performed by the members of the CCIRS, resulted in the declaration of continuing support for the Centre by the University of Warsaw. Also Professor Janusz Adamowski, the Dean of Faculty of Journalism and Political Science stated, "We will support this project still, even after the financing is gone". The conference, as introduced by Dr Jakub Zajaczkowski, the Chairperson of CCIRS, concerned "the meta-aspects of contemporary India" and it was also aimed at discussing the future of the project. In

### In this issue:

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- Conference Programme - Warsaw, 2011
- India and EU economic cooperation
- Conference Programme - Hyderabad, 2011
- What is the actual meaning of economic development?
- Newly published books

particular, the first panel entitled "India and its Neighborhood: Implications for Security and Economics" was started by the lecture of Professor Shantanu Chakrabarti from the University of Kolkata who made a very good point concerning South Asian Diaspora. The lecture of Professor Manish Thapa from Tribhuvan University raised some controversies and a heated discussion, such as the statement "you have tried to demonize India", in response to Professor Thapa's presentation of a case study of Nepal and Bangladesh that illustrated India's new neighborhood policy. Professor Luciano Segreto from the University of Florence made a clear point while comparing India's and China's economic model of development that it is always the question of perception". Indeed, it seemed that the comparison of India with China was inevitable, described by Professor Segreto as "chasing the dragon" when referring to the export of both countries. Moreover, the lecture of Professor Rajendra K. Jain from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, was also concluded with an implicit remark concerning China: "India does not intend to play the leading role in Asia anymore, Indian version of the vision for East Asia is open and inclusive". Many questions and comments came from a group of students of international relations who attended the lectures. Especially

the Asian students shared their thoughts and some interesting issues were raised by a Philippine student and a Chinese student. The second panel, "India and Global Politics" started with a well thought-through analysis of the connection between exceptionalism and India's rise by Dr Kate Sullivan from the Oxford University, locating the role of culture for the exceptional great power. After Professor Arvind Kumar's presentation of India's nuclear policy, Professor Vijay Sakhuja from the Indian Council of World Affairs described the maritime strategy of India, US and China. As eloquently synthesized by Dr Boguslaw Zaleski from the University of Warsaw, the description of the triangular relationships was further enriched by the lecture of Professor Johannes D. Schmidt who spoke about India-China-US cooperation and competition. The theme of the third panel, "EU and India in the period of transformation of Global Order" started with reflections concerning the euro crisis and its implications for India by Professor Gulshan Sachdeva from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, who towards the end of the panel also expressed his point of view on migration. Preceded by the comparative analyses of Indian and European security strategies by Professor John Doyle from the Dublin City University and the analysis of Indian investment in Europe by Professor Bsihwanath Goldar from the University of Delhi; the intervention of Dr Shakti Prasad Srichandan from the Jawaharlal Nehru University concerning Indian migration flow provoked the highest number of questions from the participants. All the presentations, products of thorough research and sound reflection of the speakers, demonstrated the high scientific value of CCIRS. However, is that enough, in times of economic difficulties and financial crisis, for a new unit like this to survive on its own, without EU's funding? Without a deeper evaluation of this last meeting of the Center, one could definitely be concerned with the fact that for the first time, as noticed by Dr Boguslaw Zaleski in his conclusion, the Chairperson of CCIRS, Dr Jakub Zajackowski did not present a lecture. However, it was due to his serious throat illness that made it almost impossible for him to speak that Dr Zajackowski did not have a presentation and

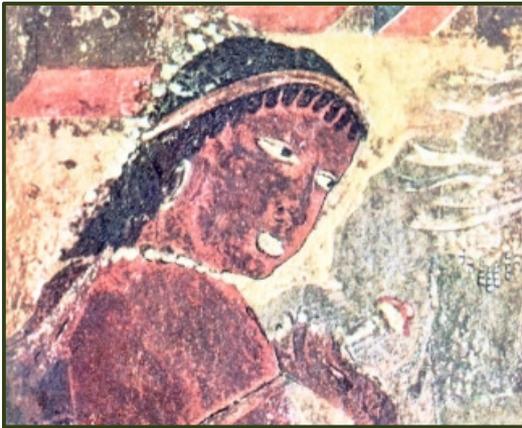
also did not attend some of the evening gatherings. Pleasant meals together and walks through the streets of Warsaw, full of Christmas lights and graciously not as cold as one could have expected at this time of the year, in many cases did more than strengthen and nourish the participants. During these moments, some ideas and details were discussed concerning future conferences and seminars, presented on Saturday morning in greater abundance than



Detail from Ajanta painting – 1<sup>st</sup> Cave

announced in the official program of the conference. On the intellectual level, besides numerous future scientific seminars and conferences, CCIRS shall also continue through the new book project by SALE. The two books, "India in Contemporary World" and "India — Emerging Power", both published by Routledge by September 2012, constitute strong evidences of fruitful cooperation between partners. On the operational level, through instruments such as the new website of CCIRS presented by Aleksandra Jaskolska, the Facebook page and the newsletters, the continuity seems ensured. The University of Warsaw promised to maintain the headquarters of the Center, but more importantly it also declared financial support, as already mentioned. A pleasant surprise to all the participants was the announcement of additional funds for the project provided for 5 years by the Global College of Management from Nepal. In conclusion, the last conference of CCIRS in Warsaw is definitely not the last one in its history, which has good chances of becoming a long and fruitful history. Scientific exchange of thoughts and results of studies, in a spontaneous way of formal and informal encounters became enriched

by interpersonal trust and readiness to continue to work together. In my opinion, no matter how technologically sophisticated is our world, nothing can at the end replace human relations, and CCIRS succeeded in creating and maintaining them. Who knows how many new projects will yet emerge thanks to this adventure?



Detail from Ajanta painting – 17<sup>th</sup> Cave

## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

### India in International Relations Regional and Global Dimensions

Warsaw, 16-17<sup>th</sup> December 2011

**V International Conference**  
**Centre for Contemporary India Research  
and Studies**  
**Research group meeting**  
(The Project is funded by the European  
Union)

#### **I Day (December 16<sup>th</sup>)**

##### **Opening Ceremony**

- **Professor Włodzimierz Lengauer**, Vice-Rector for Research and International Relations, University of Warsaw
- **Professor Janusz Adamowski**, Dean of Faculty of Journalism and Political Science, University of Warsaw
- **Professor Edward Halizak**, Director of Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw

##### **Introduction to Conference**

- **Dr Jakub Zajączkowski**, Chairperson of Centre for Contemporary India Research

and Studies, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw

##### **Panel I - India and its Neighbourhood: Implications for Security and Economics**

- **Professor Shantanu Chakrabarti** (University of Calcutta)  
Challenges in South Asia: India's Evolving Foreign Policy in a Regional Perspective
- **Professor Manish Thapa** (Tribhuvan University, Global College of Management, Kathmandu)  
India's New Neighbourhood Policy? – case study of Nepal and Bangladesh
- **Professor Luciano Segreto** (University of Florence)  
India and China economic model of development: comparative analyses
- **Professor Rajendra K. Jain** (Jean Monnet Chair, Chairman of Centre for European Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University)  
The Role of India in Asian Regionalism

Chair: **Professor Irene Martin Cortes**  
(Universidad Autonoma de Madrid)

##### **Panel II - India and Global Politics**

- **Dr Kate Sullivan** (Oxford University)  
The Role of Culture in India's International Relations
- **Professor Arvind Kumar** (Manipal University)  
India's Nuclear Policy: quest for security in Asia and world
- **Professor Vijay Sakhuja** (Indian Council of World Affairs)  
Maritime Strategy of India, U.S. and China at the turn of XXI century
- **Professor Johannes D. Schmidt** (Aalborg University)  
India-China –US: Cooperation and Competition : Implications for Global Order  
Chair: **Professor Idesbald Goddeeris**  
(Katholieke Universitet Leuven)

##### **Panel III - EU and India in the Period of Transformation of Global Order**

- **Professor Gulshan Sachdeva** (Jean Monnet Chair, Jawaharlal Nehru

- University)  
Euro Crisis: Implications for India
- **Professor John Doyle** (Dublin City University)  
Indian and European security Strategies - comparative analyses
- **Professor Bishwanath Goldar** (Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi)  
India investment in Europe
- **Dr Shakti Prasad Srichandan**, (Jawaharlal Nehru University)  
Migration flow India – EU Economic implications

Chair: **Professor J. Prabhakara Rao**  
(University of Hyderabad)

### Conclusion

- **Dr Bogusław Zaleski**, Centre for Contemporary India Research and Studies, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw

**Exchange of students Programme (meeting with selected students who will take part in exchange programme in India and Nepal)**

**In the meeting take part:**

- **Professor Arvind Kumar**, Manipal University
- **Professor Gulshan Sachdeva**, Jawaharlal Nehru University
- **Professor Manish Thapa**, Tribhuvan University
- **Professor Shantanu Chakrabarti**, University of Calcutta

**II DAY (December 17<sup>th</sup>)**

### Cooperation between European and Indian Universities: assessment and future plans

Chair: **Dr Jakub Zajęzkowski**

- Cooperation and joint projects , books of the consortium
- Presentation of the website of CCIRS (**mgr Aleksandra Jaskólska**)
- Next conferences and seminars (presentation of agenda, idea of next events):
  - **Dr Kate Sullivan**, Oxford University
  - **Professor Johannes Dragsbeak Schmidt**, Aalborg University

- **Professor Shantanu Chakrabarti**, University of Calcutta
- **Professor John Doyle**, Dublin City University
- **Neli Dimc**, University of Ljubljana
- **Professor Irene Martin Cortes**, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid
- **Professor Zuzana Lehmanova**, University of Economics, Praha

### **Roundtable: International Relations in the Period of Transformation of Global Order: Quest for New Academic Cooperation**

(Meeting of Indian Professors with scholars from Institute of International Relations)



Detail from Ajanta painting – 17<sup>th</sup> Cave

**India and EU economic cooperation is becoming stronger in recent years, even if the mondial policies are changing.**  
by Agnese Rollo

The IV International Conference, titled '**India: Emerging Economic Power – Quest for EU and World Economic Order**', has been held in India at Hyderabad University on November 2nd–4th, 2011. Professors from India and Europe stressed their attention on India as an Emerging Economic Power, analyzing its role in the world Economic System. These three days have been particularly full of contemporary matters because of the current global crisis and specifically the increasing euro zone debt. We are spectators of a huge change in the last decades: *'While Western powers are declining, some emerging markets are gaining economic and geopolitical influence. The global financial crisis and the Great Recession that followed it have only accelerated this pace. Within this context India has increased its*

economy and gained influence in multilateral institutions, but it is still far from becoming a key international actor comparable to China' (**Prof. Federico Steinberg** - Universidad Autónoma de Madrid). Undoubtedly India is advancing faster and faster, and many experts say by 2040 India will even have overtaken the Us in economic and military power. Will India be a new superpower? **Prof. Johannes D. Schmidt** (Aalborg University) gave 'four reasons why India should not strive for or even attempt to become a new superpower, in order: development problems i.e. poverty, inequality, displacement and the health crisis; corrupt political class; ethnic, communal and caste contradictions; sneaking foreign policy contradictions'.



Detail from Ajanta painting – 17<sup>th</sup> Cave

The conference started to draw a clear frame of the situation when **Prof. Barbara Harris White** (Oxford University) exposed her presentation, stating that 'the globalised Indian economy has not coagulated into the polar classes of capital and labour but the commonest form of livelihood is self-employment – and in the informal economy. India has incoherent projects for self-employment - while some interventions destroy such livelihoods, others protect them; while microfinance even promotes petty production, other interventions neutrally tolerate it, while it remains the unintended outcome of yet others. Similarly the politics of self employed people is incoherent because both capital and labour is bound up in this form of production. Yet it persists, unable to accumulate, by virtue of a

wide range of internal production logics and exchange relations'. On the second day, the discussion moved to the domestic economic reforms and the possible challenges. **Prof. Meena Rajeev** (ISEC Bangalore) exposing her research paper underlined how 'access to financial resources is critical for the very survival of the self employed poor in India. The situation of the poorest categories is slightly better in rural areas possibly due to the existence of various scheme-based loans but it appears much worse for the urban poor[...] the poorest category that needs loan in better terms and conditions more than others is the one that has been deprived of such access. Thus challenges to the formal institutions are prominent. There not only is a need to reach the poor but also within the poor, the much- deprived categories of households like the women headed households are to be looked after'. All these interesting papers show that India, supposing it will hopefully become a great power, needs first of all to face its domestic economic and social problems. And how does India act with its neighbourhood? A top official at India's Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi has recently affirmed that 'Ultimately, the purpose of economic diplomacy is to develop stronger political alliances [...] Of course India expects mileage from its economic diplomacy, just as China does. We are hopeful of support from the countries that we assist in international forums on issues that are vital to us. But we're not driven by entirely by political expediency or by competition with China. We're saying that India is a big economic power now, to be reckoned with globally - and that we have resources and expertise with which we can help less developed nations. We want to be seen as their partners in sustainable development'. But the plan of building a strong relationship between China and India looks complicate when **Prof. Johannes D. Schmidt** (Aalborg University) brought back the words of two observers describing the state of affairs as 'an unshakeable and largely unprofitable preoccupation with the past on the Indian side, and an equally intense preoccupation with domestic consolidation on the Chinese side, has left the relationship under-tended' (Malone and Mukherjee 2010: 137). Going back to the CCIRS' main matter, the relationship between

India and EU, we had remarkable presentations on India and EU economic cooperation which is becoming stronger and stronger in recent years. **Prof. Goldar** (Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi) stated that *'the EU is India's largest trading partner, and also a major source of foreign direct investment in the country. India's trade and investment relations with the EU will play a pivotal role in India's journey to becoming a major economic power. The EU-India free trade agreement currently at an advanced stage of negotiation has the potential of raising substantially economic cooperation between the EU and India with profound positive effects on economic growth and wellbeing'*. And moreover **Prof. Federico Steinberg** (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) added that their relations have increased a lot because *'both actors have an interest in further developing ties to avoid being isolated in a world that will be increasingly ruled by the new G-2 (US and China)'*. In these deep and scientific discussions on new Indian challenges at the turn of XXI century, **Prof. Tanja Renner** (University of Ljubljana) exposed her new amazing project, titled *'Utopistics: students exploring alternatives of global development. Its aims are twofold and mutually interdependent: to develop and nurture ideas about possible alternative development paradigms through dialogue between locally specific socio-economic developments and their dependency on regional and global trends. Second, to transfer, share and develop the necessary methodological know-how that will equip university students not just with knowledge, but also with skills that will enable them to become active and innovative members of civil society and the (global) citizenry. The methodological framework will rely heavily on the tradition of critical dialogue developed in established debate communities and its application to the formal education curricula. The dialogue between knowledge and skills will present the core of the project, which will primarily address issues of the discontents of the current socio-economic global order and possibilities of new paradigms of global social development. The goal of the project is to create a network of Universities and debate communities that will share knowledge of the alternative development paradigms, i.e. utopistics based on the*

*methodology of critical thinking with a special emphasis on debate related activities'*. Even if CCIRS programme is towards the end, European and Indian professors are going to meet again and frequently during 2012, in order to pay their attention on India fast changes, its new directions and policies and its delicate relations with the Asian super power, China.



Detail from Ajanta painting – 17<sup>th</sup> Cave

## PROGRAMME

**IV International Conference  
Centre for Contemporary India Research  
and Studies and  
University of Hyderabad - Research group  
meeting**

Hyderabad 2011, November 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>

**(The Project is funded by the European  
Union)**

**India: Emerging Economic Power.  
Quest for EU and World Economic  
Order.**

**I Day (November 2nd )**

**Opening Ceremony**

- Professor Ramakrishna Ramaswamy (Vice-Chancellor of University of Hyderabad)
- Minister Piotr Opaliński (Embassy of Poland)
- Mr Pavel Svitol ( Head of EU Delegation in India)

- Dr Jakub Zajączkowski (Chairperson of Centre for Contemporary India Research and Studies)
  - Professor J. Prabhakara Rao (Coordinator, Centre for Study of Foreign Languages, University of Hyderabad)
- India Economy and World Economy at turn of XXI Century**
- Keynote speaker: Professor Y.V. Reddy (Former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and Emeritus Professor, University of Hyderabad)

#### **Roundtable panellists**

- Professor B.B. Bhattacharya (Indian Institute of Management-Lucknow (Noida Campus), former Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University)
  - Professor Johannes D. Schmidt (Aalborg University)
  - Professor Barbara Harris White (Oxford University)
  - Professor Piotr Ostaszewski (Warsaw School of Economics)
- Chair: Professor G. Nancharaiiah (Former Vice-Chancellor, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, and Dean School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad)

#### **Discussion**

#### **Dinner given by the Ambassador of Poland**

#### **II Day (November 3rd )**

#### **Panel I - India Domestic Economic Reform: Dynamics and Challenges**

- Professor Meenakshi Rajeev (ISEC Bangalore)  
Financial system in India
  - Professor E. Haribabu (Pro Vice-Chancellor, University of Hyderabad)  
Science & Technology Innovations in India
  - Professor Barbara Harris-White (Oxford University)  
Market Economy and Human Development
  - Professor Vinod K. Jairath (Dept. of Sociology, University of Hyderabad)  
Shifting Character of India's Middle Classes
- Chair: Professor Laura Sabani (University of Florence)

#### **Panel II - India and Asia Economy**

- Professor Arvind Kumar (Manipal

- University)
- India's Economic Diplomacy in Its Neighbourhood
- Professor Shantanu Chakrabarti (Calcutta University)
- India and South Asia regionalism: economic dimension
- Professor Manish Thapa (Tribhuvan University)
- Development and peace in Asia: India as a economic leader in Asia?

- Professor Rajendra K. Jain (Jean Monnet Chair, Jawaharlal Nehru University)
- India and Asian Regionalism
- Chair: Jivanta Schottli (University of Heidelberg)

#### **Panel III - India and EU Economic Cooperation**

- Professor Gulshan Sachdeva (JNU)  
EU-India: Economic relations: overview
  - Professor B. Goldar (Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi)  
India and EU: Trade in Agricultural Products
  - Professor Idesbald Godderis (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)  
The EU-India Free Trade Agreement Negotiations. Political Concerns and Social Reaction
  - Shakti Prasad Srichandan (Doctoral Scholar, Centre for European Studies, JNU)  
The Diffusion of the European Union as a Regional Model of Integration for South Asia: Problems and Prospects
- Chair: Rajen G. Harshe (Former Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University and Dept. of Political Science)

#### **Panel IV - India and New Economic Challenges**

- Professor Antonio Marquina Barrio (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)  
Food Security in India
- Professor Justyna Nakonieczna (University of Warsaw)  
India and Alterglobalism
- Professor Jakub Zajączkowski (University of Warsaw)  
India as emerging Markets?
- Dr. Prithvi Ram Mudiam (University of Hyderabad)  
Indian Foreign Economic Policy in the Post-Reform Era

Chair: Professor Piotr Ostaszewski (Warsaw School of Economics)

### Conclusions

- Professor B.B. Bhattacharya (JNU)  
India and world economy
  - Professor Bogusław Zaleski (University of Warsaw)  
India as new economic Power: Implications for Central Europe
  - Professor John Doyle (Dublin City University)  
India and EU model of Integration and new economic and security challenges: partners or rivals?
  - Professor Piotr Ostaszewski (Warsaw School of Economics)  
India and new world economic order
- Chair: Professor Federico Steinberg, (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) Spain
- Dinner:** Hosted by Professor Ramakrishna Ramaswamy, Vice-Chancellor, University of Hyderabad

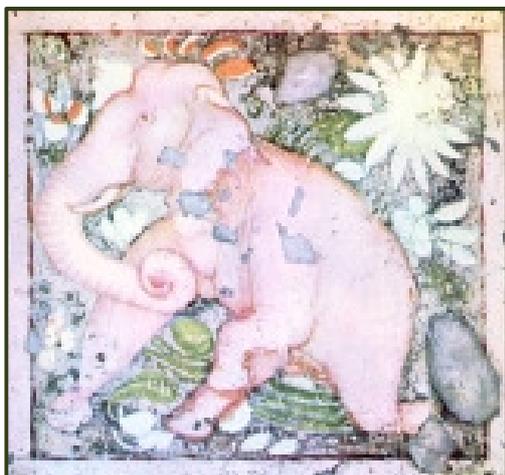
### III DAY (November 4th )

#### Discussion about Project

Chair: Professor Jakub Zajackowski and Professor Jivanta Schottli

- Book of the consortium
- Book from Hyderabad conference
- Next conferences and seminars
- MA in Contemporary India Business and Politics – exchange of students and professors

#### Sightseeing IT City Tour and meeting with business elites (optional)



Detail from Ajanta painting – 1<sup>st</sup> Cave

### A myth in decline

## What is the actual meaning of economic development?

By Alberto Graziani

In the second half of last century, the strive for development has been the basis of any economic policy; it was a “myth”, an unquestionable purpose of any increase of living standard in the West World, while it represented the only way to overcome distresses afflicting developing or poor countries.

Before the First World War, an actual myth was the idea of “progress”, which meant the astonishing achievements of sciences, technology and industry; but the meaning of “progress” was also attached to important social and democratic transformation of early 1900's.

After the Second World War, the romantic meaning of an utopian “progress” has been frustrated by both moral and material destructions perpetrated during the conflict, and a general awareness grew up that economy, not weapons, was the actual force which decided supremacy and control of the world. That's why economic development became the primary purpose of any policy, both domestic and international, in order to increase living standards and to finance an improvement of public health, education, communications and any important social field.

Economic development was also the purpose of aids granted to less developed countries; such aids were very generous, when they were not wickedly masked in order to hid hegemonic purposes.

Therefore, development doesn't mean just an economic growth, but also a consequent civil and democratic growth. It's a never ending process, with an increasing use of financial means, commodities, energy and work, in order to achieve a higher production and stimulate higher consumptions.

However, what are the factors that contribute to an actual general welfare in a society? What factors generate a right balance between societies? The economic development alone cannot explain such a growth, and cannot tell how long it will last, neither who will enjoy or not.

Economic development gave the impression of a magic balance between economic model and democratic system. However, in spite of statistical data of gross domestic product that were inspiring optimism both in national and international economies, imbalances appeared between

stronger and weaker countries, between energy consumption and availability, between offer and demand in saturated markets.

The first important alarm signal has been the awareness of natural environment damages, which are sometimes irreversible. That's why the idea of an unlimited economic development was discarded, and a "sustainable development" was preferred, i.e. a controlled development which must be conscious of future generations and of the need to preserve safety of such natural assets as air, water, ground, because their damage would jeopardize that very economic development which was the actual reason of their sacrifice.

"Sustainable development" became therefore a real globalized purpose of economic and industrial policies all over the world, and it is nowadays a matter of disputes for international agreements, because of its enormous economic implications.

On the whole, policies inspired with the "sustainable growth" have not given any significant results yet. Still, the awareness has been higher concerning the quality of air that we breath, the temperature of atmosphere, the pollution of the seas and the consumption of energetic resources. It is not a problem of a single country nor of a single continent, but rather it interests everyone, from one end of the planet to the other. It has been written that we have finally realized to be astronauts in a spacecraft called "Planet Earth", but we don't take care of it, on the contrary – it seems that we are doing all we can to destroy its natural resources. In this situation, the myth of "economic development" loses a lot of its appeal, even though it is still widely used, in a demagogic way, for various reasons by many countries.

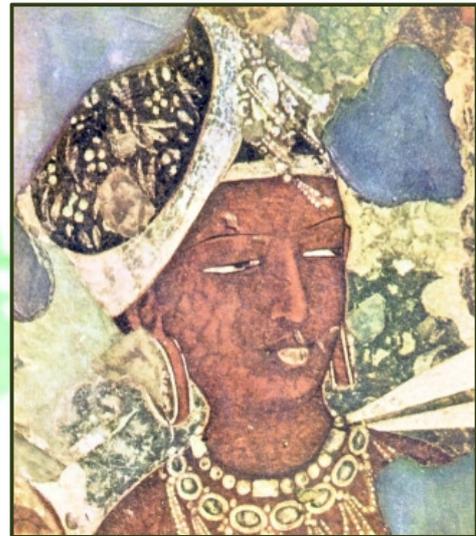
The cultural world, respectable universities, academia, museums, the arts and the show business – all forced to find new sources of financing to ensure their very survival – are following economic development forces.

But data concerning the quality of education in the world record a widely spread reduction of academic standards, especially in the higher and university education.

A dictatorship of economic production systems over educational systems stops a linking between the scientific research and artistic and literary creation.

In fact, even the great diffusion of mass communication instruments and of IT networks, as well as online communication, have created a profound interdependence of all the cultural

phenomena on the economic activities, not only on a local level, but rather with worldwide programs. The major entertainment enterprises decide to invest their considerable capital only in terms of sales on a world scale, just like in case of budgets of the biggest international corporations. What does the future hold? How to give a "sense" to the economic development?



Detail from Ajanta painting – 17<sup>th</sup> Cave

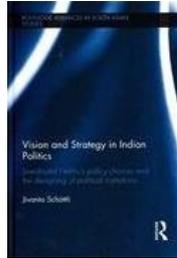
If mankind is nothing but a crew of a spacecraft, the value of this crew has to be considered again, by every single member who, as in any good crew, has to act in a supportive and cohesive way. Practically, above all, the new generations have to be prepared to share awareness, tolerance and respect for the complexity of the world. Through cultural exchange, it is necessary to promote integration of languages, traditions and scientific and cultural knowledge. A sense has to be given once again to development, it cannot equal only economic and consumption growth, but it has to become a shared vision of growth based on human creativity, not of an individual but of the entire mankind's conscious participation.

What is most needed right now are human, social and cultural values, rather than material ones.

## NEWLY PUBLISHED BOOKS

### Vision and Strategy in Indian Politics

Jawaharlal Nehru's policy Choices and Designing of Political institutions  
By Jivanta Schoettli



The 1950s in India were a crucial transition phase where the legacy and institutions of British rule had to be transformed to fit the needs of a post-colonial state. This period is closely associated with India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru (1947-64). Selecting three key policies closely associated with him, the book traces the political origins of the Panchasheela Agreement with China in 1954, the Hindu Code Bills of 1955 and 1956 and the founding of the Planning Commission in 1950. Each provides a window into the compulsions of Indian domestic politics at the time as well as the parameters of parliamentary debate.

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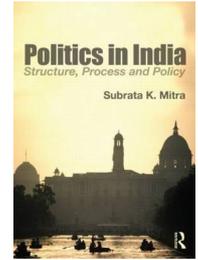
1. The art and craft of policy-making 2. The Analytic Framework 3. Nehru, his world view 4. Contextualizing Nehru: his contemporary and 'the structure of opportunities' 5. The Planning Commission 6. Case Study: The Panchasheela Agreement 7. The Hindu Code Bills 8. The shelf life of Nehru's Institutions: a comparative study of three policies.

#### Author Biography

Jivanta Schöttl is a Lecturer in the Department of Political Science at the South Asia Institute, Heidelberg University, Germany. Her research interests include Indian politics and foreign policy. For more information or online ordering, visit [www.routledge.com/9780415615228](http://www.routledge.com/9780415615228)

### Politics in India

Structure, Process and Policy  
By Subrata Mitra



Providing a comprehensive analysis of the broad spectrum of India's politics, this undergraduate textbook explains the key features of politics in India in a comparative and accessible narrative, illustrated with relevant maps, life stories, statistics and opinion data. Familiar concepts of comparative politics are used to highlight the policy process, with a focus on anti-poverty measures, liberalization of the economy, nuclearization and relations with the United States and Asian neighbours such as Pakistan and China.

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#### Author Biography

Subrata K. Mitra is Professor of Political Science at the South Asia Institute, Heidelberg University, Germany, and a Visiting Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi. His publications include *The Puzzle of India's Governance* (2005), (co-author) *A Political and Economic Dictionary of South Asia* (2006), *Modern Politics of South Asia* (5 volumes, 2008), *Power, Protest and Participation* (1992), all published by Routledge, and he is the series editor of the Routledge Advances in South Asian Studies series. [www.routledge.com/9780415585897](http://www.routledge.com/9780415585897)

**CENTRE FOR CONTEMPORARY INDIA  
RESEARCH AND STUDIES**

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**“CCIRS – Newsletter “**

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The images of this CCIRS-Newsletter are details of photos taken in the cave temples of Ajanta (5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century) in the State of Hyderabad, by an UNESCO mission to India.

