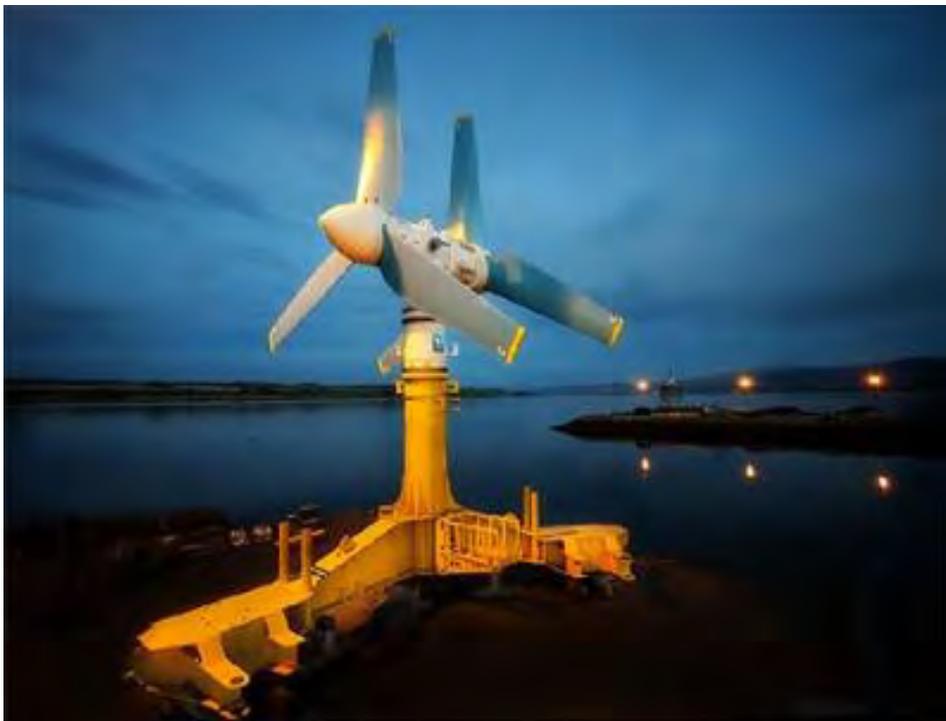




UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

India Matters



Cambridge IGCSE India Studies Newsletter 12

April 2011

| In this issue | Page |
|--|-------------|
| Student Revision Guide for Papers 1 and 2 | 3 |
| <i>Fact Box 1: Mortality and life expectancy rates</i> | 3 |
| Paper 3 questions for 2013 | 3 |
| Paper 3 topics for 2014: suggestions please | 4 |
| 'In pictures: Rural women use science to fight poverty in India' | 4 |
| <i>Fact Box 2: India upgraded by World Bank</i> | 5 |
| Climate Change: Risks to India's national security | 5 |
| <i>Fact Box 3: India-US relations</i> | 8 |
| Significant dates around which class activities might be arranged | 8 |
| Appendix: Resource bank – Economy, environment and foreign policy | 9 |

India Matters sets out to support subject teachers of Cambridge IGCSE India Studies, aiming to keep schools 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 every contact address we have in schools which have expressed an interest in Cambridge IGCSE India Studies. All teachers in your school 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 one of the turbines for the tidal energy farm to be built in the Gulf of Kutch in 2012-2013. Think about how and why this picture might be used when discussing Theme 2 in Paper 1 and Case Study 1 in Paper 2.]

Student Revision Guide for Papers 1 and 2

A revision guide for the two examination papers has been posted on the e-Discussion Forum. With reminders of examination basics (e.g. exam length, number of questions to be answered), the main focus is on how to write effective answers to the different types of question. Please ensure that each student has their own copy of each Guide. A copy should also be available in every Cambridge IGCSE India Studies classroom.

Guidance on how to create a successful Research Portfolio (0447/03) is already on the Forum.

Fact Box 1: Mortality and life expectancy rates

Under-5 mortality rates

1970 = 191 per 1000 live births

1990 = 116 per 1000 live births

2000 = 94 per 1000 live births

2008 = 69 per 1000 live births

Life expectancy at birth

1970 = 49 years

1990 = 58 years

2000 = 60 years

2008 = 64 years

Paper 3 questions for 2013

Thank you for the various suggestions submitted. From these, the Question Paper Evaluation Committee has now set the three questions for examination in 2013 and published them on the Cambridge IGCSE India Studies eDiscussion Forum:

Transport: 'Developing the railways should be the most important part of India's transport policy.' How far do you agree?

The peoples of India: Assess the view that India has not done enough to promote the needs of its adivasi (scheduled tribes).

India in film: How accurately does Indian cinema portray the levels of tolerance enjoyed in modern India?

You may if you wish restrict your investigation to any one film, for example Chak De! India (2007, director Shimit Amin). [NB versions of the film are available in English and in Hindi, but candidates must write only in English.]

Each candidate picks one of these questions and then researches and then writes an Investigation and a Report. Together, the Investigation and the Report makes up her or

his Research Portfolio. All Research Portfolios must be submitted by 30 April 2013 for us to mark. The usual system for posting examination scripts to Cambridge applies.

Basic guidance on 0447/03 will be found in the syllabus pp. 16-21. This includes information about writing up Investigations under controlled conditions (p.17), creating the Report (p.17) and requirements about fonts, font sizes and margins that each candidate should use (p.18). More detailed guidance will be found in the PowerPoint slides on the Cambridge IGCSE India Studies eDiscussion Forum. These were used at the video conferences held in April 2009 and April 2010 and at the face-to-face professional training workshops in Bengaluru and Mumbai in September 2009 and October 2010.

Paper 3 topics for 2014: suggestions please

We need your suggestions for the next set of topics. These should relate to contemporary India and should not duplicate subjects directly covered by the examination syllabus or any of the questions set for 0447/03 in 2011 or 2012 or 2013. With the fixed topic 'India in film', specific suggestions for the nominated exemplar film alongside the aspect of India to explore through film would also be very helpful.

Suggestions will be circulated via the e-Discussion Forum, after which chosen topics will be turned into the 2014 examination questions. These will be published in 2012.

'In pictures: Rural women use science to fight poverty in India'

To mark International Women's Day on 8 March 2011, BBC News published a set of 11 photographs showing how "the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics has been teaching women in India how to use science to help their communities out of poverty." For the slide show, see

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12660540>

Fact Box 2: India upgraded by World Bank

The World Bank upgraded its classification of India from "poor" to "Middle Income Country" status in 2009.

Middle-income countries are those that fall into the "middle income range" as set by the Bank's World Development Indicators.

Climate Change: Risks to India's national security

How should climate change issues influence India's foreign policy? A valuable paper about this issue was published recently by Internationale Politik Global, the online foreign policy journal of the German Council on Foreign Relations, Berlin. Extracts are given here:

Brahma Chellaney, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.

11 November 2010

India may be a great power-in-waiting, but it lives probably in the world's worst neighbourhood. Whichever way India looks, it sees crisis across its frontiers. The tyranny of geography that India confronts is only getting worse, putting greater pressure on its security. Add to the picture the risks from climate change, correctly identified as a threat multiplier. What all this underscores is the need for the Indian republic to evolve more dynamic and innovative approaches to diplomacy and national defence as well as to build greater state capacity in order to meet contingencies.

Climate change, unfortunately, has become a divisive issue internationally before a plan for a low-carbon future has evolved. That was very apparent at the Copenhagen summit late last year. At a time of greater international divisiveness on core challenges, the world can ill-afford political rancor over the climate crisis, which carries the seeds of exacerbating security challenges. As far as India is concerned, three broad strategic effects can be visualized.

► *First, climate change would intensify interstate and intrastate competition over natural resources, making resource conflicts more likely. A new Great Game over water, for example, could unfold, with Asia as the hub, given China's control over the source of most of Asia's major rivers - the Plateau of Tibet ... Intrastate water disputes already are*

endemic in Asia, with India being the most prominent case. But it is the potential for interstate water conflict in Asia that ought to be of greater concern because of the strategic ramifications.

► *Second, higher frequency of extreme weather events (such as hurricanes, flooding, drought) and a rise in ocean levels are likely to spur greater interstate and intrastate migration - especially of the poor and the vulnerable - from the delta and coastal regions to the hinterland. Such an influx of outsiders would socially swamp inland areas, upsetting the existing fragile ethnic balance and provoking a backlash that strains internal and regional security ... India, for example, could face a huge refugee influx from the world's seventh most populous country, Bangladesh ...*

► *Third, human security will be the main casualty as climate change delivers a major blow to vulnerable economic sectors. Economic and social disparities, already wide in Indian society, would intensify. The Maoist rural insurgency in the poorest districts of India at a time when the country is economically booming is a testament to the costs of growing inequalities.*

... Against this background, India is likely to find itself on the frontline of climate change. To deal with the national-security implications, it needs, first and foremost, to frame the concept of security more broadly and redefine its defense planning and preparedness. Unconventional challenges - from transnational terrorism to illegal refugee inflows - already have become significant in India's security calculus ... Climate change holds the greatest risks for India in the agricultural sector, employing half of the workforce and yet making up just 18% of GDP. Ensuring food security and social stability is a challenge demanding greater national investments in rural infrastructure and agriculture while, at the same time, seeking to leapfrog to green technologies.

A lot can be done to combat climate change outside any regime. India's \$22 billion solar-energy program, \$2.5 billion forestation fund and new national energy-efficiency mission are initiatives in the right direction. Internationally, though, India must heed the lessons from Copenhagen. The first lesson is that climate change is not just a matter of science but also a matter of geopolitics. Without improved geopolitics, there can be no real fight against climate change. The expectation at Copenhagen that scientific-research results would trump geopolitics was belied.

... At Copenhagen, China, whose carbon emissions are growing at the fastest rate, was the principal target. But China cleverly deflected pressure by hiding behind small, poor countries and forging a negotiating alliance with India and two other major developing countries, Brazil and South Africa, who together are known as the BASIC bloc. In Copenhagen, China did everything to ensure no binding agreement emerged ... The

Indian environment minister recently boasted that India saved China from isolation in Copenhagen. "At the Copenhagen talks, Chinese in their heart of hearts know we saved them from isolation," Minister Jairam Ramesh said ...

India has to learn the lesson from its folly at Copenhagen in joining hands with the wrong power. With its carbon-intensive, manufacturing-based economy, China's per-capita carbon emissions are over 4 times higher than India's. China is responsible for 24% of global carbon emissions with 20% of the world population; India's contribution does not match even half its population.

China also rejects India's approach that per-capita emission levels and historic contributions to the build-up of greenhouse gases should form the objective criteria for carbon mitigation ... New Delhi can be sure that when criteria for mitigation action is defined in renewed negotiations, China will work to unduly burden India by insisting that weight should be given to elements other than per-capita emission levels and historic contributions. Having unwittingly aided the Chinese game-plan in Copenhagen, India needs to embark on a correction course.

... Indian diplomacy must pursue a more cooperative and consensual approach. In renewed climate-change negotiations, India needs to press for equity in burden-sharing. The challenge is to devise carbon standards that help protect the material and social benefits of economic growth in the developing world but without damaging prosperity in the developed countries ...

For the full article, see <http://www.ip-global.org/2010/11/11/climate-change/>

Fact Box 3: India-US relations



[Please remember that the syllabus is concerned only with 1989 onwards for foreign policy.]

Significant dates around which class activities might be arranged

Previous issues of *India Matters* have highlighted the potential opportunities of International days. The list here covers global events in the coming months that would be relevant:

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>May 2011</p> <p>21 – World Day for Cultural Diversity</p> <p>22 – International Day for Biological Diversity</p> <p>June 2011</p> <p>5 – World Environment Day</p> <p>12 – World Day Against Child Labour</p> <p>17 – World day to Combat Desertification and Drought</p> | <p>July 2011</p> <p>11 – World Population Day</p> <p>August 2011</p> <p>9 – International Day of the World's Indigenous People</p> <p>12 – International Youth Day</p> |
|--|--|

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

Appendix: Resource bank – Economy, environment and foreign policy

In this issue, we offer a series of cross-thematic resources that may be of value when preparing for both Paper 1 and Paper 2. The cover picture picks up on connections between the economy and the environment while the IP Global article *Climate Change: Risks to India's national security* shows how environmental and economic policies are connected to foreign policy as well. So too does the article below from *The Daily Star*, a Bangladesh newspaper.



Interested in a Growing Solar Environment? Call India... 28 June 2010

You're probably aware that China and India have something of an economic competition going on. On the one hand, China-India trade could someday power the Asian economy. On the other hand, both nations want to be the region's leader - economically and politically.



China is winning the competition in the energy sector. The Chinese have invested a lot into the wind and solar industries. But India would like to catch up, especially in the solar industry. India is determined to catch up in energy and they've started a big push in the solar industry.

India hopes to be generating 20 GW of electricity from solar power by 2022. If you're involved in alternative energy, now is the time to call India. This is an excellent time to find a few partners on the sub-continent and become involved in India's solar industry. Find yourself an India calling card and start building some business relationships.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Trendy threads from waste. The next textile wave: low-waste, recycled cotton.

Michael Benanav
17 February 2011



A man works at a sewing machine in the Pratibha Syntex garment factory.

If you want to be 'green', you may have to change your clothes. And your sheets. The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth produced, 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hrs of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, leaving behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint.

"Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term," says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India. The company ... makes garments for Nike, Hanes, Wal-Mart, and Ralph Lauren.

With something of an "if you build it, they will come" attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha toward the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to supply its factories.

To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change their growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for their crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

Within the factories, Pratibha has invested some \$100 million in sustainable technologies over the past three years. Thanks to innovative salt-free, low-impact dyes used on all material they produce, 92% of their manufacturing waste water can be reclaimed and reused. Pratibha meets 90% of its water needs by using water recycling and rainwater harvesting technologies.

... Growing natural fibers is a huge drain on resources. Cotton fields soak up 25% of all the insecticides used globally and require 2,600 gallons of water for every pound grown. But synthetic material is no better since its production is toxic and its fibers take decades to biodegrade.

To alleviate this heavy strain, Chaudhary brought in giant machines capable of recycling solid textile waste, turning the discarded material into usable fabrics ... Since recycled fibers are shorter than virgin fibers, they produce fabric that is slightly heavier and coarser. As a result, they're blended with virgin fibers for improved texture and integrity ...

... Pratibha plans to brand its recycled fabric under the name LOOP. The clothes may come with special tags that carry from one retailer to another – "the way Gore-Tex is branded," says Aditya Goyal, Pratibha's executive director, "so shoppers know at a glance that it's eco-friendly."



Pratibha Syntex garment factory workers dye cotton using technologies that yield little harmful waste.

... "The prevailing business model, which is dependent on producing high volumes of merchandise and pushing it through to retail each season, is inherently unsustainable." What the industry needs is a major make-over – from the farms to the factories. Pratibha's recycled line is an example of this type of change. What we define as textile waste can easily be defined as raw materials ... In less than one year of implementing our recycling program, LOOP, we've reduced our spinning and garment-cut waste by more than half, and plan to reach zero-waste manufacturing within two years. It's very exciting. I look forward to the day when we say 'We've run out of waste! Where can we get more waste?'"

For the full article, see

<http://www.csmonitor.com/Innovation/2011/0217/Trendy-threads-from-waste>

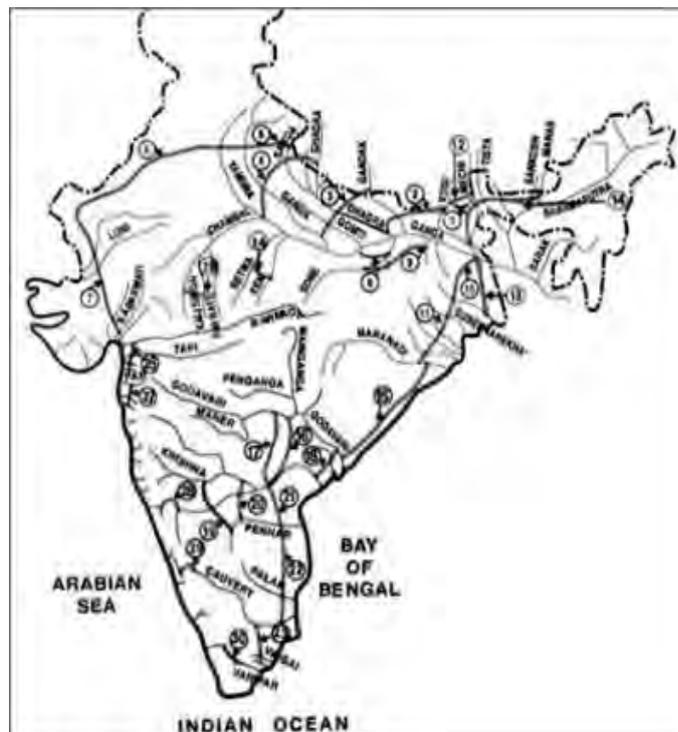
The Daily Star

Upper Riparian River-linking Bangladesh economy and environment under threat

Mustafizur Rahman Tarafdar, Professor of Civil Engineering at the World University of Bangladesh and a water resources specialist.

23 May 2009

Nearly forty years ago we came across a news item that India was contemplating a river-linking project. The Indian river-linking project turned into a reality when the Supreme Court of India in 2002 authorized it. There are two components of the project: One, linking fourteen Himalayan rivers in northern India and the other connecting sixteen peninsular rivers including the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.



Bangladesh has reportedly expressed its grave concern on the potential impacts of the project on both economy and environment of the country ...

The peninsular rivers, combined, will flow deep into the south through the water-hungry dry lands and water-thirsty deserts in the north, middle and south India. The main link canal will be virtually a large river flowing through Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka to Chennai. The project is apprehended to inflict irreversible and irrevocable damage to the economy and environment in Bangladesh.

Equitable sharing of waters

Unilateral withdrawal of Brahmaputra waters tantamounts to violation of UN Convention which regulates the flow of international transboundary rivers/drainage basins. There must be serious negotiations between India, Nepal and Bangladesh and exchange of information on survey, planning and design data of the project. Some of the fundamental principles of the international law are that the holder of a right must exercise it in a manner not injurious to others. Negotiation for a fair and equitable share of water of the Brahmaputra and other rivers must start now between India and Bangladesh, perhaps better will be trilateral negotiation involving Nepal on whose land about seven dams and reservoirs will be built for hydropower generation and augmentation of water for beneficial use in India, Bangladesh and Nepal.

Nepal will contribute its precious land territory for the dams and reservoirs, hence it is their legitimate right to access to water and power. What about Bangladesh? Our share vis-a-vis our obligation, an investment, if any, should be negotiated and settled. Negotiation about sharing of water of the Brahmaputra and that of the Nepalese rivers, should be not only on quantity of water, but also to ensure its monitoring, measurement and availability at the Ganges and Brahmaputra borders with Bangladesh. We have dire need of shared water and power from India and Nepal ...

Diversion of the Brahmaputra waters

The proposed Indian river-linking project will virtually change the course of the huge river from its age-old natural N-S direction to an uphill adverse E-W direction, which means, may be almost the entire flow of the river will be diverted ...

This flow will total to 200 billion cubic meter of water for the six dry months. The Brahmaputra basin downstream will turn dry with direct and peripheral adverse effects in the entire Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin (GBM). The result will be catastrophic and devastating both upon our economy and environment ...

Chinese plan for diversion of the Brahmaputra

China plans to construct a dam on the Brahmaputra in Tibet to divert 200 billion cubic meter of water annually to the Yellow River ... If China diverts such a huge quantity of water, what then will remain for India to withdraw? ... Both India and Bangladesh are curious and serious to see how the Chinese plan moves. So, for any action on diversion of water from the Brahmaputra, China must be involved in negotiation on fair and equitable sharing of water for mutual benefits ...

For the full article, see <http://www.thedailystar.net/story.php?nid=89374>

Down To Earth

Science and Environment Online

Subscribe to common sense

India's carbon roadmap

Ruhi Kandhari
15 February 2010

The government's newly formed expert group on low carbon economy has identified construction activity, transport and power as the key areas for reducing carbon emissions. The 26-member expert group, headed by economist Kirit Parekh, was set up by the Planning Commission to suggest ways to reduce carbon emission intensity by 20 to 25% below 2005 levels. Union minister of state for environment, Jairam Ramesh, had said the expert group will recommend steps that can be activated by the 12th five-year-plan period 2012-2017.

Asked why low carbon initiatives cannot be implemented now, a member of the committee said the government can't do anything to control emissions during mid-term appraisal of the current five-year plan ...

For the full article, see <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/node/894>