

STUDY-in-INDIA PROGRAMME

Organized by

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE GOA

2009 - 2010

International Centre Goa

Dona Paula, Goa, INDIA

ABOUT STUDY-in-INDIA PROGRAMME

The Study-in-India Programme is designed by the International Centre Goa for students studying abroad and who are interested to visit and know about India. This interdisciplinary programme provides an overview of India in areas of Indian history, heritage and culture, current affairs, politics, society, economy, development, etc. The programme will view India as one of the important political and strategic powers in the global scenario. This programme also looks at India's changing demographic profile including growing proportion of youth, growing economy, advancements in innovation and technology in different areas which will open new avenues for India in decades to come.

The programme would engage Guest Faculties who have been working in respective areas of expertise. Faculties will provide a detailed overview of each theme identified in the programme. The programme is a combination of classroom sessions as well as outdoor visits. The programme is designed to be highly interactive which will also include excursions to some of the important sites beyond its touristic importance in Goa. This programme is aimed to impart knowledge about various facets of India and generate interest on issues relating to India as well as people of India.

The most exciting part of the programme is that it is based in Goa, one of the most beautiful places and most sought after tourist destinations in India and world. The programme will be based at the International Centre, Goa.



ABOUT INTERNATIONAL CENTRE GOA

The International Centre, Goa was founded in June 1987 under the Societies Registration Act (1860) “to promote understanding and amity between parts of the country and with different communities of the world” through a multiplicity of activities. These include:

- ◆ Conferences, seminars, study courses, training programmes and lectures;
- ◆ Research on cultural, social, economic and political matters;
- ◆ Interaction and affiliation with national and international professional and educational bodies;
- ◆ Dissemination of information through reports, journals and books;
- ◆ The provision of fellowships and scholarships.

The ICG is also mandated to develop and maintain residential facilities for scholars, intellectuals, researchers and trainees, and to establish and maintain a fund from contributions from official and non-official institutions.

The Centre is an autonomous institution. Its current operational costs are met by revenues generated from the services it renders. However, to fund its programmes, it relies on grants and donations from local and international institutions as well as individuals. Residential and non-residential conferences, seminars and training programmes are organized by local, national and international organizations. These activities are complemented by private social and business functions.

The ICG’s facilities are located on almost 15 acres of land on the Taleigao Plateau at Dona Paula, Goa. The plateau overlooks the famous Zuari River. The Centre has 44 guest rooms, 3 seminar halls, a restaurant, and several lawns of different sizes.

The ICG is now consolidating plans to realize a vision of itself as a trailblazing institution. Within the next decade, it will have positioned itself as a major centre of excellence in Goa and India. It will be a catalyst in defining a new agenda of ideas to build a better Asia. It will be a major centre for dialogue among local, national, regional and international groups. It will establish flagship projects, initiate research and human resource development programmes, and encourage initiatives in promoting the welfare of the people of Goa, India and the neighborhoods.

As big nations like China, India and Indonesia continue their march towards greater progress; the ICG will be a transmitter of ideas and activities that can contribute to building a resurgent Goa, a progressive India, a better Asia, and a safer world. As part of its new mission, the ICG will promote the “GOA DIALOGUES,” an initiative to encourage interaction and mutual appreciation among civilizations and thereby strengthen peace, stability and sustainable development.

ABOUT GOA

Goa is India's smallest state in terms of area and the fourth smallest in terms of population. Goa which is located on the west coast of India in the region known as the Konkan, is bounded by the state of Maharashtra to the north, and by Karnataka to the east and south, while the Arabian Sea forms Goa's western coast.

Situated on the confluence of seven rivers (the principal ones being Mandovi and Zuari) Goa has many sobriquets "Queen of the Beaches", "Land of Churches and Temples", "Tourist Paradise" and is also called as "The Pearl of the Orient/East" by the western countries

Panaji (Panjim) is the capital of Goa. Vasco da Gama (Vasco) is the largest city, while the historic city of Margao still exhibits the influence of Portuguese culture in Goa. Portuguese merchants first landed in Goa in the 15th century, and annexed it soon after. The Portuguese colony existed for about 450 years (one of the longest held colonial possessions in the world), until it was taken over by India in 1961. On May 30, 1987 Goa was conferred statehood and became the 25th state of the Indian Republic.

Renowned for having some of the most stunning beaches in India and the world, Goa is visited by hundreds of thousands of international and domestic tourists each year. Goa is also known for its temples and world heritage architecture including the Basilica of Bom Jesus in Old Goa- the most famous church of Goa which contains the mortal remains of St Francis Xavier in a silver casket. It houses extra ordinary murals from the saint's life inside, which makes Goa one of the biggest Christian pilgrimage sites in Asia.

The local language is Konkani, an Indo-Aryan language related to Marathi. It is spoken by 1.5 to 2 million people in Goa and the Konkan coast. Few Goans speak Portuguese now (3 to 5%), although the language lives on in place names and some family names. English is the most widely spoken foreign language.

The Goan culture is a rich blend of eastern and western traditions, influences and art forms. The mixed Portuguese flavor can be sensed in almost every walk of Goa's life, from its architecture and music and dance, its language, fairs and festivals, to most evidently, its cuisine.

Goan cuisine is a blend of different influences the Goans had to endure during the centuries. The staple food in Goa is fish and rice, both among the Hindus and the Catholics. Unlike the Christian food the Hindu Goan food is not strongly influenced by the Portuguese cuisine. Goan food is simple and spicy. The principal Goan dishes are

GOA DIALOGUES

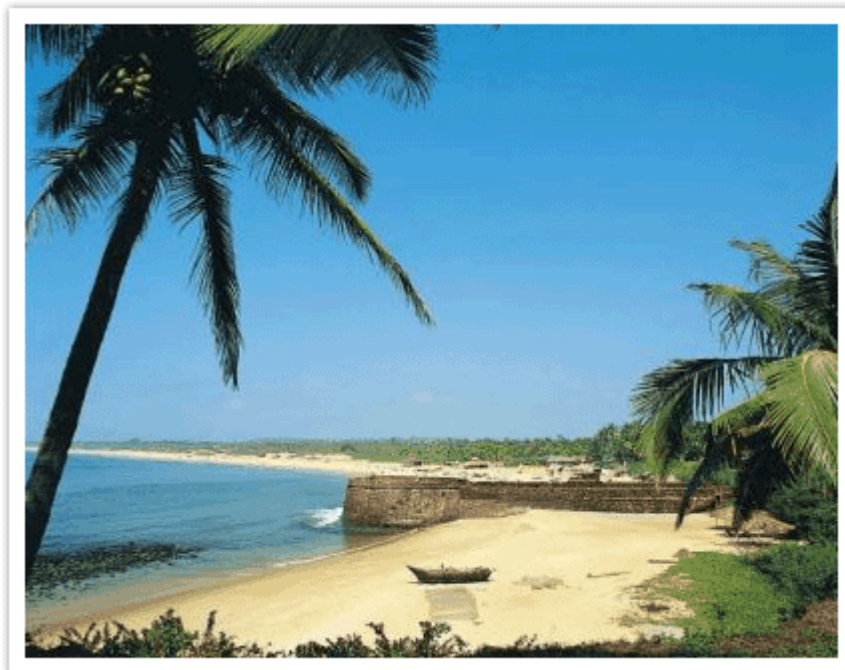
THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE. GOA

fish, prawns, mussels, oysters, crabs, chourisso (pickled pig's liver soaked in vinegar with tamarind) & vindalho (spicy pork). Besides seafood, liquors (beer, wines, gin and feni) of Goa are also world famous.

Goa is also a land of festivals. The Goan calendar is always overwhelmed with fairs and festivals. With a majority of Hindus (60%) followed by the Christians (30%) and other minorities (10%), most of the Hindu and Christian festivals are celebrated in Goa with great religious fervor. The major Hindu festivals are Mahashivratri, Ganesh Chaturthi, Gudi Padwa, Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Rakshabandhan, Ramnavmi and Krishna Janmashtami. Due to the dominance of Maharashtrians; Ganesh Chaturthi and Gudi Padwa are the most important festivals. Some of the Christian festivals that mark the calendar year of Goa are Christmas, Good Friday, Margao Feast, Procession of Saints, Feast of Saint Peter Paul etc.

The Carnival is the most remarkable event in Goa since the 18th century. It is known for its fun, frolic, feasting, dance and music. The word Carnival is derived from the word "Carn" that means flesh and "Leavare" that means to remove. This festival lasts for three days before Ash Wednesday signifying the initiation of Lent - the 40 days fast that precedes the Easter Sunday. The huge parades are organized in the cities accompanied with bands, floats and dances, and balls during evenings.

The Goans or the native residents of Goa are known for their vividness, flexibility, religious tolerance and the cooperative behavior. They are magnanimous and adaptive enough to survive happily.



ABOUT INDIA

The world's largest democracy and second most populous country has emerged as a major power after a period of foreign rule and several decades during which its economy was virtually closed.

A nuclear weapons state, it carried out tests in the 1970s and again in the 1990s in defiance of world opinion. However, India is still tackling huge social, economic and environmental problems.

The vast and diverse Indian sub-continent - from the mountainous Afghan frontier to the jungles of Burma - was under foreign rule from the early 1800s until the demise of the British Raj in 1947.

AT-A-GLANCE

Economy: Fast-growing economy; large, skilled workforce but widespread poverty

Politics: 380m people voted in 2004 election; winning Congress party led by Sonia Gandhi

International: Ongoing dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir region; nuclear weapons state; world's most prolific film industry - Bollywood

But the subsequent partition of the sub-continent sowed the seeds for future conflict. There have been three wars between India and its arch-rival Pakistan since 1947, two of them over the disputed territory of Kashmir.

A peace process, which started in 2004, has stayed on track despite tension over Kashmir and several high-profile bombings, such as the attack on Mumbai's train network in July 2006 which police blamed on Pakistani militants and a banned Indian group.

Communal, caste and regional tensions continue to haunt Indian politics, sometimes threatening its long-standing democratic and secular ethos.

In 1984 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was gunned down by her Sikh bodyguards after ordering troops to flush out Sikh militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

And in 1992, widespread Hindu-Muslim violence erupted after Hindu extremists demolished the Babri mosque at Ayodhya.

Independent India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, dreamed of a socialist society and created a vast public infrastructure, much of which became a burden on the state.

From the late 1980s India began to open up to the outside world, encouraging economic reform and foreign investment. It is now courted by the world's leading economic and political powers, including its one-time foe China.

GOA DIALOGUES

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE, GOA

The country has a burgeoning urban middle class and has made great strides in fields such as information technology. Its large, skilled workforce makes it a popular choice for international companies seeking to outsource work.

Nuclear tests carried out by India in May 1998 and similar tests by Pakistan just weeks later provoked international condemnation and concern over the stability of the region.

The US quickly imposed sanctions on India, but more recently the two countries have improved their ties, and even agreed to share nuclear technology.

India launches its own satellites and plans to send a spacecraft to the moon. It also boasts a massive cinema industry, the products of which are among the most widely-watched films in the world.

But the vast mass of the rural population remains illiterate and impoverished.

Their lives continue to be dominated by the ancient Hindu caste system, which assigns each person a fixed place in the social hierarchy.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Full name: Republic of India

Population: 1.1 billion (UN, 2007)

Capital: New Delhi

Most-populated city: Mumbai (Bombay)

Area: 3.1 million sq km (1.2 million sq miles), excluding Indian-administered Kashmir (100,569 sq km/38,830 sq miles)

Major languages: Hindi, English and at least 16 other official languages

Major religions: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism

Life expectancy: 63 years (men), 66 years (women) (UN)

Monetary unit: 1 Indian Rupee = 100 paise

Main exports: Agricultural products, textile goods, gems and jewellery, software services and technology, engineering goods, chemicals, leather products

GNI per capita: US \$720 (World Bank, 2006)

Internet domain: .in

International dialing code: +91



(SOURCE: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/country_profiles/1154019.stm)

PROGRAMME:

The programme may begin at the destination of arrival in India (i.e. Delhi/Mumbai or any other city). After arriving in India, a guided tour to select places in and around that city including stay of 2-3 nights can also be arranged at an additional cost.

Similarly, excursions to other states of India, especially the neighboring states of Karnataka or Maharashtra can also be arranged if requested in advance. Such an excursion can also be undertaken as a break during the Programme in Goa.

It will be interesting to travel by train to such a destination. It is also suggested to undertake at least one way journey by train from or to the city of arrival/ departure at the international airport.

TENTATIVE THEMES

The classes will be held at the International Centre Goa and will be conducted by expert resource persons, academicians, or practitioners. Classes may be arranged on the following subjects as per the request.

1. Orientation in English
2. Historical India – Political, social, economic with special reference to Goa
3. Contemporary India – Political, social, economic with special reference to Goa
4. Indian Politics – Democracy, participatory governance, foreign policy, Media
5. Indian Economy – Innovation & Technology, Globalisation, IT and other sectors such as service, manufacturing and primary sectors
6. Indian Planning – Development, Infrastructure, Environment
7. Ayurveda: Ancient Art of Healing (including sessions on Yoga postures on all)

YOGA SESSIONS

In Goa, each day will begin with the Yoga sessions. Some free time for students to visit the city or undertake a short tour on their own will also be scheduled in the programme. There is also an arrangement with a close by resort to utilize the swimming pool for those who wish to do so.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST IN GOA

Following are some of the interesting places which are more than being tourist attractions, where the group can be taken:

Visit to Museum – Houses of Goa and visit to Nisha's Play School (school specially designed for children)

Profile: Goa has a strange but novel history and that is. It is part of the first sustained encounter between the East and the West. Though Goa has a long and rich history from times immemorial and much before the arrival of the Portuguese, this

GOA DIALOGUES

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE, GOA

encounter produced a culture and architecture which is unique. This museum showcases the houses which were the prime expression of the Goan identity.



The Museum is built as a traffic island in Torda, Salvador-do-Mundo Bardez Goa. Strangely enough it is in the shape of a triangle and resembles a ship. Viewed from the outside it is a mystery, but as you begin your visit, it slowly unfolds its charms.

<http://www.archgoa.org/>

Guided tour to Cathedral, Basilica of Bom Jesus and Archaeological Museum at Old Goa

Profile: The basilica holds the mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier. The church is located in Old Goa, which was the capital of Goa in the early days of Portuguese rule, about 10 km from the city of Panaji.

Se Cathedral is also situated in Old Goa. The interior of the church is magnificent and has a vaulted ceiling, which overwhelms the visitor by its sheer grandeur, with its exquisite masterpiece of art and architecture. The Cathedral has one lateral tower having five bells, the biggest in and one of the best in the world.

Archaeological Museum display portraits and sculptures from the prehistoric to the late mediaeval period. Apart from these relics, the museum houses a plethora of artifacts belonging to the Portuguese period in Goa



Temples of Goa



Like India, Goans are predominantly Hindus. Temples in Goa are an important part of its socio-cultural life. However centuries under the Portuguese rule played a major role in the destruction and displacement of many temples especially in the areas of the Old Conquests in the early years. One therefore finds the majority of Hindu Temples relocated in Ponda Taluka today. The

oldest temple in Goa is said to be the rock cut caves at Aravalem known as "Pandava Caves" dedicated to Lord Shiva and dating back to the 1st century AD.

Kala Academy Goa

Profile: The Kala Academy Goa stands out as a premier cultural institution in the country considering its ever growing commitments to preservation, propagation, documentation and enrichment of cultural, literary, musical (both folk and classical) and dramatic traditions in the state. Kala Academy Goa has played a pioneering role

in resurrection of the dying folk art, folk dance, drama and musical forms in the state. Besides it is perhaps the only Kala Academy in the country, which fosters the Western Classical Music through an independent faculty. Besides, it nurtures the Konkani theatrical performance called Tiatr, which initially imbibed inspiration from Italian Opera. Kala Academy has separate faculties for Indian Classical Music and Classical dances like Kathak and Bharatnatyam in addition to the School of Drama, which caters to training in stagecraft and production of plays.

www.kalaacademy.org



Sahakari Spice Farm



Profile: Sahakari Spice Farm is situated amidst lush green surroundings at Curti. The taluka of Ponda in which it is located, is extremely popular amongst tourists for its rich cultural heritage and magnificently designed places of worship. This Spice farm adds to the variety of tourist destinations that Ponda has to boast of.

This programme also offers a opportunity to meet local people and visit some of the interesting places in Goa. The excursions can be expanded to include visits to places in the neighboring states of Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Anjuna Flea Market

Profile: Located in the heart of the 'backpackers' scene, the Anjuna flea market is the place to be on Wednesday's in Goa. A beach town situated off the North of Goa, Anjuna became the hide-out for Western 'hippies' arriving in the 60's. Finding their wallets empty but wanting to stay longer, these early travelers auctioned off their belongings from guitars to jewelry and jeans to their compatriots. Thus began the infamous 'flea' market at Anjuna.

Located on the sandy stretch overlooking the waves of the Arabian sea, what started as an open-air hippie exchange has become one of the most popular attractions for backpackers and tourists alike. Though a relatively new phenomena unlike the antiquity of the Mapusa market, the Flea market has a unique style and rhythm all its own.



ESTIMATED BUDGET:

Following budget is based on local costs for a group of 10 students for 10 days.

Particulars		Amount in INR
Accommodation*:	INR 1100 X 10 days X 10 persons	110,000
Meals**:	INR 500 X 10 days X 10 persons	50,000
Hall to hold Sessions***:	INR 2520 X 8 days	20,160
Transport****:	INR 2500 X 10 persons	25,000
Faculty:	INR 1500 X 8 days	12,000
Miscellaneous:		10,000
Total in INR		227,160
Per person in INR		22716
Total in USD (1 USD = 49 INR) *****		4635
Per person in USD (1 USD = 49 INR)		463.5

NOTE:

* Accommodation at the International Centre Goa for per person on double occupancy basis inclusive of breakfast. Accommodation cost may also depend on the season of year. (Single Occupancy will be charged @ Rs.1700/- (approx.) per person per day inclusive of breakfast)

** Meals will include buffet lunch and dinner at International Centre or that arranged by International Centre at any other venue.

*** Sessions will be held in an AC hall with LCD projector.

**** Transport will be arranged for airport pick and drop, local sight-seeing to beaches, temples, churches, spice farms and other sites of historical and architectural.

***** USD rate is subject to change