

BEYOND THE BORDERS



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EDITORIAL NOTE

FROM EDITOR'S DESK

We have successfully moved in to our second year of publication of the newsletter. The department is abuzz with the entry of a new batch of students who have brought renewed energy to the teachers and the department itself.



The senior students used their summer vacation time to experience the real world through their internships and have shared their experiences here. The new students could not wait to write for the newsletter. The students and the faculty have been busy over the last few months with the regular curricular and co-curricular activities that introduce the new students to the ever changing world events and discussions through orientation and in – house lectures and other activities. The South China Sea dispute being one such discussion. The article on ‘2016 and the liberal world order/2016 and the liberal blues’ points to the threats posed to liberal world order due to the turn of events in 2016. The interaction with Royal College of Defense Studies and article on Indian Railways in a globalized world both bring out the game of international politics where balancing act becomes the most important element of the game.

PROMOTING CREATIVITY IN CLASSROOM

VENUGOPAL B. MENON

Creativity is marked by the ability or power to create to bring into existence, to invest with a new form, to produce through imaginary skill to make or bring into existence something new. In other words, creativity develops the capacity to imagine the world differently. Creativity in classroom can be promoted by transforming the classroom teaching into a dialogue. The essence of creativity lies in its freshness, its freedom, its newness. Creativity is often unexpected and exciting. It involves seeing things in new ways and breaking rules. It has the power of unfolding an old form into a new fresh one. Creativity is not a skill. It is not a sort of muscle exercise of the brain or a technology of the mind. Creativity makes use of knowledge and skill. It is the essence of life, of evolution, of consciousness of nature and matter. A good teacher can promote creativity in the classroom by encouraging communication between student and the teacher. All other methods of creativity become meaningless



without dialogue because dialogue is an existential necessity and itself is an art of creation. Dialogue is the basis of action and reaction and cannot serve as an instrument for the domination of teacher over students. The art of creation and recreation is not possible without an infusion of love. Love is the foundation of dialogue and is an act of courage, not of fear. Love is an act of commitment to others hence generates acts of freedom by abolishing the situation of oppression. The dialogue cannot exist without humility to enable it to address to the common task of learning and acting that would break the barrier between the teacher and the taught. It will open us to others and enable others to open to us in the process of removing ignorance. Removal of ignorance will enable students in classroom to question and challenge conventions and assumptions giving freedom to imagine a world differently. A totally different atmosphere of free ambience would help teachers

to make inventive connections and associate things that are not usually related. Creativity develops when communication is based on intense faith in humankind that is it has power to make and remake to create and recreate faith in their vocation to be more fully human. Basing itself on love, humility and faith dialogue in classroom becomes a horizontal relationship of which mutual trust is the logical consequence. In other words, it encourages partnerships- a key component in developing creativity. It is the absence of such a horizontal relationship in our classrooms which has made our classes very boring and stale making our entire education mnemonics oriented.

Classrooms will become centre of creative and constructive knowledge only when our students are encouraged to reflect critically on ideas actions and outcomes. This is possible only when the course material is transformed as the basis of dialogue. It is this dialogue that establishes a

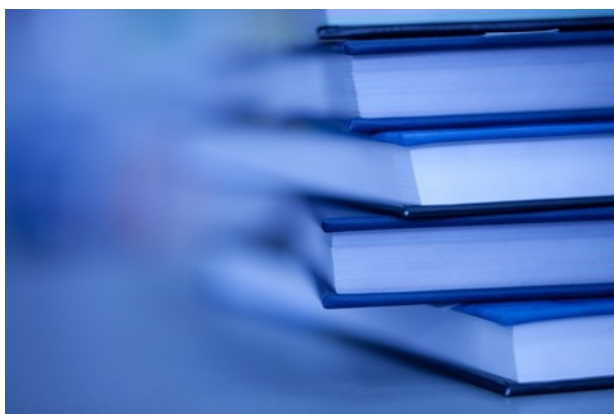
channel for communication without which there can be no true education. It is the effective communication between the student and the teacher that can resolve the contradiction between student and the teacher. A

classroom without a dialogue will focus only on content with the teacher answering his or her questions and imposing the limited knowledge on the students in the name of education. In other words, it is this method of monologue which has reduced the present education into a programme that is by the teacher, for the teacher and of the teacher. Creativity in the classroom develops when students are encouraged to be inquisitive which is possible only in a classroom free of oppression and creates an atmosphere of love, humility, faith, humanism and liberal thinking. In such an atmosphere the teacher will be able to build objectives into the planning of lessons, encourage students to build on their interests & experiences inside and outside the classroom. Teacher should never lose sight of knowledge and skill try to innovate maximum within the existing schemes by capturing pupil's interest and fire their imagination with stimulating starting points such as sight, sound, smell etc. The teachers should identify problems

around, to observe, to analyze, to make hypothesis, to experiment, infer, to generation and to apply the acquired knowledge and skills where required. In an atmosphere free from oppression will enthuse students into complete involvement in the subject and will bring out their ideas, providing them with an intellectual ambience that is free to do experiments, observe, think, discuss, infer and express. In other words, it will remove inhibitions. In small classes techniques should be used to stimulate their brains by asking them to grow plants under different conditions of light, measure soil depths of seed sowing. The students should be provided an open ended experiments to work upon a problem of their choice in their own way. Every teacher should adopt problem solving projects rather than making replicas of solved issues. Such a method will give students the freedom to develop, design and express their ideas through creative investigatory projects and models. The nature of home work should also be changed, instead of giving lesson based home assignments, children should be given assignments based on observations like studying various constellations. In the light of above observations classrooms will become open, flexible, free making learning by doing investigations and inquiry based practical work and creativity will flourish in the classrooms.

INTERNSHIP REPORT

SHAGUN SIROHI
3 MAIS



The United Service Institution of India in New Delhi was the organization where I did my internship this summer. The duration of the internship was from 18th April-20th May 2016. I chose this institution because the institution's main objective is research studies. My internship aim was

to gain first hand research experience to pursue my academic objectives.

Internship Programme in USI included many lectures and interactions which were delivered by the experts from USI on various themes for example Internal Security and Counter Terrorism, India's Foreign Policy India's Defense Policy, India-Pakistan Relations, India's relations with Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar, India-China relations, Resource Security (energy, food and water), India's Maritime Security, Cyber Security, and on India's Nuclear Policy. Also lectures were delivered on Research Methodology Concepts, Research Methodology Synopsis and Research Paper Framework and Blog Writing. Field Trips to National Archives and National Museum were also organized by USI.

There are three centers that have been set up under the aegis of the Institution. One for Strategic Studies and Simulation on issues of national and international security, a second for Armed Forces Historical Research, and a third for United Nations Peacekeeping. I worked under the centre for strategic studies and simulation as a student intern and produced a standard research paper on the chosen topic "Assessment of SAARC- Roadmap for reforms".

Objective of the Research paper are as following: 1. To study the role and structure of SAARC as a regional forum in South Asia.

2. To study the initiatives taken up by SAARC for social-economic cooperation within South Asian states. 3. To critically analyze the success and failures of SAARC. 4. To analyze the future prospects of SAARC. 5. To evaluate India's role in SAARC and to recommend policy options and way ahead for India in SAARC in recent scenario. 6. To examine the

way forward and reforms in SAARC.

Finding from the study, As SAARC was established with a point of view that one day it will serve the South Asia, just like European Union has served Europe. But, SAARC has not become an instrument of transformation of

South Asia as good economics was taken over by bad politics. Keeping in mind SAARC's

disappointments, questions are often raised that what will be the roadmap of reforms or recommendations for SAARC. Many consider SAARC as an irrelevant organization in South Asia; however, SAARC can be as good and relevant as its members make it. Therefore, the prospects of SAARC revolves around the few factors- All SAARC countries must be able to

resolve their bilateral disputes, India being a larger nation must provide more concessions to smaller countries in South Asia and also the structure of SAARC requires democratization and more engagements to have a better prospect.

SAARC can be stabilized with the policy initiatives taken up by South Asian leaders with mutual trust and commitment. Following are some of the initiatives that can be taken up in order to strengthen SAARC:

India should play her role not as a big brother but as an equal partner for the stability and cooperation in South Asia. Most of the disputes in South Asia are Indo-centric so to get the confidence of its smaller neighbors India should maintain a low profile,

Secondly, due to India-Pakistan dispute all suggestions put forward by India is opposed by Pakistan thus India should strategically open up with other neighboring countries for the SAARC benefit as the South Asian organization does not appreciate discussion of bilateral disputes that hinders functioning of SAARC,

Thirdly, monitoring of policy changes and establishment of South Asian identity is needed which will be beneficial for all member states,

Fourthly, cooperation should be done at smaller sub-regional level which will help in developing sub-regional growth condition,

Fifthly, SAARC should focus more towards interacting among the citizens and should work towards its primary objective of people's welfare and be people oriented organization,

Sixthly, great exchange of culture and media should be given the priority in SAARC,

Seventhly, SAARC should work more towards establishment of free trade areas by removing all trade tariff and non-tariffs barriers,

Eighthly, SAARC meetings and summit should be held at regular intervals and should be made compulsory for the member states to attend

Lastly, SAARC should learn from its success and failures and work as a positive feedback mechanism.

SAARC has a long road ahead; the obvious problems that SAARC faces need to be addressed but at the same time its achievements should be celebrated. SAARC member states needs to build up a roadmap, increase its speed and work towards the development of the regime to build a successful common future of SAARC.

The experience of writing a research paper during a month internship in USI gave an idea as of what orientation and hard work is required to produce a good quality research paper. The experience at

the Institution has significantly helped in developing academic objectives and interest. Also the lectures and discussion that was conducted during the time of Internship helped me in understanding how to go about the research which is now helping in dissertation at masters' level. Also it gave a fair idea about how Think Tanks work and also gave a focus point to a post graduate student.

2016 AND THE LIBERAL WORLD ORDER

SOUNDARYA.J
I MAIS

There are times in history when many years' elapse without any significant event. There are also times in history when too many important events happen together that it is impossible to keep track of all of them. To say it in Lenin's words, "There are decades when nothing happens and there are weeks when decades happen." 2016 is one such year in global politics. It might not be having "the historic moment" like 1989 or 2001 that shook the international system completely but it certainly seems to have many interesting moments that are sure to shape the course of international relations for years to come.

Take for instance the events of the past few months. Britain voted to exit the European Union. Donald Trump who was not even considered a serious contender has now become the Republican Party nominee in the US Presidential election. The world's newest

democratic state South Sudan is back to its square one. A failed army coup in Turkey has provided its democratically elected President Erdogan an opportunity to purge his opponents and push his autocratic rule with more vigour. China has openly rejected the international tribunal ruling on the South China Sea favouring Phillipines. Berlin, Nice, Baghdad, Dhaka, Istanbul, Brussels, Paris - the list of cities attacked by IS keeps growing every week in spite of the terror group losing considerable ground in Iraq and Syria.

Add to these the recent trends in world scenario – Refugee crisis and economic stagnation has sent Europe almost to its breaking point. Citizens across the globe are electing politicians who are either extreme right or extreme left and who openly disdain tolerance and democracy that is central to the liberal society - Trump in America, Marie- Le

competing global order to replace it. How will it happen? That ways and means are left to the statesmen to decide and move forward.

INTERNSHIP REPORT

RIYA BAWA
3 MAIS

During the summer break I had the opportunity to be an intern at the Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, New Delhi. It is one of the premier think tanks and is declared as an institution of national importance. It plays an instrumental role at foreign policy decision making and my objective was to gain experience from this internship and perusing my academic objective further.

By an Act of Parliament in 2001, the Indian Council of World Affairs has been declared an institution of national importance. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio President of ICWA. The objective of the institution is to promote India's relations with other countries through study, research, discussions, lectures, exchange of ideas and information with other organizations within and outside India engaged in similar activities.

The duration of the internship was from 25th April-25th May 2016. The course of the internship included being a part of the institution and actively engaging in its working. The work profile designated was that of a Student Intern. The main objective of the work profile was to read as much about the topic of the research paper and engage in discussions with the research fellows and the director for research at the council and produce a standard research paper on the allocated topic. The topic for the Research paper was Indo- Nepal Kosi Agreement. The methodology utilized for completion of the work objective that of producing a research paper, was oriented towards qualitative analyses and descriptive methods.

The Indo-Nepal Kosi agreement was signed in 1954 and then revised again in 1966. Although the agreement has been signed by both countries, it still remains an issue of contention, especially when one talks about the execution of the Sapta-Kosi Multipurpose project on Kosi. The sources of discontent emerging from the agreement require attention in order to ease the relationship between India and Nepal for better management of water resources.

After the conclusion of the agreement in 1954, there was severe criticism in Nepal that it did not benefit Nepal in any manner. The agreement became an issue of domestic dissatisfaction due to the various articles under the agreement which gave complete control of project areas to India.



The amendment of 1966 was aimed at resolving the issues arising out of the Agreement and more clearly specified the roles and duties of both the governments. The political underpinning of the bilateral relations between the two countries has had an impact on the water negotiations. The agreement has run into rough weather due to the lack of effective implementation. The investigation of both the proposals (Sapta-Kosi High Dam and The Sun Kosi Storage-cum-Diversion Scheme) shows a broader approach to better utilization of the water resources, not limiting it to only dams. The Detailed Project Report taken up by both the governments is however not well received by the local populations. The growing dissatisfaction on ground regarding the project and the Agreement in Nepal is fermented by a range of local actors including Maoist groups, environmentalists and various committees. The dissatisfaction is also against the Nepalese government for not being inclusive of the interests of the people.

The vast potential of irrigation and hydro-electricity that the river contains can be highly beneficial for India as well as Nepal. What has made the agreement a cause of dissatisfaction can be attributed to a number of factors ranging from the discontent of the Government of Nepal to the perspectives of both the countries and extends from the dissatisfaction of local people in the project area to lack of proper implementation of the institutional framework of the existing projects and lack of quick responsiveness on the part of the governments. The agreement did not take into account the concerns and the perspectives of the

local population which was directly affected by the works under the project.

The institutional framework that is established includes only technical and operational aspects of the project and needs to be broader in scope to include socio-cultural areas as well. This would give a broader perspective about the ground reality and the effect of the works related to the project and the agreement.

The DPR has been constantly delayed due to protests and security concerns of the personnel, what is required is a way to engage the local population in decision making so as to incorporate their opinion for an effective implementation. A redressal mechanism needs to be initiated in order to do so.

Disasters such as the 2008 Bihar flood and the Nepal earthquake of 2015 have questioned the feasibility of a multipurpose project in an area that is prone to such calamities. There have to be confidence building measures taken up by both the governments and provide information the local populations about the merits and demerits of the project after the completion of the report and also take steps to reduce the suspicion among the local population towards the purpose of the project and the agreement.

The experience of undergoing an internship at the council has significantly aided in developing academic rigour. Being a part of an institution of the stature like the Indian Council of World affairs helped in internalising work ethics like punctuality, adhering to norms of an institution and rigour.

INDIAN RAILWAYS IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

CHITRESH SHRIVASTVA
I MAIS

The railways have been evolving at a much rapid pace compared to the pre – globalization era when the Railways was at one point was engulfed with an operational crisis and was denied a technology



transfer by USA for the production of Diesel locomotive despite being assisted in the setting up of the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi in 1961 in collaboration with the American Locomotive Company. But if we look at the denial by US, this should rather be looked upon as a path opening up for fostering technological ties with other countries. Let us take the very example of the tie up with ALSTOM, a French company which took over the German Company Linke – Hoffmann Busch, therefore renaming to ALSTOM LHB in 1995, the coaches entering into commercial operation with 2003. But ALSTOM alone is not the only player in the field of Rolling Stock, but is joined by Hyundai Rotem, Bombardier which specialize in producing carriage for Metro. Bangalore Metro and Delhi Metro are the examples which have been benefited by these new players. Besides post the closure of ALCO Indian Railways joined hands with companies like General Electric and enhanced the production of Locomotives with better and energy efficient braking system. Faster and High Horsepower Electric Locomotives under technology transfer from Adtranz from Switzerland (earlier called Bombardier). Of recent even the manpower is getting trained by experts from other countries. While the Delhi Metro trained its professionals at Singapore, In the coming years Japan is playing a major role in the development of High Speed Corridors

and training the Train Engineers in the operation of Bullet trains in the near future and also investing 50% of the cost for the development of the corridors and also been a partner in the development of the Delhi Metro

While we have a history of having tensed relations with China and also China's inclination towards our neighbor Pakistan, yet the aggressive neighbor has not completely deprived India of assistance in setting up of Railway University which has been in the pipeline since it was first proposed by Pawan Bansal and has now been carried forward by the

NDA government with the first Railway University to come up in Ahmedabad while Karnataka has offered to offer a course in Railway engineering. What is to see how effective will be the curriculum post inputs

from the dragon and also seek inputs from their own experts. It is the experience and knowledge over the years by the Indian Government and the implementation of passenger and environment friendly initiatives such as the contactless tokens and use of Beta software developed by Germany which has helped in speeding up online bookings. Yet challenges do exist. Some technologies used by the Railways have become obsolete and it is required that India explores opportunities with countries like Japan to develop its Research and Development wing to gain self – sufficiency in technical progress and bring Indian Railways on par with Railway Systems of the developed Nations.

INTERNSHIP REPORT

DEBASHREE NATH
3 MAIS

The Institute of Chinese Studies is a prominent think tank funded by The Ministry of External Affairs and its research interests range from Chinese Society, History, Polity, Economy, Literature, Culture and Foreign Relations. During the summer vacation I spent a one-month term of internship at this esteemed institute. I worked under the supervision of Dr. Tshering Chonzom Bhutia who is an associate fellow at ICS. During the internship, in addition to my research work on post 2005 China- Kazakhstan relations, I also helped in preparing seminar reports and transcripts for senior researchers.

Organisation Profile

Institute of Chinese Studies is one of the oldest research institutions of China and East Asia in India. It has excellent research fellows from different backgrounds dealing with research based on Chinese studies. With support from the Ministry of External Affairs, the ICS aims at developing a strategic vision for India's dealings with China and to help adapt India's priorities quickly to address the research and educational demands arising from China's emergence. The institute aims at promoting research in areas of history, international relations, the economy and polity of China and East Asia. It also aims at training young social scientists and facilitating new research by offering internships and funding projects.

Work Profile

During the one month internship, I gained an insight into work experience, analytical skills, one on one experience with resource person, a deep understanding of foreign policy, professionalism,

discipline and skills required for paper presentations. Moreover, I got an opportunity to interact with Chinese delegates and scholars during the seminars. I was guided by very experienced research scholars and gained a deep understanding of Chinese Foreign Policy too.

I wrote reports on Post 2005 China-Kazakhstan relations in which I listed all the important visits and events post 2005 between the two countries, a report on all the annual conferences of The Chinese Economist Society, A seminar report on "The US-North Korea relations and implications for China" by Prof. Edward J. Baker that I had the opportunity to attend and an article on "Kazakhstan and the 11th G20 Hangzhou Summit: Participation of Nursultan Nazarbayev and its importance for China" and a report on "Ash Carter's Visit to India and Manohar Parikkar's visit to China. Apart from the opportunity to attend high level discussions in the seminars, the reports writing, article writing and seminars helped me understand the work culture of the Organisation. ICS has a library full of books including books by Chinese authors which gave me an in depth knowledge on Chinese foreign policy and Chinese views on different topics. The Wednesday seminars where new topics of discussion were introduced, provided information for my internship research work. My Supervisor, Dr. Tshering Chonzom who is an associate fellow at ICS guided me in improving my writing skills and introduced me to various websites which are of utmost importance for a research in the area of China. The associate director of ICS, Dr. Jabin J. Jacob gave me guidance on the report on China-Kazakhstan relations. He also introduced me to various newspapers of China which I used as my secondary resources for the research work. I gained a lot of knowledge on professionalism along with the importance of being disciplined and punctual. I learned about the various sources of information which will be helpful for my dissertation research and the skills to conduct a seminar and the analytical skills of writing a seminar report. The internship has made me realise the importance of Chinese language and sources in doing a research based on China. I was able to collect a lot of books related to my dissertation topic. The book review helped me in finding the knowledge gap. I was also able to interact with officials from China and Taiwan and understand their perspectives on various important topics which widened my scope of study.

DEPARTMENT REPORT

DELEGATION FROM ROYAL COLLEGE OF DEFENSE STUDIES INTERACT WITH STUDENTS FROM CHRIST UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU

A delegation comprising of 22 members from the Royal College of Defense Studies (RCDS) visited Christ University, Bengaluru on the 10th of June, 2016. They were invited to an interactive session with the students of the International studies and history department. The interactive session commenced with a silent prayer. It was followed by a brief introduction about Christ University, its mission, various activities and campuses by Dr. Vagishwari. Captain Robert Charles Vitali and Group Captain Timothy John O'Brian addressed those gathered on behalf of the RCDS. They spoke about the RCDS and how their trip to Pakistan, Bangladesh and India was a part of their 90th anniversary celebration. Captain Vitali also expressed an interest in knowing from the youth of the world's largest democracy their thoughts on India's place in the world, their hopes and aspirations.

Q & A – INTERACTIVE SESSION

Dr. Madhumati Deshpande moderated the interactive session between the members of RCDS and the students of Christ University. The members of the RCDS asked the students various questions regarding the problems faced by India, where exactly do they see India 10 years from now? The students confidently expressed their thoughts on issues ranging from India's nuclear policy, which country do they think should become India's greatest ally, climate change and even their opinion on the Prime Minister Mr. Modi. The students of Christ University then quizzed the RCDS delegation on their views about the likelihood of the United Kingdom moving out of the European Union, their perception with regard to India before and after their visit and their reasons for choosing to visit Pakistan before India. Members of the delegation answered the questions, providing the students with satisfying answers. It was an enriching session for both the parties.

CONCLUDING SESSION

Dr. Vagishwari brought the interactive session to an end by emphasizing on the need for people to

people interaction among countries to cement good foreign relations. She then gave the vote of thanks. Captain Vitali also thanked the faculty and students of Christ University for hosting them and giving them an opportunity for interaction. They presented the Head of the Department of International Studies and History, Dr. Venugopal Menon with a token of appreciation. The interaction thus ended on a fruitful note



A GREAT START TO THE COURSE

Freshers Quiz- Sukanya, Saagar, Arun

Darpan Quiz- Sukanya, Saagar, Jyotirmai

Conquest Quiz- Sukanya, Saagar, Arun, Soundarya

The Royal College of Defence Studies on their campus tour, visited us to interact with our students. It was a session full of discussions on various topics of global importance and the different perspectives of each person engaging in the talks. The discussions ranged from Environmental protection to predictions of conditions 10 years from the present year. The spirit of the interaction brought a sense of joy to all those who visited us as part of the programme.

Freshers day! It was a day filled with joy, enthusiasm and we got to witness the till-the hidden talents of many of our peers. The formal welcoming given to us by our seniors with #globallyactivated pens, crafted to make us feel like we were now serving a bigger purpose. The program was two hours of pure entertainment. Both the first and the second year students participated by dancing and singing which was indeed a treat. This was also an opportunity for the students from both years to interact with each other.



“Denovo” – Freshers day for the school of law students. They held a talent hunt competition for the students of law. The dance team of MAIS made a ‘guest performance’ at this event. The auditorium was filled with emotions and awe for the power-packed yet graceful performance of our students. The team got a standing ovation by everyone present in the auditorium including the various heads and the faculty which was a proud moment for our department.

EVENTS OF 2015 – 16

JUNE 9 TO 13, 2015

Orientations programme for second batch of students of MAIS

JULY 31, 2015

First issue of the Newsletter ‘Beyond the Borders’, First issue of the newsletter was released on the 31st July 2015. Chief Guest for the occasion was Dr. Rajaram Nagappa, Director, International Strategic & Security Studies Programme, NIAS Bangalore.

AUGUST 7, 2015

Guest Lecture by Prof. R. P Kaushik, former diplomat to Turkmenistan, and Professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Prof. Kaushik addressed the students and the faculty on the South Asia, focusing primarily on India’s relations with its neighbours and its foreign policy towards the same.

AUGUST 20, 2015

Lecture by Professor Stephen Tankel, Assistant Professor at the School of International Service at American University and a non-resident scholar in the South Asia Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He spoke on “A regional Look at Security in South and Central Asia.”

AUGUST 31 AND SEPTEMBER 1, 2015

National Conference on Sub-Regional Cooperation in South Asia: India, Sri Lanka and Maldives. Organized by International Relations and Foreign Policy committee of the School of Law and the department of International Studies and History. The conference focused on Sub-regional cooperation in South Asia. More than 40 scholars including students and faculty from 15 different institutions, along with around 70 participants from our University participated

in the conference. Chief Guests of the opening and Valedictory ceremonies were Mr. Salman Haider, Former Indian Foreign Secretary and Ambassador to China and Ms. Leela Ponnappa, Former Indian Foreign Secretary and Ms. Latha Reddy, former Deputy National Security Advisor. Several eminent panelists like Prof.Suryanarayana, Prof.Mavalankar, Mr. Heblekhar, Commodore Udaya Rao, Dr Probal Ghosh of Observer Research foundation and others headed different sessions to explore emerging discussion of sub-regional cooperation in South Asia.

NOVEMBER 4, 2015

The students and faculty of the department were invited by the U.S. Consulate General Chennai and the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB) in association with the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce to a talk by the U.S. Ambassador to India Mr. Richard R. Verma at the IIMB Auditorium. Ambassador Verma spoke on "Technology, Innovation, and Societal Change"

DECEMBER 14, 2015

Interaction with Dr. Lobsang Sangay, Sikyong, Central Tibetan Administration in the Main Auditorium.

JANUARY 31, 2016

Students and faculty attended the Valedictory of the 57th Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition, India and an interaction with Dr. Shashi Tharoor's. Dr. Tharoor addressed the students of SLCU on the topic "The Law and the Idea of India."

FEBRUARY 6, 2016

Invited lecture series, by Dr. Anshuman Behera, Assistant Professor-National Institute of Advance Studies, Bangalore, on the Topic- "Philosophical Foundation of Conflict and Conflict Resolution"



MARCH 9 AND 10, 2016

Students and faculty attended the Policy Colloquium on "National Security: Threats, Challenges and Strategies". The Chief Guest for the occasion was General Bikram Singh, Former Chief of Army Staff.