

Fall Lecture Series 2012

Renewable Energy Development in India in the Context of Climate Change

**Thursday, September 6
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM**

Welcome Back Gathering & Lecture

M.P. Ram Mohan
Fellow, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi

Renewable Energy Development in India in the Context of Climate Change

India has experienced a high growth trajectory in last few decades due to the initiation of number of economic, institutional and legal reforms. Energy resources – their access and availability remain crucial to sustaining the growth momentum. To achieve this, Government of India is actively pursuing capacity enhancement all the available energy forms – coal, hydro, nuclear and renewable. Currently, coal remains the primary energy resource, and this is likely to remain so for many years. As India develops there are strong voices within the government and outside questioning the current development model and its impact on the environment. In 2008, the Indian government adopted a National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) – outlining existing and future policies and programs addressing climate mitigation and adaptation. NAPCC identifies measures that promote the development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively. The talk discusses India's energy and climate change policy and critically reviews its impact.

Prior to joining TERI, M.P. Ram Mohan was with the National University of Juridical Sciences (NUJS), Kolkata where he taught courses on energy and international environmental law. At NUJS he was coordinating the activities of School of Technology, Law and Development. He started his career as an advocate practicing before the District Court, Trivandrum Kerala. IUCN has recognized him as the India Focal point of IUCN Commission on Environmental Law.

This Lecture is co-sponsored by: The University Lectures Committee, The Wisconsin International Law Society, The Wisconsin International Law Journal, The Global Legal Studies Center, & The South Asia Legal Studies Working Group

FILM SCREENING — Rx for Survival: Disease Warriors

Thursday, September 13
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM

FILM SCREENING — Rx for Survival: Disease Warriors

Moderated by, Lalita du Perron, Ph.D.
Associate Director, Center for South Asia, UW-Madison

Anchored by a compelling six-hour PBS television series that premiered November 1-3, 2005 and a two-hour special presentation on April 12, 2006, Rx for Survival — A Global Health Challenge encompasses a wealth of companion elements from major media and educational partners, including TIME Magazine, NPR, Penguin Press, and Johns Hopkins University. Together these combine to make this project the most comprehensive global health media education project ever mounted. Before there was an understanding of infectious disease, few weapons were available to fight it.

Disease Warriors chronicles the groundbreaking work of early researchers, such as the famed scientist Louis Pasteur, who unmasked germs as the source of illness. Pasteur went on to develop a rabies vaccine—a great scientific triumph. Today, vaccines have made huge strides against epidemics, conquering smallpox and bringing the global eradication of polio within reach. But the world still faces major challenges in getting basic vaccines to those who still need them, and in creating new ones to combat modern nemeses, like AIDS.

A New Look at Textiles and Trade in South Asia during the Protohistoric and Early Historic Periods

Thursday, September 20
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM

J. Mark Kenoyer
Professor, Department of Anthropology, UW-Madison
Director, Center for South Asia

A New Look at Textiles and Trade in South Asia during the Protohistoric and Early Historic Periods

This paper will present a critical overview of trade connections between South Asia and West Asia, between 2600 BC and 300 AD. Special focus will be paid to the production of fine textiles including cotton, wool and silk that may have been produced for use by local elites as well as for external trade. The earliest trade connections between the Indus Valley and West Asia began

with overland and marine trade during the period of the Indus Civilization, circa 2600-1900 BC. The subsequent periods of intensive exchange include the periods of the Mauryan and Kushana Empires, dating between 300 BC to around 300 AD. A special focus will be paid to the production and trade of fibers and textiles during this time period and the evidence for linkages with the Mediterranean and later Roman world.

Dr. Kenoyer has been excavating at Harappa, Pakistan since 1986. His main focus is on the Indus Valley Civilization and he has worked in both Pakistan and India since 1974. He has a special interest in ancient technologies and crafts, socio-economic and political organization as well as religion. His publications include monographs on the Indus civilization as well as numerous articles, a grade school book on ancient South Asia and even a coloring book on the Indus cities for children.

Sustainable Environments: Lessons from Sri Lankan Traditional Architecture

Thursday, September 27
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM

Nisha Fernando
Associate Professor, Division of Interior Architecture, UW– Stevens Point

Sustainable Environments: Lessons from Sri Lankan Traditional Architecture

Currently, ‘Sustainable Eco-Friendly Design’ is a strong buzz phrase in the field of architecture, design, and planning. It is indeed a crucial phrase, especially considering that the building industry in the U.S. is the largest contributor to the CO₂ emissions, surpassing transportation and other manufacturing industries. Stressing the importance of creating responsible and ecologically sensitive building designs, architects and designers tend to concentrate on producing tangible tools such as building materials and energy use. While these tools are no doubt useful, they lead us to see only the trees and not the forest, as sustainable environments are in effect a result of a larger worldview. It is time to reorient the focus on a larger, broader, and deeper holistic approach to sustainable design that embodies a philosophy that guides decisions. This lecture is based on this comprehensive topic. It addresses how a worldview had led to truly sustainable thinking in traditional, pre-colonial Sri Lanka that has resulted in time-tested, ecologically sensitive architecture and planning.

Dr. Nisha A. Fernando is an Associate Professor of Interior Architecture at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. She also served as the Head of the Division of Interior Architecture and Associate Dean 2007-2012. Her research interests include culture and built environments,

sensory aspects of spatial experiences, vernacular environments, and design pedagogy. She has published on several of these subject areas.

Excavations at Shikarpur: A Harappan Site in Gujarat

Thursday, October 4

PLEASE NOTE THIS LECTURE HAS BEEN RESCHEDULED TO...

5206 Social Science Building – 6:30-7:30 PM

Ajithprasad Pottentavida

Professor, Department of Archaeology, Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda

Excavations at Shikarpur: A Harappan Site in Gujarat

This lecture will present the most recent information from ongoing excavations at the Harappan site of Shikarpur in Kachchh district, Gujarat, Western India. Excavations in the last four seasons have brought to light a fortified small settlement that played a major role in the transfer of Harappan technology in economic production into Saurashtra and other parts of Gujarat. The large volume of evidence unearthed in the excavation reveals a threefold developmental sequence of habitation which show different degrees of interaction that existed with other contemporary cultural regions of Gujarat. In addition, the excavation provides some interesting insight into the overall planning of the settlement and diverse features of the Harappan resource management at the site.

Ajithprasad Pottentavida, Ph D, is a professor of archaeology at the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. His primary research interests are issues related to understanding cultural evolution and human adaptation in the Quaternary period. Over the years he has worked in Stone Age prehistory, especially in Gujarat, and was instrumental in discovering several Acheulian and later Palaeolithic sites in their primary context. He is also involved in the investigation of the Harappan/Chalcolithic cultural expansion in North Gujarat and Saurashtra. At present he is co-director of the North Gujarat Archaeological Project (NoGAP) in collaboration with scholars from Spain. The collaborative project is looking at the beginning of agro-pastoral life ways in North Gujarat. He has been a visiting faculty at the Institute of Archaeology, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), New Delhi and also at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto, Japan.

This lecture has been made possible by support from the Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Dikshit Memorial Fund, Department of Anthropology, UW Madison

No Lecture

Thursday, October 11

No Lecture this week due to the [Annual Conference on South Asia](#). Please look at the [events](#) during the conference weekend, many are free and open to the public. We look forward to seeing you there!

The Counterinsurgency Challenge: A Parable of Leadership and Decision-Making in Modern Conflict

Thursday, October 18
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM

Christopher D. Kolenda
Senior Advisor to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

The Counterinsurgency Challenge: A Parable of Leadership and Decision-Making in Modern Conflict

Written by one of the world's premier practitioners, an officer General David H. Petraeus described as a "tactical genius", *The Counterinsurgency Challenge* is a fascinating journey through the mind of a commander in combat.

The Counterinsurgency Challenge offers unique insight into how U.S. military practice has evolved, and continues to evolve, over the course of the war in Afghanistan – and how it is likely to evolve in the future. Using the form of a parable to illustrate the chaotic and dynamic complexity of modern conflict, Kolenda provides a highly practical tool that takes the reader through a learning process toward developing the mental courage and toughness necessary to win in the face of a deadly and resilient enemy.

Kolenda has been a critical reformer in the Afghan Campaign. Commanding a combat battalion in northern Kunar and eastern Nuristan in 2007-2008 – at that time one of the most dangerous places in Afghanistan – Kolenda and his unit defied the conventional wisdom of the day and focused on armed diplomacy, conflict resolution, and both violent and non-violent leverage to break apart the insurgency and turn the population against the insurgency. Over the course of fifteen months, 1-91 CAV (173rd Airborne) and their Afghan partners turned a widespread popular insurrection into a relatively stable, albeit fragile, environment.

Since then, Kolenda has been deeply involved in shaping every major strategic effort in the war in Afghanistan. He has served as a strategist and senior advisor to Generals McChrystal and

Petraeus in Afghanistan and to the most senior officials in the Department of Defense, leading efforts to reform counterinsurgency practices in Afghanistan while developing the critical strategies for success. He retired from the Army in order to stay involved in prosecuting and winning America's longest war.

Christopher D. Kolenda brings all of this knowledge and experience together in this gripping work that is certain to shape how military and civilian practitioners prepare themselves for small wars in difficult places. His well-noted caution, "there are two laws that operate with iron consistency in counterinsurgency: the law of gravity ... and the law of unintended consequences," should serve as a warning to those overly eager to start wars in the future.

Tibetan "Madmen" in the Marketplace

Thursday, October 25
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM

David DiValerio
Assistant Professor, History and Religious Studies, UW–Milwaukee

Tibetan "Madmen" in the Marketplace

This talk explores the phenomenon of "holy madmen" or "mad siddhas" (grub thob smyon pa) in Tibetan Buddhism by focusing on the life and times of one of its foremost exemplars. After giving up his monkhood, Sangyé Gyeltsen (1452-1507) rose to fame by doing shocking things like going about naked and eating human feces in the public spaces of central Tibet, which earned him renown as the Madman of Tsang. This talk explores how Sangyé Gyeltsen's eccentric behavior, which was actually a form of "tantric fundamentalism," positioned him in the competitive religious marketplace of his day, enabling an historically grounded interpretation of his identity as a "madman."

Since finishing his PhD in Religious Studies at the University of Virginia in 2011, David has been an Assistant Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Yes, everyone, there has been progress on women's rights in Afghanistan. But what now?

Thursday, November 1
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM

Esther Hyneman
Board Member, Women for Afghan Women

Yes, everyone, there has been progress on women's rights in Afghanistan. But what now?

Most Americans have a skewed picture of what is happening in Afghanistan and what has happened there during the last 11 years, especially in terms of the overall situation of women and advances in women's rights. Esther Hyneman, who just returned from Afghanistan after a 4-month stay to work on Women for Afghan Women's programs, will discuss what her organization and others have accomplished or failed to accomplish. She will talk in detail about women and girls who have come to WAW for help and describe problems the organization encounters while helping them solve their problems. She will also offer a few predictions on what is in store for Afghanistan after the troops withdraw. What she has to say will likely be an eye-opener to those who are interested in women's rights in the world and/or in the situation of women in that country and/or in U.S. involvement there, but who has depended for information on mainstream media. For more information visit: [Women for Afghan Women](http://WomenforAfghanWomen.org)

This lecture is co-sponsored The Office of the First Year Interest Group (FIG)

Tribals in Uttar Pradesh: Issues of Identity and Political Representation

Thursday, November 8
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM

Anil Verma
Chair, Department of Political Science, Christ church College, Kanpur

Tribals in Uttar Pradesh: Issues of Identity and Political Representation

Tribal society in Uttar Pradesh, as in India, was an autonomous society existing side by side the Hindu society though it borrowed many practices from the latter. After independence in 1947 and the making of a new constitution in 1950, tribals were divided into two categories – the scheduled tribes (STs) and the non-scheduled tribes (NSTs). The Census of India did not recognise NSTs and dumped them into lowest echelons of Hindu social hierarchy. Thus, a very large number of tribals lost their identity and were forcibly made Hindus either as dalits or backwards.

In discussing 'Tribal Identity and Political Representation in Uttar Pradesh', I will be raising fundamental issues about how the Constitution of India denied Uttar Pradesh tribals their

identity, and how that resulted in their non-representation in state legislative assembly and Lok Sabha (LS). The entire issue of non-representation of tribals is based on the erroneous census data that there are not enough Schedule Tribes (STs) in UP. The Constitution of India provides STs reservation in parliament and state assemblies in proportion to their population. But the Constitution does not define who is an ST. In view of that, only a handful of tribal communities were arbitrarily identified as STs whereas most of them were excluded.

Unfortunately, the non-scheduled tribes were not only denied identity but forced placed into lowest echelons of the Hindu social hierarchy. They had to wage a long battle, and after 52 years, only some of them, placed wrongly into scheduled castes (SC) category, were transferred to the ST category in 2002. Even these newly recognised communities were recognised as STs only in 13 districts of eastern UP. In 62/75 districts they were not given ST status. We argue that the process of scheduling tribes was very arbitrary, used faulty parameters, divided the tribal society, resulting in denying them identity and political representations. Since the ST count is done by the Census of India, it counted only the five ST communities- bhotia, buksa, jaunsari, raji and tharu – who were identified as STs in the 1950 Presidential Notification.

The Delimitation Commission, which is responsible for allocating constituencies reserved for STs, obviously goes by the census figures. The net outcome is that not a single seat is reserved for STs in Uttar Pradesh in state assembly and parliament. The point we wish to make is that if this is corrected, and most of the tribes presently excluded from the purview of STs accorded ST status, then the ST population in UP will be close to the ST population at the national level i.e. 8%. That would not only terminate their identity crisis but also provide them their due political representation in parliament and UP assembly. This issue is politically sensitive and may turn out to be a game changer in the politics of Uttar Pradesh in the days to come.

Archaeological finds of al-Mansurah and their Significance in the Context of Islamic History in al-Hind

Thursday, November 15
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM

Ahmad Shahid Rajput

Islamic Art Historian

Chairman, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad

TBC

Professor Rajput currently serves as the Chairman of the Department of History and Pakistan Studies, at the International Islamic University in Islamabad, Pakistan. He received his PhD in History (Islamic Art and Archaeology) from the Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan in 2001.

Political Order and Infrastructural Development in India's Urban Slums

Thursday, November 29
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM

Adam Auerbach
PhD Candidate, Department of Political Science, UW-Madison

Political Order and Infrastructural Development in India's Urban Slums

The level of basic public goods and services—access to drinking water, proper sanitation, electricity, paved roads, public safety, and schools—varies widely across and within slums in India. What causes these developmental disparities? Slums are among the most densely populated and ethnically diverse areas in India. Residents exist at the margins of the state, in an environment defined by informality and illegality. Despite these shared conditions, slums exhibit incredible variation in the extent to which residents organize to mitigate pervasive risks, reduce conflict, and demand development from municipalities. Why do some slums develop institutions that advance the collective interests and security of residents while others fail? Drawing on variation in the extent and quality of community governance across India's slums, Adam's research illuminates the mechanisms that impede or facilitate political organization in contexts of ethnic diversity, illegality, and patronage politics.

Adam Auerbach is a PhD candidate in political science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison specializing in comparative political economy and quantitative methodology, with a regional focus on South Asia and India in particular. Adam also holds an MA in agricultural and applied economics and a doctoral minor in cultural anthropology from the same institution. He has studied, taught, and conducted research in South Korea, Thailand, and India on grants and fellowships from the Freeman-Asia Foundation, FLAS, Fulbright-IIE, the Scott Kloeck-Jenson Foundation, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for South Asia. During the summer of 2009, he contributed to development policy as a graduate intern for the National Institute of Urban Affairs in New Delhi. His dissertation, *Cooperation in Uncertainty: Migration, Ethnicity, and Community Governance in India's Urban Slums*, examines the origins of political order and development in India's urban slum settlements. The study rests on a comparative research design that combines 15 months of ethnographic fieldwork in two north Indian cities with a larger quantitative study of original survey data. Adam's dissertation fieldwork has been supported by the Social Science Research Council, Fulbright-Hays, the National Science Foundation, and grants from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

End-of-the-Semester-Gathering!

**Thursday, December 6
206 Ingraham Hall – 12-1 PM**

Join the CSA Director and Staff for an End-of-the-Semester-Gathering!