



The Jindal School of Liberal Arts and Humanities

Majors Guide

2018-2019

Table of Contents

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Introduction | 2 |
| Economics | 4 |
| Environment and Sustainability | 6 |
| Expressive Arts (Visual Arts)..... | 8 |
| Global Studies | 10 |
| History..... | 12 |
| International Business..... | 14 |
| Literary Studies | 16 |
| Philosophy..... | 18 |
| Political Science..... | 21 |
| Psychology | 24 |
| Self-Designed | 27 |

Introduction

All students in the Jindal School of Liberal Arts and Humanities pursuing the three-year Jindal degree track will graduate with a B.A. in Liberal Arts and Humanities with a specialization in one of eleven areas:

- Economics
- Environment and Sustainability
- Expressive Arts (Visual Arts)
- Global Studies
- History
- International Business
- Literary Studies
- Philosophy
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Self-Designed

Major Structure

All majors consist of eight courses plus two thesis seminars for a total of thirty credits. All our majors have been designed with international standards in mind to provide excellent specialization in the fields. The majors have a mixture of required courses all students in the major must take and courses where students have a choice in which courses to pursue.

Applying for a Major

Students are required to meet certain prerequisites to pursue a major. They are encouraged to explore all options before making their final decision, even if they enter the program with a very specific idea of what they want to study.

In the middle of Semester 3, students will apply for their desired major. Students will submit statement of interest for their major (500-800 words) that must be approved by their mentor and the major coordinator.

Students interested in pursuing the Self-Designed major are encouraged to speak with the major coordinator prior to writing their statement of purpose. Students applying for this option will be required to submit a statement of purpose, a tentative course of study, and the signature of both their mentor and two faculty directors of study. The Statement of Purpose for a Self-Designed major must include an explanation justifying why the student cannot pursue their choice of major in one of the ten established majors.

All applications are reviewed by the major coordinator and the Assistant Dean of Academic Affairs for final approval. For majors whose prerequisite courses are taking place in Semester 3, the instructor for that course will be consulted on the suitability of a student for the course.

Plans of Study

Each semester, major coordinators will advise students on which courses are acceptable for their major from among the 100+ cross-listed courses across the University. Students will submit semester plans of study signed by their mentor and major coordinator / directors of study. Students will have approximately one week from the start of classes to consider their courses and submit their final plans of study.

Potential Changes

Please note that each year, these major plans are re-examined by the faculty and may be altered accordingly. This list of majors is indicative and the availability of all majors is based on student demand.

For more information about this process, please contact the Professor Jayani Bonnerjee, the Assistant Dean of Academic Affairs (jjbonnerjee@jgu.edu.in).

Economics

Major Coordinators

Professor (Dr.) Yugank Goyal (ygoyal@jgu.edu.in) and Professor (Dr.) Arun Kumar Kaushik (akkaushik@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

The course aims to offer preliminary understanding of concepts and applications of economics, both as a medium of theoretical inquiry of the society's sharing of resources, as well as practical determinant of carving out policies. The course will discuss both microeconomics and macroeconomics as distinct yet tied up disciplines of understanding how and why humans make decisions, and to what extent government's policies affect, impact or channel these decisions. The course also builds economics as an instrumental tool to equip students with analytical skills used in conjunction with other social science disciplines. A background in mathematics is required. The course will not engage in detailed models of economics and will discuss general academic and policy-based concepts. The idea is for students to begin appreciating and understanding economics as a discipline that shapes our lives continuously.

Economics, in general, is a very fertile discipline of inquiry to cultivate thoughts in other social science disciplines. In some sense, it is a methodological field of inquiry rather than a subject in itself, drawing and influencing significant part of our understanding of psychology, sociology, law, political science, history, mathematics, and indeed philosophy. The course will cross-navigate across disciplines and help students appreciate issues rather than disciplines. This means that every issue will be covered both qualitatively, which gives a sense of physicality of the inquiry, as well as quantitatively, which helps develop analytical way to understand the scholarly intervention.

Major Prerequisites

To take up Economics, a student must have passed the following JSLH Core Courses – **Quantitative Skills 1** and **Economics**.

Major Structure

All Economics major students are required to take the following courses -

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| Microeconomics |
| Applied Macroeconomics |
| Institutional Economics |
| International Economics |
| Econometrics |

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|---------------------------------------|
| Major Course 1 (History of Economics) |
| Major Course 2 (Political Economy) |
| Major Course 3 (Related to Thesis) |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 |

All Economics students will take the following courses:

Microeconomics: Microeconomics is designed to delve into micro analysis of market systems, their functioning and their failures. Different market systems are analyzed based on their welfare implications. The course covers both the partial economic analysis and the general equilibrium analysis. The course will help us understand why people might work less when they are paid a higher wage. It will also explain why competition is such a favorite term in the public policy debates. Equivalently, why most countries around the world have anti-monopolistic policies? Why unionization might actually give rise to unemployment? Thus, the focus of the course will be on topics such as markets with imperfect competition, factor markets, general equilibrium, market failure, public goods and externalities.

Applied Macroeconomics: Macroeconomics is concerned with the behaviour of the economy as a whole. The primary goal of this course is make students think and understand about key macroeconomic issues in a consistent manner. Students will get a sound understanding to coherently think about issues such as economy's total output of good and services, understanding about booms and recessions, the rate of inflation, interest rates, unemployment and exchange rate. Macroeconomics helps to understand contemporary economic issues better. This being an applied course, we will take up some contemporary important economic topics and get a deeper understanding through the macroeconomic lens.

Institutional Economics: The course aims to introduce students to the fields of institutional economics and comparative political economy. The fundamental role of institutions in development process is analyzed both theoretically as well as with empirical research. Institutions shape the incentives of economic agents which has repercussions for economic outcomes in various contexts. The objective of the course is to give a broad understanding of the methodologies used at the forefront of institutional research. The course is fairly balanced in terms of its coverage of classical and modern understanding of importance of institutions. Students will learn how to read research papers and how to question the quality of a research papers. They also write a research paper as part of their exam.

International Economics: Global economy has transformed rapidly in the last few decades and global economic integration has taken giant strides. Economic growth and crisis has been an important part of this economic narrative in the evolution of the global economy. This course will provide an understanding of the factors behind the growth experienced by countries and why some countries have grown faster than others. Economic and financial crises has also

been a recurrent part of the global economy. This course would provide a sound understanding of the different types of crises and the factors responsible for them. Recently we have entered the phase of de-globalization which will also be covered at the end of this course.

Additionally, students will need to take to a course of their choice related to the following areas: Political Economy and History of Economics.

The final course in a student's plan of study should be an economics course of their choice related to their thesis.

Environment and Sustainability

Major Coordinators

Professor (Dr.) Mimi Roy (mroy@jgu.edu.in) and Professor (Dr). Sriroop Chaudhuri (schaudhuri@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

Ranging from climate change to ecosystem health to population growth and social responsibilities, the world needs people who are knowledgeable of the social, economic, geopolitical, and environmental considerations of these issues, and who can develop sustainable solutions to such problems. An Environment and Sustainability major from a liberal arts background is more advantageous because the interdisciplinary knowledge helps students to understand a problem from multiple perspectives which enables them to bring critical thinking and problem-solving skills to understand a particular situation. The EVS major will help students develop concrete skills and analytical abilities, and gain hands on experience relevant to careers in government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private industry, and academic fields. In the 21st century there is a need to effectively communicate environmental messages and take stewardship of setting up green start-ups, to be advocates of carbon credits, finding sustainable fuel resources, fight climate change, and more importantly work towards ensuring our existence on the planet. An EVS major will prepare you for all of this.

Major Prerequisites

To take up Environment and Sustainability, a student must have passed the following JSLH Core Courses – **Environmental Studies**.

Major Structure

All Environment and Sustainability major students are required to take the following courses -

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| Society, Environment, and Sustainability |
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| Environmental Management and Green Marketing |
| Water and Food Security |
| Natural Resource Management using GIS |
| Major Course 1 (Environmental Law, Philosophy, and Ethics) |
| Major Course 2 (Environmental Economics and Governance) |
| Major Course 3 (Sustainable Development and Climate Change) |
| Major Course 4 (Environment and Humanities) |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 |

All Environment and Sustainability majors will be required to take the following courses:

Society, Environment, and Sustainability: The course will provide a better understanding of how “globalization” is central to the environmental cause and how very significant global processes affect everyone and everything. The question of how to establish a sustainable relationship between humans and the environment in this age of globalization is of prime importance. This course will establish the connections between these two domains and how contemporary globalization manifests itself in various ways to comprise significant environmental opportunities and risk. In this context the course will look at four major areas of concern: land, water, energy, and climate, and evaluate globalization’s actual and potential effects on them.

Environment Management and Green Marketing: This course will combine the study of environmental and sustainability issues with sound business and management practice. This course explores the opportunities and challenges that the 21st century entrepreneurs face as a result of contemporary environmental and corporate social responsibility agendas. Through case studies and innovative ideas for start-ups, this course will cover the principles of green business, critiques of green business, and the role of green business in the global economy.

Water and Food Security: Human interaction with the natural environment is often perceived through our interaction with food and water, these two being the key players of human development in the present times of global environmental crisis. This course will focus on the various situations where environmental, economic, political, and social factors combine to promote or inhibit adequate access to appropriate food and water resources.

Natural Resources Management using GIS: Spatial data analysis using GIS and related technologies are increasingly important for understanding and analysing a wide range of social, biophysical, and economic phenomena. This course encompasses techniques for the analysis, processing, interpretation, and display of spatial data as well as introducing the range of environmental mapping applications including resource mapping, oil and mineral exploration, fire monitoring, climate change, deforestation, agriculture, conservation, food security, and humanitarian applications.

In addition to these four courses, students will take four courses in each of the four areas:

Area 1 - Environmental Law, Philosophy, and Ethics: In this area, students will examine how the environment has been looked through legal, philosophical, and ethical frameworks. Questions

examined in these courses may include the uneven distribution of environmental benefits, the legal frameworks to regulate pollution and the development of natural resources, the ethics of sustainability and economic growth, the way communities interact with their environment, animal rights, et cetera....

Area 2 - Environmental Economics and Governance: This area will explore how concepts of economics and political science can be engaged in issues related to environmental governance. The area will engage students to critically think how tools used in environmental economics can be utilized to foster the relation between economic and political forces in human-environment systems. Students will learn concepts of cost-benefit analysis, demand-supply curve, and interest-based politics can be applied to problems ranging from pollution reduction to international environmental negotiations.

Area 3 - Sustainable Development and Climate Change: Climate change is the most significant challenge to sustainable development and threatens to drag millions of people under its menace. More than the causes of climate change it is now the time to think of how to fight climate change for a sustainable future. This area will deal primarily on the know-how and solutions that could be worked out to avert the crisis and create opportunities for better living.

Area 4 - Environment and the Humanities: This area allows students to engage with questions about environment through literature, history, and visual or cultural studies. These could include, but are not limited to, nature writing, fiction, poetry, photography, film, documentaries, art, architecture. In these courses, we will look at different approaches to the natural and built environment, examining issues of ecological principles, environmental degradation, climate change, and biodiversity loss, human impacts on the environment, and the causes and potential solutions to environmental problems.

Expressive Arts (Visual Arts)

Major Coordinators

Professor Achia Anzi (aanzi@jgu.edu.in) and Professor (Dr.) John Robert Clammer (jrclammer@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

The major in expressive arts is an interdisciplinary program which integrates hands-on training with the study of the theory, history and sociology of the arts. While exposing the students to contemporary art practices, the program will emphasise the social location of artworks and will encourage students to explore their social, cultural and political surrounding. Our aim is to develop the creative skills of our students and to train the next generation of interdisciplinary art practitioners and theoreticians.

Major Prerequisites

To take up Expressive Arts (Visual Arts), a student must have passed the following JSLH Core Courses – **Expressive Arts 1** and **Expressive Arts 2**.

Major Structure

All Expressive Arts (Visual Arts) major students are required to take the following courses -

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| Art History from the Renaissance to the Present |
| Aesthetics and Theory of Art |
| Art and Society |
| Open Studio I |
| Open Studio II |
| Foundation in Art Skills |
| Object, Space, and Meaning: From Sculpture to Installation |
| The Static and the Moving Image: New Art in the Digital Age |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 (Studio Work) |

Art History from the Renaissance to the Present: The course follows the development of western art and explores the various art schools and movements that emerged since the Renaissance. While analysing the aesthetic properties of the artwork, the course will foreground its examination in historical, social and political locations.

Aesthetics and Theory of Art: This course will expose students to ideas and concepts about art making and focus on close reading of texts from Plato and Aristotle to contemporary thinkers. While comparing various art theories, the students will follow their materialization and examine concrete artworks. Special emphasis will be given to text written by artists.

Foundation in Art Skills: This course enables students to explore their ideas and to find ways to connect abstract concepts with images and objects. Students will be encouraged to experiment with various art media and to discover the possibilities of traditional as well as non-traditional materials

Art and Society: The course is designed to provide a systematic introduction to visual cultures, illustrated primarily with reference to the visual arts. The course will examine methodologies of visual culture studies and the sociology of art, and throughout will link visual culture to wider sociological issues including social structures and social stratification, globalization, secularization and technological change.

Open Studio I & Open Studio II: These introductory courses will focus on 2D (drawing) and 3D (clay modelling) studies, while exposing student to various art practices such as print making,

terracotta, papier-mâché, painting, watercolor etc. In addition, the students will learn the basic concepts of composition and design, theory of colour etc. The students will be encouraged to create unique artworks based on their experiences, readings and concepts and thus gradually to develop their own visual language.

Object, Space, and Meaning: From Sculpture to Installation: This course introduces students to the foundations of sculpture and installation. While following the transition from sculpture to installation the course underscores the relation between the object and space. The students will be exposed to traditional and contemporary methods of object making and will explore the relation between object, space and meaning.

Static and Moving Images: New Art for the Digital Age: Experimenting with both photography and video, this course enables students to respond to and reflect on their visual culture. Apart from introducing the aesthetic aspects of image production, this course will encourage students to explore their environment and develop projects which are based on their social milieu.

Global Studies

Major Coordinator

Professor (Dr.) Jayani Bonnerjee (jjbonnerjee@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

The Global Studies Major is an inter-disciplinary one focusing primarily on the social, cultural and spatial aspects of the world we live in. Bringing together Anthropology, Archeology, Cultural Studies, Geography and Sociology, the Global Studies major aims to introduce students to the complex interconnections that have shaped the world both historically and in the contemporary. A Global Studies Major will introduce students not just to processes that create these interconnections but also issues that arise out of it. While the three core courses in the Major will focus on understanding key concepts, the five elective courses will explore each of the themes in empirical details.

Major Prerequisites

To take up Global Studies, a student must have passed the following JSLH Core Courses – **Social Science** and either **Interdisciplinary Seminar 1** or **Interdisciplinary Seminar 3**

Major Structure

All Global Studies major students are required to take the following courses -

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| Global Studies: Themes and Disciplines I |
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| Global Studies: Themes and Disciplines II |
| Area Course 1 (Belonging and Exclusion: Exploring Social Organization) |
| Area Course 2 (Spaces: Personal, Public, Digital, Sacred) |
| Area Course 3 (Livelihoods and Well-Being: Human Needs and Aspirations) |
| Area Course 4 (Perception and Representation: The Way We See the World) |
| Area Course 5 (Movements and Encounters) |
| Global Studies Capstone Seminar |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 |

Global Studies: Themes and Disciplines I and II: The two-part Themes and Disciplines course introduces students to foundational conceptual categories that link the major’s constituent disciplines of anthropology, sociology, geography, and cultural studies. Part II of the course may be conducted in a digital format to accommodate those students who avail the opportunity of studying abroad during their fifth semester.

Global Studies Capstone Seminar: The Global Studies Capstone Seminar, which students in this major take during their final semester, is a student-designed course in which participants present, discuss, and compare understandings of themes they have explored in their area courses.

For the remaining courses, students must choose one course from each of these five areas:

Belonging and Exclusion: Exploring Social Organization: This area explores the ways in which people relate to each other through the formation of communities and social institutions, including religious, political, economic, and familial organizations that, by nature, absorb some and exclude others. What are the ways in which human similarity and difference are created and understood across diverse societies? We examine different historical and contemporary formulations of “us” and “them” and how these have shaped human experience and the social sciences themselves. This area may include courses on social thought, community formation, and more specialized courses on kinship and relatedness, colonialism, racism and xenophobia, and markets and exchange relations.

Spaces: Personal, Public, Social, and Digital: Courses in this area will focus on how we can think of space in global and local terms. The area will help students examine different dimensions of personal, public and digital spaces. While a global world might seem to imply annihilation of spatial boundaries, economic, social and cultural processes are most often closely related to constraints of the local. Courses in this area might focus on the importance and significance of digital space; on ways in which societies and cultures are organized spatially (for example, in cities, rural areas or even at a micro-scale of the neighbourhood and home).

Livelihoods and Well-Being: All human societies engage in activities organized around the fulfillment of basic needs. Diverse hierarchies of needs are established along social, cultural and

economic criteria. Consideration of equality and disparity in legitimizing these needs has been a constant in societies. Globalization and the reality of interdependence among peoples has expanded the view from one of local and regional perception creation of universal standards. Courses will focus on fulfillment and elaboration of basic needs from a material, cultural and ethical perspectives. Local and international norms along with comparative studies will be examined.

Perception and Representation: The Way We See the World: Seeing comes before words. It is seeing which establishes our place in the surrounding world; we explain that world with words, but words can never undo the fact that we are surrounded by it. This area, based on the idea of visual theory, believes that global cultures are informed by our ways of seeing. Sociological concerns, political changes, cinematic overtures and varying fields of creativity and innovation take distinct shapes that rely on the production and dissemination of all kinds of images. The courses in this area will equip students with the analytical methods and tools necessary to take an active and informed role in not only studying but also in shaping contemporary visual culture. By including historical and theoretical study from multidisciplinary contexts to bear upon practices and debates, including the expansion of digital technology into all aspects of our daily lives, this area prepares students to meet the challenges and potentials of contemporary global visual cultures.

Movements and Encounters: People, ideas and ecologies are rarely static. All can be subject to different types and degrees of mobility, and these processes are often considered to be major drivers of change. Through social mobility or a movement through space and time, peoples' experiences expand, and their perceptions and ideas can be altered – including the way that identity itself is conceived and expressed. Movement can be unidirectional, multidirectional, or cyclical. It can encompass a crossing of physical boundaries or be entirely internal. Ideas, technologies, things and ecologies can also move through time and space, be adapted in new environments, alter those same environments, and even be reconceptualised in brand new ways. The reasons and causes of movement can be diverse, and the factors that discourage movement, leading to immobility, can be equally decisive in driving adaptation and change. Similarly, the dynamics of the movement-process can be complex in and of itself. Courses in this area will explore these ideas in archaeological, historical and contemporary iterations through approaches grounded in sociology, cultural anthropology, archaeology, geography and history.

History

Major Coordinators

Professor (Dr.) Sagar Tewari (stewari@jgu.edu.in) and Professor (Dr.) Laurence Gautier (imgautier@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

A major in History from the Jindal School of Liberal Arts and Humanities aims to introduce students to important issues related to the historical method. It aims to train them to think historically, that is to reflect upon continuity and change, but also to explore the possible resonances between present and past societies. In doing so, it will give students precious tools to understand the world in which we live. By providing a broad overview of significant historiographical trends, the courses are designed to acquaint students with important themes and interventions worked upon by professional historians. The emphasis of the teachers will be to develop a spirit of evidence-based analysis and criticism among the students opting for this major. This course is not exclusively focused on one region, nation, or method but is meant to give students a creative, innovative exploration of history.

Major Prerequisites

To take up History, a student must have passed the following JSLH Core Courses – **History**.

Major Structure

All History major students are required to take the following courses -

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| Indian History Survey I (Ancient India to Medieval India) |
| Indian History Survey II (Pre-Modern to Modern India) |
| Global Survey Course 1 |
| Global Survey Course 2 |
| Thematic Course 1 |
| Thematic Course 2 |
| Thematic Course 3 |
| Introduction to the Practice and Methods of History |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 |

Indian History Survey I and II: These courses will be an interconnected study of Indian History from ancient to the present. Part 1 will go from ancient India to the medieval period and Part 2 will examine early modern and modern India. The focus of these courses is on developing an understanding of chronology and change over time. Students will be able to consider historical phenomenon within their specific contexts.

Global Survey Courses: These courses will be focused on comparative histories. Courses will not be restricted to modern nation states but look at broader regions. Courses in this category are by their nature experimental and can explore a range of topics, including the idea of world

history, cross-cultural linkages, colonialism, et cetera.... Some possible courses in this area include “The History and Archaeology of the Ancient World,” “The Indian Ocean,” “Rise of the Modern West,” “Modern Indian and Chinese History,” “Colonialism in East Asia.”

Thematic Courses: These courses will deal with broader themes and problematics in history. Courses could be done in the following categories: Social, Economic, Political, Religion, Cultural, Intellectual, Urban, Environmental. Potential courses include “Minorities in Modern India”, “History of Economic Crises,” “Blood Antiquities and Archeo-Politics.” Students may take any three courses of their choice as long as they fall into three different thematic categories.

Introduction to Historical Methods: This course will introduce students to the practice of doing history through the different methods used by historians (e.g. reading images, material analysis, oral histories, archives). Some possible areas of exploration include historiography, archaeology / material culture, textual sources, archival work, and oral history.

International Business

Major Coordinator

Professor Sunil Sangra (ssangra@jgu.edu.in)

The major in International Business in the Liberal Arts and Humanities School at Jindal Global University is designed to provide students with the knowledge, capabilities and skills to manage a global enterprise in the 21st century. This is a demanding task and requires managers to be able to understand business operations, technology and information systems, the creation of global value, examine business issues and problems through critical thinking, promote and recognize creativity and innovation, and develop and execute effective strategies. A depth and breadth of knowledge, the ability to engage in problem solving, flexibility, agility and adaptability, and developing an appreciation of variety, subtlety, complexity and diversity are the outcomes of a study of international business in a Liberal Arts setting. These are the abilities needed to manage a global enterprise in the 21st century.

Prerequisites: To take up International Business, a student must have passed the following JSLH Core Courses - **Economics**, **Quantitative Skills 1**, and **Quantitative Skills 2**.

Major Structure

All International Business Students are required to take the following courses -

| |
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| Introduction to International Business |
| Accounting |

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|---------------------------------------|
| The Global Economy / Macroeconomics |
| International Marketing |
| Design Thinking |
| Global Business Technologies |
| Global Business Operations |
| Global Business Strategies (Capstone) |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 |

Introduction to International Business - Introduces basic concepts and examines key forces affecting international business. Examines global, political, economic, cultural, legal, demographic, geographic, and historical processes to understand how the world economy functions. Discusses international institutions, country market evaluations, foreign direct investment, the multinational firm and its functions (organizational behavior, finance, marketing, operations), as well as the ethical environment of global business.

Accounting – Introduces the business language of accounting, as this is used for measuring business activity in financial terms. Critical thinking is emphasized to understand the various processes for the analysis of financial information, as related to businesses operating on a global scale.

The Global Economy / Macroeconomics – Examines microeconomics and macroeconomics as needed for managers of a global enterprise. The focus on economic agents considers marginal analysis, scarcity, opportunity costs, the behavior of firms and consumers, production costs, market processes and relations, rationality and behavioral economics. The focus on entire economic systems considers the measurement and analysis of output, income, prices, employment, growth, business cycles, interest rates, and monetary and fiscal policy. International trade, exchange rates, investment and global economic organizations will complete the course.

International Marketing - Examines strategic marketing and market entry decisions in the context of dynamic global, regional, and country market forces. Emphasizes how international marketers standardize and adapt product/service, pricing, channel, and communication strategies to meet target market needs and company objectives. Students in teams will develop an international marketing plan for a specified product or service.

Design Thinking – Introduces the basic parameters of design thinking as an approach to problem solving in business settings. Examines iterative processes of seeing and addressing complexity, appreciating user experiences, achieving effective outcomes, recognizing the interaction effects of various functions related to outcomes, organizing systems integration thinking, achieving and organizing multiple perspectives on the problem and solution, and

applying critical thinking in designing solutions. A variety of case studies and problem-solving exercises are employed.

Global Business Technology - Examines current and leading-edge technologies important to the competitive operations of global businesses. Provides a study of the global computer industry and integrated information systems, venture capital, the Internet of things, digital business, artificial intelligence and robotics, 3D printing, Blockchain, and virtual and augmented reality.

Global Business Operations and Organization – Examines the major business functions of a global organization, including: logistics, supply chain, information systems and management and operations management, sourcing and application of knowledge, distribution, human resource management, and the integration of systems on a global scale.

Global Business Strategy (Capstone) - Examines the process, problems, and consequences of creating, implementing, and evaluating business strategy on a global scale. Considers how the political, economic, social, technological, ecological, and legal environments affect the creation of competitive advantage. Working in teams, students will develop strategic plans, actions plans, and evaluative criteria for actual firms and provide presentations.

Literary Studies

Major Coordinator

Professor (Dr.) Nandini Dhar (ndhar@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

The Literary Studies major at JSLH undertakes the scholarly study of different kinds of literature written in English across the world, over the course of its history. The major aims to impart the important skills of critical reading and thinking, analysis, synthesis and creativity, critique, and reflective writing on, and sometimes of, literature – as form, text, edition and publication, hyper-text or another category. It often explores literature vis-à-vis the other arts, and in conjunction with socio-economic history, political movements, ideologies and other intellectual developments. Additionally, students are also trained to read literary and other cultural texts through the lens of different schools of literary criticism and theory

Major Prerequisites

To take up Literary Studies, a student must have passed the following JSLH Core Courses – **Literature**.

Major Structure

All Literary Studies major students are required to take the following courses -

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| Classical and Biblical Foundations of Literature |
| Literature and Arts of the Renaissance |
| Nineteenth-Century Novel |
| World Literature and Food |
| Indian Literature in English |
| Creative Writing |
| Major Course 1 |
| Major Course 2 |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 |

Classical and Biblical Foundations of Literature: Provides the students a firm grounding in the Greek classics and the Bible to allow them access to the bedrock of references in Western literature. This will lead to a more rewarding, multilayered reading of literature in all other courses to come. Towards this purpose it will also include some Indic classics. The dominant genres in the course will be the epic and drama.

Literature and Arts of the Renaissance: The course examines the Renaissance or the early modern period in Europe and the world, especially in Italy and England, as it affected the thought and arts of the time. Studying philosophical, critical, and literary writings, along with paintings and sculpture from the age, the course seeks help students understand the important historical period as it has come to shape the modern world and its politics. In the process, the course also explores the interstices of the visual and the verbal, and teaches literary and art criticism.

Nineteenth-Century Novel: This course seeks to introduce students to the literary theories and readings of the genre “novels” through close readings of select nineteenth century British and/or American novels. Students will leave the course with an awareness of the key debates surrounding the scholarly studies of the novels, knowledge of some of the seminal texts of the period, and an overall understanding that the genre cannot be studied in separation from such issues as gender, race, class and imperialism. The methodologies of this class, then, can also be applied to other texts of the student’s choosing

World Literature and Food: This class chooses a specific lens through which to embark upon a study of world literature – food. Food has often been trivialized, thought to be too mundane and has often been assumed to be associated with realms that are clearly not the purview of literature or artistic creativity. Contrary to such understandings, in this class, we will play close attention to the fact that food is fundamental to culture, human imagination and creative-aesthetic expression. Through studies of literary texts from nineteenth century to the present, from four continents – the Americas, Europe, Asia and Africa – we will show, how a deliberate

attention to foodways in literary and cultural texts, can open up narratives of artistic and ideological affinity and intimacy amongst texts that emerge from seemingly disparate regional, linguistic and culinary contexts.

Indian Literature in English: Exposes students to the complexities of contemporary literatures in India, concerning local socio-historical events and lived realities. Alerts students to the politics of literature and the concerns of multilingual Indian writers. It explores the debates surrounding the relationship between the regional languages and English, the place of English-language literature in the global public sphere, and colonial and postcolonial literatures.

Creative Writing: This course is about learning to use written language in four distinct creative genres - poetry, fiction, creative non-fiction, and drama. It is a mid-level course in these areas designed to stimulate your interest and prepare you for more advanced coursework in creative writing.

Students will take two additional courses in literature for their major either from JSLH or from another school at JGU. Past courses have included Modern Western Drama I, Creative Non-Fiction, Urdu Literature: Politics and Poetics, Introduction to Literary Criticism and Theory, Mahabharata: Conflict, Identity, Gender, and Storytelling, Law and Literature, World Short Story, African and Diasporic Literatures.

Philosophy

Major Coordinator

Professor (Dr.) R. Krishnawsami (rkrishtnaswamy@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

Given that philosophy stands at the cross-roads of all disciplines, it is important to approach the teaching of philosophy in a way that sensitizes students to philosophy's multi-faceted nature. It is important for students to not only get a disciplinarian background in philosophy but also get a flavor of the philosophical methods that different traditions at different times have espoused. For example, within the practice of philosophy, inquiry as a form of questioning with the intention of attaining truth has been central both within the western (example: the Socratic method) as well as the Indian philosophical traditions (example: the Upanishads). By training students in different intellectual approaches, we hope to give the student critical thinking tools that would help them handle problems better. The task of this major is not only to improve the mental agility of the students but also—by giving them the ideological/philosophical provenance to many of the issues that today's world faces—to help them situate themselves better vis-à-vis the rest of the world.

Major Prerequisites

To take up Philosophy, a student must have passed the following JSLH Core Courses –
Philosophy.

Major Structure

All Philosophy major students are required to take the following courses -

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| History of Indian Philosophy |
| Philosophy of the Modern Self |
| Critical Reasoning |
| How to Live Together: Political Philosophy |
| Cross Disciplinary Philosophy |
| Philosophy of Life and Death |
| Introduction to Ethics |
| Philosophy of Religion |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 |

History of Indian Philosophy: This course will address some central questions of Indian philosophy. This course will start with important themes from the Vedas, Upanishads, the Bhagavad-gita, Manusmriti, and early Buddhism. We will then take up Nagarjuna's philosophy and his theory of knowledge and his approaches to practice. Central questions like the nature of the self, God and its relation to each other along with issues of reasoning, language, consciousness and ethics will be discussed using philosophers from the Mahayana Buddhist, Jain and Vedantist traditions.

Philosophy of the Modern Self: One of the central themes of the modern western world has been the notion of the human self. We will be looking at how it is that the question of the self became an important issue philosophically in modern times. We will also be looking at the epistemological debates that surrounded the attempt to understand what the human self is especially in the 17 and 18th century. Another intellectual event in early modern times in the West was the advancement of science and we will be studying how scientific questions and philosophical questions fed into each other and what were the different intellectual motivations of modern philosophers from the 16th century onwards. This course is designed to give the students an orientation to modern problems of philosophy that includes questions of the nature of the self, space, time and matter among others. The philosophers we will be studying mainly in this course will be Descartes, Leibniz and Kant.

Critical Reasoning: Logic will be approached as a theory of reasoning. Relation between logic and meaning will be touched upon and the basics of propositional logic will be introduced. This is to give the students the skills necessary to analyze argument structure, validity of inference

etc. The use of quantifiers, relations and functions will also be taught. This course will also include modules on critical thinking. That is, the students will be introduced to the technique of logic by way of examples. This is so that they can understand what argument structure and how to build conclusions from premises and argue effectively.

How to be Together: Introduction to Political Philosophy: This course will look at political philosophy from a Western and an Indian perspective -

The Western Way: How humanity should live together? That has been a perennial question throughout history. This course will look to understand the subterranean social, economic, and political influences that shifted human concerns throughout history. We will be looking also at the different problems that society in history posed for philosophers and how they tried to deal with them. Along with this, we will attempt to see if there are certain universal human concerns in their social and political settings. Questions such as the relationship between justice and happiness, how to live in a good society etc. will be discussed in this course. We will look at major political and social thinkers like Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Rawls.

The Indian Way: As much as in the West, the Indian civilization also underwent a series of political, social and economic changes throughout its long history. We will study what the relation was, in Indian ancient and modern history, between the social everyday concern and the different thinkers' ideational responses. We will look at the codified forms of social and political rules that the Indian tradition built its existence upon. This will also include studying Kautilya and Manusmriti and other important texts of the pre-modern era. We also wish to see if there is a continuous trajectory in the Indian social life between modern and pre-modern eras. This means there will be engagement with some modern Indian thinkers like Tagore, Gandhi, Vivekananda and Ambedkar. This course will have a three-way dialogue between India's present social concerns and its diachronic relation with its own past along with a synchronic engagement with the West and their socio-political theories.

Cross-disciplinary Philosophy: The main purpose of this course is to show to students the flexibility of philosophy in engaging with different disciplines. We will be looking at a few established disciplines like anthropology, sociology, art, psychology etc and digging deep into its philosophical roots. For example, when we look at the philosophy of anthropology, we will look at the question of what cultural relativism means and whether there are cultural absolutes. When it comes to the philosophy of art, we can ask questions like what beauty and how different social and political contexts is have influenced a people's symbolic representation of their ideas. What is a symbol and how it is related to language? This is designed so as to keep in mind the different interests that students bring into the classroom and to show that philosophy doesn't have to be a separate discipline necessarily but can help nurture and deepen the students' academic and life interests.

Philosophy of Life and Death: Existentialism: We are "thrown" into this world with questions concerning what life is and whether it has any meaning. Why is there so much sorrow in the

world? Can we ever attain happiness? What is our destiny? Can we ever understand each other completely? These are questions that everyone has and can find no answer to. In this course, we will look at some literature from the Western canon that have tried to answer these questions. This course will look at novels, stories, and some important western thinkers like Heidegger, Sartre, Camus etc and anyone else who can shed light upon these issues.

What is Right and Wrong? Introduction to Ethics: All our actions have consequences. Should we be a consequentialist and act according to the consequences of our actions or should we act irrespective of what the consequences may be. For example, many of us ask ourselves whether lying to other people is a good thing or not. When can we be excused from being honest? Is a life devoted to the service of others a good life? In this course, we will look at the different debates surrounding ethical issues of what is goodness, what is appropriate behavior, what is morality etc.

Philosophy of Religion (Indian and Western): Religious systems have been an ever-present part of human society. Whole societies have attempted to explicitly organize themselves along religious lines. But even in secular countries, the influence of religions on important question is present in the background. What purpose does religion serve? And what questions does it engage with from a philosophical perspective? Possible topics in this course include the idea of God, the nature of evil, the relationship between humanity and the infinite, our relationship with death and a possible afterlife. We will also look at the place of religious questions today and what role religion plays in modern society.

Political Science

Major Coordinator

Professor Sucharita Sen (sucharita@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

The Political Science major will take a comprehensive view of the discipline and build on the starts we have made with the foundation course in political science. We will critically examine, in greater depth, the concepts and theories on the evolution of the State; the development of notions of freedom, justice, sovereignty, individual and human rights, and citizenship; the complex mechanism of government formation and functioning including electoral processes; constitutional imperatives; division of power within branches of governments; the influence of various kinds of interest groups and political movements that underscore limitations of prevailing governments and effect either a contestation of the State or a change in its character. While we maintain a good focus on the independent Indian state as our object of study, many areas and themes will demand a comparative assessment with non-Indian states,

government systems or movements. An attempt will be made to understand contemporary politics in relation to wider and larger cross-currents when it comes to inter-state interactions. There will be an effort to strike a balance between theories of political science and international relations and the realities of the contemporary world. Although the larger focus is on studying the State, there will be many other ideas that emanate from it will also be investigated in both political science and international relations, viz. institutions, feminism, international settlements, diplomacy, governance, globalisation.

Major Prerequisites

To take up Political Science, a student must have passed the following JSLH Core Courses – **Political Science.**

Major Structure

All Political Science major students are required to take the following courses -

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| Theories of Political Science |
| Indian and Western Political Thought |
| International Relations |
| Political Sociology |
| Comparative Politics |
| Globalization, Migration, and Political Economy |
| International Conflict, Order, and Justice |
| Major Course 1 (Related to Thesis) |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 |

Theories of Political Science: This course will introduce the students to understanding what political theory is along with its history and its methods. The students will also look at the different approaches to political theory that have characterized the western tradition – Marxist, liberal, conservative, post-modern, etc. Students will also be encouraged to critically evaluate the normative and constructivist approaches to political science. This course will provide a key foundation for students to understand larger themes that will be explored in other courses. A serious attempt will be made to reinterpret these theories in the light of current experience. Also, through an engagement with theories of democracy, we will help the students understand both praxis and theory in politics.

Western and Indian Political Thought: The main objective of this course is to familiarize students with some important thinkers and their concepts in the Western and Indian tradition. The first section is dedicated to a brief overall understanding of western political thought over the last two centuries. Eminent thinkers will be discussed within certain categories like

liberalism, universal morality, democracy, radical political thought, multi culturalism, post imperialism etc. This section of the course will also look at the rise of the new Right in western politics and anti-liberal movements. This part of the course will address issues of multiculturalism in the modern world, liberal democracy, the value of human rights and its critique through engaging with some of the ideas of the Nouvelle Droite thinkers. Along with the western tradition, some important modern Indian thinkers will also be presented. Ambedkar and equality, Gandhi and the role of religion in society, Jayprakash Narayan and democracy among other key Indian political theories will be studied. The course will track Hindu political thought and Islamic political thought in the 20th and 21st century. Other parallel movements such as the non-Brahmin movement and the evolution of the notion of native socialism such as the Self-Respect movement and the Dravidian movement will also be traced in a nuanced fashion. The course will look at the close association between Indian and western political thought and try to see how themes such as community, religion, nation-state etc. position themselves in the two respective tracks.

International Relations: The objective of this course is to give the students an introduction to international relations and its different political aspects. The course will use this lens to assess key contemporary debates and events and will discuss the history of the evolution of the international state system. By building a comprehensive overview of key events of the twentieth century, we intend the students to equip themselves to analyze modern history through different political perspectives. In this context, we will assess key events like the emergence of state systems, Westphalia treaty and its consequences, revolutions in the western world, modern liberalism etc. to give a thorough overview of 20th century history from an IR perspective.

Political Sociology: By studying this course, the students will learn the theoretical tools to analyse the social and economic problems of the marginalized groups in society. The students will be given a history of the human rights movements and will examine the Human Rights Charter. Within the global framework of human rights, the students will learn to relate India and its immediate surroundings to issues of gender, dalits, adivasis, peasants, women and issues of class differentiation. We will study a) UN Human Rights and Declarations b) Human Rights and the Indian Constitution c) Role of the National Human Rights Commission d) Issues relating to the rights of Adivasis, Women, Dalits etc e) Environment and Sustainable Development

Comparative Politics: This course will examine the ways in which ideas of 'government' have evolved and the manner in which its functioning happens. It will then examine and compare constitutions, institutional functioning of the governments of different nation states in order to gain an understanding of the necessities of government imperatives. It will investigate in detail

the power structures and strategies of development adopted by various governments of nation states.

Globalization, Migration & Political Economy: In this course, the students will learn about the various dimension of globalization in the modern world. We will talk about the different approaches to globalization like the liberal or the radical approach. The students will be made to understand globalization through institutional frameworks like the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organizations etc. How do globalization and democracy face off each other and what is the relation between globalization and civil society? These are some questions that will be discussed.

International Conflict, Order & Justice: This course will look at the creation of the nation-state through violence, power and theories of conflict analysis. It will also use philosophical routes to understand the cause of violence and dissent in human nature. The course is designed to provide students with a historical background to different movements of self-determination with the subsequent creation or failure to create new nations. The course will also allow students to gain a more nuanced insight into the role of the modern nation-state and how it interacts with its citizens. Parallels and differences will be drawn between nation-state models from different parts of the world through historical paradigms to better understand grass-root views on peace and conflict.

Additionally, students will take one course of their choice related to their thesis.

Psychology

Major Coordinator

Professor (Dr.) Mariya Jalinskya-Pandey (mjpandey@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

If you are interested in knowing how people relate one to another and how they learn, remember and see the world. If you are interested in what prompts people to act or choose not to act, how they grow into their identities and how aging happens, what brings them well-being and how one could increase an other's sense of purpose, then Psychology is the discipline you should consider.

Psychology is a scientific discipline that uses rigorous methods to study and analyse those phenomena. Sometimes bringing counter-intuitive evidences on human behaviors and functioning. The major in Psychology in the Liberal Arts and Humanities School at Jindal Global

University is designed to provide you with the skills and values consistent with the science and application of psychology.

Major Prerequisites

To take up Psychology, a student must have achieved above 60% in the JSLH Core course in **Psychology**. They must also pass the JSLH Core Course **Quantitative Skills 2**.

Major Structure

All Psychology major students are required to take the following courses -

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| Methods, Ethics, and Opportunities in Psychology |
| Introduction to Life Span Development |
| Cognitive Psychology |
| Social Psychology |
| Area Course 1 |
| Area Course 2 |
| Area Course 3 |
| Area Course 4 |
| Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Thesis Seminar 2 |

These four courses are required of all students:

Methods, Ethics, and Opportunities in Psychology: How can one answer psychological questions? By the end of the course, the students will develop an understanding of the research methodology used by psychologists as well as the ethical constraints associated with it. The scientific method of psychological hypothesis testing will be emphasized. Different research designs and methods used in the field (such as experiments, quasi-experiments, questionnaire construction, systematic observation, structured and unstructured interviews) will be presented and critically evaluated. The students will also examine key factors for planning and implementing research studies, such as validity, variable operationalization, and common ethical dilemmas faced by psychologists. Students will also discover the fields in which psychology is used and explore professional opportunities for psychology graduates.

Introduction to Life Span Development: The course asks how and why human minds and behaviors develop, examining the theoretical perspectives and empirical evidence on the nature of developmental change. Developmental milestones in early childhood, middle childhood, adolescence and adulthood will be discussed.

Cognitive Psychology: Cognitive psychology is one of the scientific foundations of modern psychology. The course will introduce the experimental study of the human mind. The topics

will include information processing, attention, visual and auditory perception, language, reasoning, memory and problem solving. Demonstrations, empirical studies, discussions and articles will be the base of the exploration of the cognition in the class.

Social Psychology: Human beings are social beings. People around us shape our thoughts, feelings, moods, attitudes, perceptions and behavior. The mere presence of other people can make a difference in the choices we make and the actions we take. This course will introduce you to social psychological theories with a focus on how the self becomes a collective self and how we, therefore, not just ‘function’ as social beings in this world but actively become a part of changing the world by participating in social processes. The topics include the social self, theories of social relations and group processes, leadership, prejudice and conditions of discrimination, helping and pro-social behavior, mental health and well-being.

The remaining four courses are of the student’s choice and fall into one of five areas. The only restriction is that students must take courses in at least three areas.

| Area | Potential Courses |
|---|---|
| Forensic, Criminal, and Judicial Psychology | Criminal Psychology Victimology Juvenile Delinquency Courtroom Psychology |
| Occupational, Organizational, and Industrial Psychology | Measuring Psychological Characteristics Competency Mapping People Management Organization Development and Management of Change |
| Clinical, Counselling, and Change Psychology | Self-Awareness for Inner Joy and Efficiency Building Person-Centered Communication Skills Introduction to Counseling and Coaching |
| Educational and Health Psychology | Introduction to Vocational Guidance and Career Counseling Introduction to the Psychology of Gerontology / Psychology of Aging |
| Group Processes and Social Identity | Political Psychology Group Processes and Dynamics Cultural & Cross-Cultural Psychology Psychology of Gender |

Self-Designed

Major Coordinator

Dean Kathleen Modrowski (kamodrowski@jgu.edu.in)

Major Introduction

The self-designed major has been created to accommodate students who have a strong interest in a concentration that does not exist in the standard curriculum of JSLH. The concentration may be a unique interdisciplinary concentration or a recognized major that crosses several schools. Examples of current and past Self-Designed Majors include: Religious Studies and History, Art History and Literature, International Relations, Sociology and Art, and Environmental Psychology. The breadth of the self-designed major must not compromise the depth and rigor of a given domain. A thorough understanding of the methodology, theoretical basis and application of each discipline must be understood along with the synergies of the integrated fields. While not a wide-spread option in India, self-designed and interdisciplinary majors are increasingly common in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. All major liberal arts colleges in the United States offer this option to their students.

Major Prerequisites

To pursue a self-designed major, a student needs to have a 6.0 GPA and needs to demonstrate strong academic performance in the areas in which they seek to specialize within.

Major Structure

To apply for a self-designed course of study, a student will apply with the following:

- 1) The names and signatures of two faculty directors of study who will oversee their major;
- 2) A major proposal that provides justification for why this course of study cannot be done in one of the ten established majors;
- 3) A list of potential courses inside JSLH or in other schools. In order for a self-designed major to proceed, it needs to have enough upper-level courses and / or faculty expertise on campus, so the student may graduate on time.

Once approved, the student's plan of study is discussed and approved by their directors of study each semester. All self-designed major students are required to take construct a course of study with eight courses. In some circumstances, students may substitute internships, portfolio, or study abroad courses as part of their major.

All self-designed majors will consist of the following courses.

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|----------------|------------------|
| Major Course 1 | Major Course 6 |
| Major Course 2 | Major Course 7 |
| Major Course 3 | Major Course 8 |
| Major Course 4 | Thesis Seminar 1 |
| Major Course 5 | Thesis Seminar 2 |