（For JSPS Fellow）

Form B-5

Date（日付）
　11/12/2015　　　　　（Date/Month/Year：日/月/年）

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-
（サイエンス・ダイアログ事業 実施報告書）

- Fellow's name（講師氏名）:　Jagannath Mallick　　　　　　（ID No. P15010）

- Participating school（学校名）: Fukui Prefeural Fujishima High School

- Date （実施日時）:　19/11/2015　　　　　（Date/Month/Year:日/月/年）

- Lecture title（講演題目）:　(in English) India and Global Econmy

　　　　　　　　　　　　（in Japanese）

- Lecture summary（講演概要）: Please summary your lecture 200-500 words.

India is the second largest developing countries, which ranks 6th in terms of national income in the world economy. As per IMF estimates national income of India is 2.18 Trillion USD[1] for the year 2015. India has scope to lead the global economy in the future due to its youth dominated demographic structure. By 2030 India would be the 3rd largest economy next to China and USA, and 2nd largest by 2050 next to China. India ranks 2nd (1.28 billion) in terms of population, next to China (1.38 billion) and 7th in terms of geographical area. However, India has many challenges including unemployment, poverty, health and literacy rate. India is facing inequalities with respect to income at various level. The income is mainly sourced from the non-agricultural sector. But, labour force is depending on the agriculture sector, which absorbs more proportion of labour force than the non-agricultural sector.

India is also a highly diversified country as regards to culture and religion. There are about 800 different languages and 18 officially recognized languages spoken all over India. Though it is Hindu majority country, it includes people from all religions. India is a melting pot of cultural diversity, which includes many lifestyles from the urban and rural to the tribal. Indian music spans various traditions, from folk songs and music which varies from region to region, tribal

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[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_IMF_ranked_countries_by_past_and_projected_GDP_(nominal)

music, classical and popular music. There are two recognized styles of classical music – the Hindustani (northern India) style and the Carnatic style of South India. Indian dance has an unbroken tradition of over 2000 years, which themes are drawn from legends and classical literature. It can be broadly divided into folk (tribal) dances, which have many regional variations. The other type is classical dances such as Bharata Natyam, Kathak, Odissi, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Mohiniattam and Kathakali, which are based on ancient texts and have strict rules of presentation.

- Language used（使用言語）: <u>English</u>

- Lecture format（講演形式）:
  ◆Lecture time（講演時間）　<u>80　min（分）</u>, Q&A time（質疑応答時間）　<u>15　min（分）</u>
  ◆Lecture style(ex.: used projector, conducted experiments）
  （講演方法（例：プロジェクター使用による講演、実験・実習の有無など））
  <u>Used projector</u>
  ◆Interpretation(ex.: assistance by accompanied person, provided Japanese explanation by yourself）（通訳（例：同行者によるサポート、講師本人による日本語説明））
  <u>Mr. Nakagawa</u>
  ◆Name and title of accompanied person（同行者　職・氏名）
  <u>Mr. Nakagawa</u>
  ◆Other note worthy information（その他特筆すべき事項）:
  The lecture was cordinated by Mr Eishun Sasaki. But due to his own appointments, he was not able to present on the day of my lecture. He arranged <u>Mr. Nakagawa</u>　to accompany me and interpret my lecture. This was a good experience to interact with the school students.

- Impressions and opinions from accompanied person（同行者の方から、本事業に対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。）: