

Call for Papers
National Seminar
On
Indian Strategic Perspectives and Global Order

March 29-30, 2016

By

UGC Special Assistance Programme (SAP)
Department of Politics and International Studies
School of Social Sciences and International Studies
Pondicherry University, Puducherry - 605014

Venue
Convention cum Cultural Complex
Pondicherry University
Puducherry – 605014

SAP Coordinator
Prof. Mohanan B Pillai

Seminar Director
Prof. P. Lazarus Samraj

Seminar Coordinator
Dr. Pramod Kumar

Pondicherry University

The Pondicherry University was established in 1985 by the Government of India through an Act of Parliament. The University is located in the serene surroundings on Coromandel Coast and 12 km north of Puducherry. The campus is spread over 780 acres of land some of which is rolling down to the sea beach. The University is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities and has signed Memorandum of Understanding with several foreign universities / institutes. A recent survey reported by the UGC (University Grants Commission) and the NAAC (National Accreditation and Assessment Council) ranked this university as one of the best in the country.

UGC SAP

UGC SAP has come to the department of Politics and International studies in 2011. Since then One National Seminar and several invited lectures have been already conducted and various research papers have been published. Some of the PhD scholars are also working on the main theme Security and Strategic Studies of SAP in the Department.

Conceptual themes

The Indian political state is just 67 years young although India as a civilizational entity cherishes the memories of many millennia. The young state's, threat perceptions, strategic thinking and policy options are not starting straight from the year of independence in 1947, but influenced and conditioned by the civilizational continuity and memories etched in the collective psyche of Indians.

The partition of the subcontinent and carving out of Muslim majority areas as a separate state by the withdrawing imperial power curtailed its holistic geographic expression-the *Jambudipa*(the Island state) and that has had debilitating impact on the security of the remnant secular and plural state. In other words the very moment of the birth of the new state in 1947, along with her twin sister Pakistan, India's security issues surfaced with a bang. Desire of sizeable sections of the Muslims in the Kashmir Valley to be independent from India, Pakistan's overt and covert support to the separatists in the valley is a major national security issue right from the birth of the Indian political state. Tribal insurgency in the North –East is another security issue that India has been facing ever since the withdrawal of the British. The North-Eastern Tribals think that they are different from the rest of Indians and therefore they are separate Nations qualified enough to be individual Nation States based on the merit of their distinct identities. Maoist extremism, in the tribal pockets, right from the eastern areas of West Bengal down to Warangal district of Telangana and from there to Western Ghats, is a major internal security problem.

We live in a time of monumental changes in international affairs. Our strategic environment is in a constant flux. The era of cold war has come to an end. The Soviet Union has disintegrated and the socialist world stands transformed. A new Russia, along with a series of

new countries, has emerged in the former socialist space. India, China, and several other medium powers are rapidly growing in capabilities and global influence. Globalization is underway in every continent, knitting together industries and economies across nations and creating a radically different order. The rise of religious fundamentalism and terrorism is today one of the gravest security challenges to states, economies, peoples and democratic polities. It has been starkly etched in our memory by the recent Pathankot attack Bombay blasts, the London, Madrid and Bali bombings, and, of course, the traumatic terrorist attack on the United States in 1/11. Cross border terrorism having its roots in Jihadi ideology in its different manifestations is again another major threat to India's national security. Sunni radicalism exported from Saudi Arabia to other countries in West Asia and other parts of the world including Pakistan is emerging as a major security concern for India with its sizeable Muslim minority population. Sunni radicalism in the Islamic crescent from Magreb to Indonesia is creating havoc in Pakistan and India's Kashmir. Pakistani Taliban operating from North Waziristan Mountains has been creating turmoil and dissensions in side Pakistan aiming at taking over of nuclear armed Pakistan. Also Saudi- funded Madrassas within Pakistan are incubators of terrorism which has to be viewed with great concern. The Sunni-Salafi charitable trusts in Saudi Arabia and other gulf emirates are pumping money to different states in India, where there are sizeable Muslim population, particularly to the South Indian States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. This fund flow from the Gulf has already communalized and destabilized South Indian societies known for its communal harmony. Contemporary India is really facing a severe security threat from this "Home Grown Islamic Terrorism." Issues like, poverty,energy security, environmental security, cyber espionage,communal violence,changes in the military technology are other major security concerns for India.

The ever increasing presence of China in Gigit –Baltistan,and in India's neighborhood "adds to our anxiety". China's pro-active presence in the neighboring countries in south Asia, border problems and the presence of Dalai Lama in India intensify India's anxiety with regard to China. Thus it is very clear that the security environment of India is a complex and rough terrain; and a daunting task to our security machinery to deal with. Naturally the question is do we have a well-oiled strategy to manage, if not eliminate, these security issues? If the answer is yes, then comes the second question about the efficiency of the proclaimed and not openly stated strategies. Thirdly, the question is do we have a strategic Doctrine? If the answer is yes then comes the next question about the strategic culture of India up on which the strategic doctrine of India got constructed. Thus in the following seminar the meaning and nature of strategic culture will be discussed followed by brief examination of India's strategic doctrine.

Sub Themes of the seminar

Strategic Culture in India

India's Strategic Doctrine

Asian Security Dilemma.

Indian Ocean region, US rebalancing strategy in Indo – Pacific

West Asian crisis and India
Central Asia and India
Energy Security
Human Security
Environmental Security
Terrorism and Different Dimensions.
India and extended neighborhood
Internal Security
New Silk Road Strategy

Above themes are only illustrative but not exhaustive. Research paper may select any topic related to the main theme.

Paper Submission

Participants willing to present paper are requested to follow the schedule and guidelines given below:

1. Abstract (not exceeding 300 words).
2. Abstract should include the name of the author(s), their affiliation and address (postal and e-mail).
3. One complete paper (soft copy) not exceeding 6000 words should be sent through email on sapseminar2016@gmail.com.
4. Paper must not be previously published or currently under review for publication elsewhere.
5. Papers selected by the Editorial Committee may be published in a book with ISBN No. after completion of the Seminar.

Important Dates

Abstract submission **01 March 2016**
Full Paper Submission **15 March, 2016**
Seminar Dates **29-30 March, 2016**

Registration

Selected participants are required to send filled in registration form along with registration fee, which covers conference kit, lunch, tea and snacks during the Seminar. Cash / Cheque / Demand Draft / in favor of **Seminar Director SAP 2016** Pondicherry University payable at **Pondicherry** should reach the Seminar Director on or before March 15, 2016.

Registration Fee

Faculty: **Rs. 1,000/-**
Research Scholars: **Rs. 500/-**

Accommodation and TA

TA will be paid as per UGC rules. Limited sharing accommodation is available in university guest house, we will be able to provide only on prior request on first cum first serve basis. Those who willing to stay in star hotels can directly reserve their room.

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Registration Form

Details of the Participant

Name.....

Designation.....

Organization.....

Mob Phone.....

Email ID.....

Mailing Address.....

Payment Details:

DD/ Cheque No..... Rs.....

Date and Place

Signature