



Call for Papers

Seminar

on

India-US Cooperation: A Defining Partnership for the 21st Century

UGC Southern Asia Studies Programme (SASP)

School of Social Sciences & International Studies

Pondicherry University, Puducherry, India

November 7-8, 2013

Venue: Convention cum Cultural Centre, Pondicherry University,
Puducherry- 605014
India

Prof. N.K. Jha
Convener
Director

Prof. P. Moorthy
Joint Convener
Head,
Department of Politics &
International Studies



Pondicherry University

Pondicherry, now Puducherry, is a Union Territory with one of the highest levels of quality of life in the country with excellent physical infrastructure and almost a hundred per cent literacy level. The Pondicherry University was established at this beautiful town in 1985 by the Government of India through an Act of Parliament. The University is located in the serene surroundings on Coromandal coast and 10 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.

Southern Asia Studies Programme

The UGC sanctioned this programme to the University during the 10th plan in June 2005. The chief objective of this programme is to promote policy-oriented as well as theoretical research and publication in the field of Southern Asia Studies. The programme is also intended to promote cultural understanding in the region and build up library on the subject. The area of teaching and research of this Center is wider than that of South Asian Studies and UMISARC, as the Southern Asian region covers not only SAARC counties, but also a part of West, East and South-East Asia. To be more precise this region covers the area between the Gulf of Hormuz and the Strait of Malacca.

The Conference Theme

The first decade of the 21st century has witnessed many transformational changes taking place in global politics. Transformation in India-US relations has become a major cornerstone of this change. Today, New Delhi and Washington are not only closely cooperating with each other in a number of areas including economic, security, culture, education, science & technology, counter terrorism, space exploration and others, but both the countries are also trying to deepen their bilateral ties.

One can though trace the origin of India-US cooperation since the Regan era, the transformational development took place during the George W. Bush Administration. While the 9/11 attacks on the US symbols of sovereignty paved the way for beginning of a new chapter in the ties, both President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Manmohan showed a great amount of personal commitment to improve the relations between the two democracies. This and other factors in turn transformed the relationship into a close and cooperative strategic cooperation, finally drawing a curtain over their mutual distrust and suspicion of Cold War years.

The election of the new US President, Barack Obama, of course, raised some doubts about the future of India-US ties. In fact, during initial months of President Obama, his personal conduct and that of his other high-ranking officials gave an indication that India-US ties might get a low priority during the new Administration. Before bilateral ties between the New Delhi and Washington could go into deep slumber, President Obama, however, realised the possible repercussions of ignoring India in such a volatile security environment in the South Asian region and sent his Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton to India. Subsequently, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh was invited as the first state guest to the White House in 2009 and President Obama paid a return visit to India in 2010, showing in every possible term

his Administration's commitment not only to maintaining the ongoing ties, but also deepening them further.

After getting elected for the second term, President Obama once again expressed his desire to develop and strengthen strong bonds between Washington and New Delhi. In fact, importance of India in the Obama Administration can be understood from one of his own statements in which he perceived US' relations with India to be one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century. Undoubtedly, close political engagement has played an important role in deepening the ties between India and the US in a wide range of common interests. Economic collaboration between both the Governments and private sectors is a keystone of this deepening partnership. Business ties have led the way in achieving a nearly fivefold increase in bilateral trade since 2000. Annual two-way trade is approaching \$100 billion, while total two-way foreign direct investment is nearing \$30 billion. These developments are drivers of innovation, economic growth, and job creation for both of the nations.

Another area which can be cited as a symbol of the transformed relations is strategic cooperation between New Delhi and Washington. Beginning with the formation of Next Step in Strategic Partnership, both the countries have successfully established the Strategic Dialogue and so far its four rounds have taken place. In the last meeting held in New Delhi on June 24, 2013, both the countries reviewed their cooperation in several key security-related areas. To ensure peace and stability in Asia and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, New Delhi and Washington, for instance, expressed their continued support for enhancing connectivity, as well as for the continued intensification of India-US engagement through existing regional dialogue mechanisms, including the East Asia Summit process, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum and the ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting Plus. The two sides expressed their commitment to continue to consult closely on issues relating to the region both bilaterally and trilaterally, including in the India-US-Japan format, which has had four successful meetings. This clearly shows that India is being seen as a major player by the US in maintaining a balance of power in Asia, which will in turn deepen cooperation between the two.

Defence and military cooperation has also improved beyond one's imagination. Defence trade has reached nearly \$9 billion, and that U.S. and Indian military forces are continuing their professional exchanges, including through regular military training exercises like the Army series YUDH ABHYAS, which took place in May, and the naval series MALABAR, planned for later this year. The delivery of the first P-8I Poseidon for the Indian Navy in May and the first C-17 Globe Master III for the Indian Air Force in June are another high light of defence cooperation. Both the countries are also strengthening cooperation in the areas of counter terrorism. A new India-US Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Initiative was signed in 2010 to expand collaboration on counter-terrorism, information sharing and capacity building. Functional level cooperation on counter-terrorism is being pursued separately through a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Counter Terrorism that was established in January 2000. The 12th meeting of the JWG was held in New Delhi in March 2011. A new Homeland Security Dialogue was announced during President Obama's visit to India in November 2010 to further deepen operational cooperation, counter-terrorism technology transfers and capacity building. New Delhi and Washington are also deeply engaged in sustaining peace, security and prosperity in war-torn Afghanistan and in many other areas.

These positive developments in the relationship notwithstanding, both the countries continue to face serious structural constraints and other problems. One major hurdle, for instance, is the feeling of mutual distrust for each other. Every time one takes a different stand on any national or international issue such as the Iran issue, the act is seen by the other as a breach of trust. Counter terrorism is another area where both the countries have serious differences. Both New Delhi and Washington have quite opposite stands on the very nature of terrorism. While India sees Pakistan as the breeding ground for terrorism and wants a tough stand from the US against it, the main concern for the US is to deal with the Taliban and Al Qaeda terrorists. This in turn brings us to another problem which may play a decisive role in the future. India believes that peace, security and prosperity in Afghanistan in particular and in South Asia in general can prevail only when terrorist groups like the Taliban and others are rooted out. However, the US perceives it the other way, which has proved to be true in the recent times when Obama Administration invited the Taliban for talks on war in Afghanistan in Quarter in June this year, though pressure from the Hamid Karzai Government obliged the US to postpone the talks. Washington's reluctance to export advanced technology to India has always been a bone of contention between the two. On the other hand, the US has expressed its unhappiness over India's reluctance to reform its economy further. It has showed its deep dissatisfaction with the India's Civil-Nuclear Liability policy.

It is, therefore, a high time to have an in-depth discussion on the above-mentioned issues to critically analyse India-US relations and find out as to how both the countries can not only sustain the transformed ties, but also move beyond. This exercise in turn will help in formulating a suitable policy response by India to maintain its bilateral ties with the US for promoting its national interests as well as cause of peace, cooperation and development in the world in general and Asia in particular.

Accordingly, the Seminar is intended to bring together leading academic experts, policy analysts, diplomats, defence personnel, members of think tanks and media from different parts of India and the US to deliberate upon the above-mentioned and related questions and come out with a valuable policy inputs for the Government of India as well as for the US.

The Seminar will mainly focus on, but not limited to:

1. Changing Nature of India-US Relations: A Theoretical Perspective
2. India-US Cooperation: Origin and Evolution
3. China's Rise: Implications for India and the US
4. Pakistan: A Significant Factor between India-the US.
5. Counter-terrorism Cooperation: Words Need to Match Actions
6. Withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan: Implications for India
7. Managing the Nuclear Tangle
8. Obama Administration's Rebalancing towards Asia: What Role India can Play
9. Economic Collaboration
10. Cooperation in Defence
11. Science- Technology and Health
12. Climate Change
13. Cultural and Educational Exchanges
14. Indian Diaspora in the US: A Bridge between the Two Democracies

Needless to add, the above mentioned topics are only indicative. The paper contributors can chose other topics related to the theme.

Paper Submission

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

- Abstract (not exceeding 250 words) should be submitted on or before **October 20, 2013**.
- Abstract should include the name of the author(s), their affiliation and address (postal and e-mail)
- One complete paper (soft copy) not exceeding 20 pages should be sent through email on ugcsasp.pu@gmail.com, on or before **October 31, 2013**.
- Paper must not be previously published or currently under review for publication elsewhere.
- The following style sheet may kindly be used.

Style Sheet

1. The paper may be composed in MS-Words format, Times New Roman font with heading in Font Size 14 and the remaining text in the font size 12 with 1.5 spacing.
2. Notes should be numbered consecutively, superscripted in the text and attached to the end of the article.
3. Spelling should follow the British pattern: e.g. 'colour', NOT 'color'.
4. Quotations should be placed in double quotation marks. Long quotes of above 4 (four) lines should be indented in single space.
5. Use italics for title of the books, newspaper, journals and magazines in text and end notes.
6. In the text, number below 100 should be mentioned in words (e.g. twenty eight). Use "per cent", but in tables the symbol % should be typed.

Citing References

Book

Leo E. Rose and Richard Sission, *War and Succession: India, Pakistan and Creation of Bangladesh* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1990), pp. 102-5.

Citing an article from an edited book

A. Appadorai, "On Understanding Indian Foreign Policy," in K. P. Misra, ed., *Studies in Indian Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Thompson Press, 1969), pp. 113-17.

Citing an Article from a journal

Nalni Kant Jha, "Implications for India of an Unstable Nepal," *Nepali Journal of Contemporary Studies* (Kathmandu), vol.6, no.1, March, 2006, p.36.

Citing an article from a Newspaper

Shekhar Gupta, "Pakistan's Civilian Deal," *Indian Express* (New Delhi), August 30, 2008.

Registration Form
International Seminar
on

India-US Cooperation: A Defining Partnership for the 21st Century
Southern Asia Studies Programme, School of Social Sciences & International Studies,
Pondicherry University
November 7-8, 2013

Name (in Block Letters) :

Designation :

Institution :

Address for Correspondence :

Phone : Mobile:

Fax :

E-mail :

I will participate
(Please tick appropriately) : () without presenting a paper () and present a paper

Title:

Authors(s):

Accommodation Required : Yes No

Mode of Arrival : By Air By Train
(Specify Train No.
Flight No. etc.)

Arrival : Date: Time:

Departure : Date Time:

Delegate Fee : Rs. (per person)

Bank: DD / Cheque No.: Date: Amount:

Place:

Date:

Signature

Note: Delegates who need accommodation should intimate in advance, the companions of the delegates should also pay the delegate fee. It may not be possible to accommodate who fail to send the fee in advance.

- In case of need, please photocopy this form for multiple applications.

Participation Fee:*

Out Station Participants : Rs. 1000.00*
Research Scholars &
Local Participants : Rs. 600.00
Foreign Delegates : US \$ 250.00*

* The participation fees will cover high tea, lunch and conference materials **only**. For foreign delegates, the fee includes accommodation in moderately priced hotel during **two-day Seminar**.

DD or Cheque should be drawn in favour of Prof. N.K. Jha, Director, Southern Asia Studies, payable at Pondicherry and same should be sent to the Prof. N.K. Jha, Director, Southern Asia Studies, Pondicherry University, Puducherry-605014. Those who send outstation cheque should add Rs. 50/- more towards bank charges.

List of Hotels and Guest Houses

Please find a list of hotels and guest houses. For the convenience of the delegates, we have sorted three categories, luxury, moderate and budget accommodation.

Category A: Luxury	Category B: Moderate	Category C: Budget
1. Hotel Anandha Inn	1. Hotel Surguru	1. Park Guest House
2. Hotel Mass	2. Hotel Jayaram	2. New Guest House
3. Hotel Atithi	3. Hotel Ram International	3. Orissa Guest House
4. Lotus Comfort Hotel	4. St. James Court	4. Tourist Home
5. Hotel Ashoka	5. Soorya International Hotel	5. Garden Guest House

Approximate cost in Indian Rupees: Category A: Rs. 3000 -7000/-; Category B: Rs. 3000/- and below and Category C: Rs. 1000/- and below. Kindly visit <http://www.justdial.com> for details and booking.

Visa to India

Visa to India can be obtained at Indian Embassy / High Commission functioning in the respective country based on our invitation letter with other relevant documents prescribed in the application form. **Invitation letter will be sent on receipt and selection of the abstract.**

Organizing Committee

Patron	Prof. (Mrs.) Chandra Krishnamurthy , Vice Chancellor, Pondicherry University
Vice-Patron	Prof. M. Ramadass , Director - Studies, Educational Innovation, Rural Reconstruction, Pondicherry University
Convenor	Prof. N. K. Jha , Director, Southern Asia Studies Programme, Dean, School of Social Sciences & International Studies, Pondicherry University
Joint Convenor	Prof. P. Moorthy , Professor & Head, Department of Politics & International Studies, Pondicherry University

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