



## CALL FOR PAPER

### *International Seminar*

*on*

## *Internal Changes in South Asia: Challenges and Opportunities*

Organised by

**Centre for International Relations  
School of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Central University of Jharkhand**

Co-sponsored by

**Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi**

*April 20-21, 2017*

**Central University of Jharkhand  
Brambe, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India**

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*Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Biswas, Convener*



## **The Central University of Jharkhand**

The Central University of Jharkhand was established in 2009 by the Government of India through The Central Universities Act 1st of March, 2009. The vision of the University is to create a world class university in every aspect, be it research, teaching, administration or co-curricular activities, to produce world class students ready to excel in every chosen field with honour and uprightness. The objectives and scopes of the University are to: disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in various disciplines, such as Humanities, Social Sciences and Science & Technology; promote innovations in teaching-learning process and inter-disciplinary studies and research; educate and train manpower for the development of the country; establish linkages with industries for the promotion of science and technology and pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people, their intellectual, academic and cultural developments.

The present campus of the University is located at Brambe, a 25 kilometer drive from Ranchi City. It is a beautiful campus of green trees and rolling grounds of around 45 acres. Ranchi is the capital of Indian state Jharkhand located in the southern part of Chota Nagpur plateau. It is called the "City of Waterfalls." Temperature ranges from 20°C - 37°C in the summer and 6°C - 22°C in winter. In Jharkhand, people speak Hindi, English, Nagpuri, Mundari, Oraon and Kurmali etc.

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**For Enquiry:** (+91) 9442172874 / 7079906158

Email: [bibhuti.biswas@uj.ac.in](mailto:bibhuti.biswas@uj.ac.in)

[bibhuti.bhusanb@gmail.com](mailto:bibhuti.bhusanb@gmail.com)

## **Centre for International Relations**

The Centre for International Relations comes under the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. The establishment of the Centre for International Relations provides a new institutional focus at Central University of Jharkhand for teaching and research on politics in all its dimensions; international and comparative, theoretical and empirical, abstract and practical. The Centre offers a Five-year Integrated M.A. course on International Relations which is the first in India of its kind. The Centre also offers Ph.D programme. The subject discusses the long and distinctive tradition in the study of politics and international relations, with particular emphasis on historical, legal, economic, empirical and philosophical approaches to the study of national and international politics.

### **The Seminar Theme**

In last two years Prime Minister Narendra Modi has taken many initiatives in the field of foreign policy. One such initiative is his Government's efforts to improve relations with India's Neighbours. The first sign of the Modi government's this motive appeared at when heads of the Governments of the South Asian countries was invited for the swearing-in ceremony. Further, by making his first foreign visit to Bhutan, he made it clear that relations with neighbours would be a top priority of his government. With regard to Nepal, New Delhi reoriented its foreign policy to boost bilateral ties with Nepal. Relations between New Delhi and Kathmandu during the ten years of the UPA government had reached an all-time low. In July 2014 External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj visited Nepal, setting in the dialogue process between the two countries. Later, Modi became the first Indian Prime Minister in the last 17 years to visit Nepal twice in August and November 2014. His visit

was viewed as historic in elevating India-Nepal relations to a new height, with India making an announcement of providing a soft credit line of USD \$1 billion for purposes of infrastructure development, irrigation and energy project.

As regards to Bangladesh, the Modi Government concluded the Land Boundary Agreement with Dhaka, realising the significance of friendly ties with Bangladesh in general and the benefits of the land boundary agreement in particular. In case of Sri Lanka, despite domestic pressure and compulsions, Prime Minister Modi invited the President of Sri Lanka for his government's swearing in ceremony. Later, Modi visited that country in March 2015 and signed four important agreements to boost bilateral ties. As far as Afghanistan is concerned, the Modi government has not only continued providing developmental assistance to that country, but has also provided military assistance. Prime Minister Modi's visit in December to Kabul to inaugurate the Afghanistan Parliament reflected deepening ties between the two countries. Modi's visit to Myanmar too was intended to develop better ties with that country.

Now when the two years have passed since the Modi government came to power, it is quite astonishing to see that the government's neighbourhood policy has not witnessed much success. In fact, India's relations are good only with countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives. On the other hand, the Modi government's policy towards Pakistan has not resulted in improvement of the bilateral ties. In fact, the Pakistani establishment has failed every attempt by Prime Minister Modi to make a new beginning in the relationship. For instance, Mr. Modi extended red carpet to that country by inviting Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif for oath taking ceremony and resuming the dialogue. But relations faced bad time when India cancelled the scheduled Foreign Secretary level

talk following the meeting between Pakistani Foreign Secretary and separatist Hurriyat leaders. Subsequently, Prime Minister Modi went to Lahore to wish Prime Minister Navaz Sharif on his birthday, with hope of initiating a new chapter of peace and friendship between the two countries. However, his efforts soon received a big shoot when terrorists came from the Pakistani side and attacked the Pathankot Indian Air force base in December last year.

Goodwill that Prime Minister Modi had made with Nepal and its people has almost been lost during the rescue operation of the massive earthquake in April 2015 and on account of blockage of all the entry points between India and Nepal following the Madhesis' agitation against the newly promulgated Constitution. The Nepali government felt that it was at the behest of the Indian government that the entry points were blocked, causing serious strain in bilateral ties. In the case of China, while Prime Minister hosted visiting Chinese President in 2014 and visited that country last year with the aim of cementing the bilateral ties. However, China's continued aggressive posturing on disputed territories with India, its efforts to convert the South China Sea as its exclusive zone and Beijing's deepening ties with other South Asian countries have seriously damage the prospect of Modi government's efforts to have at least working relations with that country.

In turn, the Modi Government's neighbourhood initiatives have sparked many questions. For example, what structural factors continue to hamper India's efforts to improve relations with its neighbours? As to what extent the Indian government's neighbourhood policy has been successful in addressing India's national interests in last two years? How is this government's neighbourhood policy different than that of its predecessor? What are the elements of continuity and changed in India's dealing with

her neighbours during the present Government? What are the missing initiatives in the Indian government's neighbourhood policy? This seminar is intended to debate over all these issues and the outcome of this exercise will be useful into the reformulation of our foreign policy. **We are intended to bring the proceeding of the seminar as a book.**

Centre for International Relations, School of Humanities and Social Sciences of Central University of Jharkhand propose to bring together top most academicians, diplomats, policy analysts and defence personnel for deliberating upon the above-mentioned and related issues.

#### **Sub-Themes:**

1. India's Policy towards the Neighbours: An Overview
2. Neighbourhood Policy of the Modi Government: New Initiatives, Old Reposes
3. Afghanistan: Ensuring Peace and Stability in Post American Military Withdrawal
4. Relations with Pakistan: Coping with Challenges of Religious Fundamentalism and the Military's Perpetual Dominance
5. Maldives: The Dawn of Democracy and Coping with Environmental Challenges
6. Sri Lanka: Rebuilding the Relationship
7. Bangladesh: Sizing the Opportunity of Democratic Governance
8. Nepal: Rebuilding Old Linkages
9. Bhutan: Potential Hydroelectricity Cooperation
10. China: Competitor or Partner
11. Myanmar: Act-East Policy

**Note:** The above sub-themes are only indicative. Authors may opt other topics also relevant to the main theme of the Seminar.

### **Paper Submission**

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

<b>Submission of Abstract</b>	<b>300 words</b>	<b>12 March 2017</b>
<b>Intimation of Acceptance of Abstract</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>17 March 2017</b>
<b>Full Paper</b>	<b>5000-6000</b>	<b>15 April 2017</b>
<b>Email</b>	<b>bibhuti.biswas@cuja.ac.in</b>	

- Paper must not be previously published or currently under review for publication elsewhere.
- Author(s) of the selected abstract will have to send their complete work with in the stipulated time period.
- The following style sheet may kindly be used for preparing full paper:

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)**

Amartya Sen, *The Idea of Justice* (Harvard: Harvard University Press, 2011), pp. 205-6.

### **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**

S.D. Muni, "India's Political Preferences in South Asia," *India Quarterly* (New Delhi), vol.31, no.1, January-March 1975, pp. 1-5.

### **Citing an article from a Newspaper**

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

**Registration Fee:\***

Students	: ₹500/-
Research Scholars	: ₹1,000/-
Out Station Participants	: ₹1,500/-
SAARC Countries	: \$ 100 (USD)
Other than SAARC Countries	: \$ 200 (USD)

\*The participation fee will cover high tea, lunch, dinner and seminar materials only. For foreign delegates, the fee includes accommodation in moderately priced hotel during two-day Seminar. No TA/DA will be given to the out station and foreign participants selected for presentation.

**For online transfer the bank details is given below**

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**For Demand draft**

Registration fees can be paid in the form of a demand draft drawn in favour of Convener, "IS-ICSACO" payable at Ranchi

**Academic Committee Members**

Dr. Ranvijay, Assistant Professor & Coordinator, CIR  
Dr. Aparna, Assistant Professor, CIR  
Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Biswas, Assistant Professor, CIR

Registration Form  
***Internal Changes in South Asia: Challenges and Opportunities***  
Centre for International Relations  
Central University of Jharkhand  
April 20-21, 2017

Name (in Block Letters) :

Designation :

Institution :

Address for Correspondence :

Mobile :

E-mail :

Accommodation Required : Yes No

Arrival : Date: Time:

Departure : Date Time:

Delegate Fee : Rs.

Bank: DD No.: Date:  
Amount:

**Signature**