

**Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies
Ministry of Culture, Government of India
&
Department of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai
Jointly organize
3 Days International conference on
“India’s Asian Order: Culture, Economy and Security”
8 to 10 December 2014**

Venue: Department of Civics and Politics, Pherozeshah Mehta Bhawan and Research Centre University of Mumbai Vidyanaagri, Santacruz (East) Mumbai - 400098



CALL FOR PAPERS

CONCEPT PAPER

The Cultural, Global economy and Security is undergoing a fundamental change in Asia. The security architecture of the Asian region is in the process of profound transformation, partly occasioned by the end of the cold war and partly due to the dynamic developments in West Asia, Central Asia, East Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia. In Asia the more powerful country may be more likely to become involved in international conflict, protecting its weaker ally. Alliances do little if anything to increase the security of the stronger states. The stronger states provides the smaller states some security or maintenance and smaller states in return give some political and economic concessions to the more powerful states. Why do large states enter into these odd but frequently observed arrangements? What do they gain?

In Asia, the countries have been trying to explore their soft power over each other and the bigger states like India and China have been equally assertive on the use of soft power in the region. Indian traditions have been touched upon by the Southeast Asian countries and West Asian countries. Cultural relations with the West Asian countries have brought India closer in their spectrum. Central Asian traditions through Kashmir have been connected to the Indian traditions. Although concerns over slowing growth in the People's Republic of China, India, and Japan, and the possible dissolution of the Eurozone, global economic growth is accelerating. How can this paradox be explained? Unknown of the global economy shift towards the more rapidly growing economies, then the world's growth rate desired to shift toward the growth rates of the more rapidly growing economies. Thus, even if the growth rates of the PRC and India were to slow, global growth, which is considerably lower than that of both countries, would accelerate.

The growth acceleration will lead to a new world economic order, associated with more rapidly growing countries such as the PRC and India, which are going to have a larger share of the global economy. The PRC overtook Japan as the world's second-largest economy in 2010. But, the World Bank noted that this milestone had been reached in 2005 in current purchasing price parity. According to some analyst, the PRC may overtake the United States (US) in 2017, according to the International Monetary Fund and India will overtake Japan in around 2015. The US has been the world's leading economy for more than a century. The new world order will look very different in 2020. Asia will boast three of the four biggest economies in the world. The largest economies in descending order would be the PRC, the US, India, Japan, Russia, Germany, Brazil, and Britain, based on shares of world GDP. There are compelling reasons for this prediction as evidenced by the treatment meted out to India by the Global community. India is already a member of G-5 i.e. Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa. It is a member of G-20 including all the emerging economies plus the highly industrialized nations. Moreover, as one of the members of BRICS i.e. Brazil, China, India, Russia and South Africa, it has established its growing stake in global economic matters. The gradual and consistent rise of the Indian economy has led the U.S. to revise its policies vis-à-vis India that has markedly enhanced the latter's strategic importance.

The concurrent rise of China and India represents a geopolitical event of historic proportions. Rarely has the global system witnessed the re-emergence of two major powers concurrently states that possess large populations, have ancient and storied histories, about each other spatially and politically, and dominate the geographic environs within which they are located. ASEAN countries has established its growing stake in global economic matters. Their return to centre stage after several centuries of imperial domination thus signals the reincarnation of an earlier era in Asian geopolitics, when China and India were among the most important foci of political power in the international system. The parallel revival of these two nations also dramatically exemplifies Asia's resurgence in the global system.

As the region of Asia adapts to the new strategic circumstances and policy makers attempt to construct new, multilateral arrangements and structures for enhancing security cooperation, there is a need to confront cultural legacies which both constrain some possibilities and suggest more positive avenues for the policy making. The cultural factors are also important in economic, technological and strategic developments in determining the new Asian order. Although the progress of the construction of new modalities for security cooperation will be slow and

painstaking, which the informal, pragmatic and evolutionary arrangements will have much better prospects than more formal structures and institutions.

Focus of the Conference: - The Conference proposes to analyse the conceptual relationship between Asia's soft power and hard power which often remains blurred. It would try and evaluate whether Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's vision of India, has been able to use the attractiveness of its culture, values and policies in order to increase her attractiveness and modify perceptions of other actors in the international arena. Has India's soft power instrument like Indian melody, movies, yoga, Ayurveda or perhaps its political pluralism, religious diversity and openness to global influences helped raise awareness of India or enthused societies abroad. Perhaps the other questions that could also be addressed through this symposium is whether a rising power needs to develop both hard power and soft power resources to attain major power status quo? Or do both dimensions of power substitute each other or do they overlap in a complementary way? Does Asia today fulfil these two prerequisites? How far economy, culture and security is grounded and benefitted in Silk route or Spice route in Asia.

Contribution on any of the following themes can be deliberated-

- ❖ Concept of Culture, Economy and Security in Asia
- ❖ India's role in Asian order
- ❖ Maritime Silk road, Maritime Spice route
- ❖ India-China economics
- ❖ SAARC, SCO, ASEAN, GCC
- ❖ South China Sea
- ❖ Indian Ocean
- ❖ China in Central Asia
- ❖ Trade in West Asia
- ❖ Oil Geopolitics in West Asia
- ❖ Connect in Afghanistan
- ❖ Cultural connections in West Asia
- ❖ Religion and Ethnic conflicts in South Asia
- ❖ Super power domination in the region
- ❖ Role of UN in Asia
- ❖ Economics in South Asia
- ❖ Issues of Security in South Asia
- ❖ India's connect in Central Asia
- ❖ India's role in West Asian Crisis
- ❖ Regional conflicts in South Asia

Important Dates for the International Conference

<u>Abstracts Submission dates</u>	<u>October 15, 2014</u>
<u>Notification of acceptance (email)</u>	<u>October 25, 2014</u>
<u>Registration complete forms</u>	<u>November 10, 2014</u>
<u>Final paper for the Conference proceeding</u>	<u>November 15, 2014</u>
<u>2014 Executive committee meeting for Papers and organizing Committee</u>	<u>November 25, 2014</u>
<u>2014 International conference</u>	<u>December 8, 9, and 10, 2014</u>

Submissions

I. Abstract submissions (Deadline October 15, 2014)

Abstracts of no more than 300 words including keywords should be submitted to Khanliyaqat6@gmail.com

All abstracts will be reviewed by a Scholars team, the decision of which will be notified on October 25, 2014

The following information is required in the following order:

- 1) Title of the Paper- Bold faced and centre in upper/lower case:
- 2) Name(s) of the Author(s):
- 3) Affiliation(s) of the Author(s):
- 4) Address(es) of the Author(s):
- 5) Email address(es) of the Author(s):
- 6) Abstract:

II. Full paper submissions (Deadline November 15, 2014)

Paper submitted to the conference must be original and have not been submitted, presented or published in any academic meetings and publications. All papers which will be subjected to a blind review must be written in English. Authors will be requested to submit the abstract and paper through email attachment in word 2007 to Khanliyaqat6@gmail.com

The paper should not be more than 15 single spaced pages excluding tables and figures with a font size of 12pt. Papers should be typed on standard A4 paper using Times Roman or equivalent with 1inch margins on the left and right of the page. All accepted proceedings will be published jointly by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies & Department of Civics and Politics University of Mumbai, in an edited volume with ISBN. Accepted papers will appear in the conference proceedings on the condition that atleast one of the authors is registered for the Conference.

III. The Following information is required in the following order:

- Title of the Paper –bold – faced and centered in upper/lower case;
- Abstract of the paper;
- Name(s) of the Author(s);
- Affiliation(s) of the Author(s);
- Address(es) of the Author(s);
- Email address(s) of the Author(s);

OUTLINE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Inaugural Session on Conference

Theme of India's Asian Order: Culture, Economy and Security will include heads of University of Mumbai

First Working Session on

INDIA'S LOOK EAST POLICY AND ACT EAST POLICY

- ❖ Since ancient times, India and Southeast Asia have enjoyed the benefits of Connectivity and the traditional trade relations need to be augmented further to meet the demands of the globalized world
- ❖ India and ASEAN need to focus on cooperation in enhancing connectivity through land, sea and air. This can be synergized through joint development of infrastructure such as transport networks, ports, shipping and air connectivity for the greater regional economic integration.
- ❖ This session will include papers by Indian experts (especially from business, industry and technical sectors) on India ASEAN, BIMSTEC relations.
- ❖ They will also debate on security, economic, political and cultural issues.
- ❖ It will also involve participation of experts from India's Northeast.
- ❖ India's growth is highly dependent on sustained supply of energy resources. ASEAN countries particularly Myanmar, Vietnam and Malaysia can potentially contribute to India's energy security
- ❖ Myanmar's geographic location serves as a land bridge for India to engage with the ASEAN region and is an important node in Look East Policy

Second Working Session On POLICY EAST ASIAN INTEGRATION INDIA AND CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA IN EAST ASIA: COOPERATION OR CONFRONTATION

- ❖ This session will include papers by experts from India, China, Japan and Korea on India-China-Japan-Korea relations.
- ❖ While they will focus on both conventional and future issues.
- ❖ The experts are also expected to suggest constructive operative strategies for resolving future partnerships to ensure their peaceful rise as world powers.
- ❖ The growing Chinese assertiveness coupled with its military strength, especially its naval power projection capabilities, has set off varied reaction among its neighbours in East and South East Asia.
- ❖ The Land and maritime boundary disputes between India-China-Japan-Korea have given rise to conflicts over living and nonliving resources, particularly oil and natural gas deposits in the region
- ❖ The shifting of the US Pivot towards the Asia pacific region is a major geopolitical and geostrategic development that is shaping the regional security environment.
- ❖ The safety and security of the shipping lanes in the Indian Ocean has further vitiated the security environment in the region
- ❖ Developing renewable energy technology and resource intensive and requires significant investments. Hence regional consensus is desirable for the development of renewable energy.

Third Working Session on INDIA'S LOOK WEST ASIA POLICY

- ❖ This session will deliberate on West Asia's challenges and issues like Diasporas and migrations, capital flows, trade and commerce, Energy security, Syrian crisis, Iraq turmoil, Role of Turkey and crime and terrorism, Role of Iran and their impact on society and regional organisation (GCC,OPEC and others) in West Asian countries and India
- ❖ The number of people living below poverty line is still high and poverty alleviation is a key mission relevant to any regional cooperation and integration. The gaps in food availability could potentially turn into critical point of crisis, Which could be counterproductive to both India and West Asian countries

- ❖ India's economic growth is highly dependent on sustained supply of energy resources. West Asian countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, Iran, UAE, Qatar and Bahrain are contributing to the India's energy security
- ❖ Subsequently during ancient epochs, India and West Asia have appreciated the benefits of connectivity and traditional trade relations need to be augmented further to meet the demands of a globalized world.
- ❖ This can be synergized from adjacent to lateral cooperative development of infrastructure such as transport networks, ports, shipping and air connectivity for greater regional economic integration.

Fourth Working Session on REGIONAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS IN SOUTH ASIA

- ❖ This session will be devoted to experts presenting papers on partnerships within the South Asian region for trade, security and development cooperation.
- ❖ Regional groupings as SAARC, SAPTA and others will be discussed.
- ❖ The experts will also develop an understanding to analyze issues with Srilanka and Pakistan.
- ❖ American withdrawal from Afghanistan will be analyzed.
- ❖ Confidence building measures, cultural dialogues and diplomatic peace processes in order to defuse tensions in the region.
- ❖ They will include bilateral issues with Myanmar, Bangladesh, within the context of the significance of the North East.
- ❖ The natural resource potential of North East India offers opportunities for developing an export oriented economy. It also serves as a tool for encouraging investment and industrial development in the region

Fifth Working Session on ROLE OF INDIA'S CONNECT CENTRAL ASIA REGION (BARRIER, BUFFER, BRIDGE) IN STRENGTHENING INDIA'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LINKAGES TO CENTRAL ASIA

- ❖ This session will focus on India's enhancing engagement with its neighbouring countries in the region.
- ❖ Regional groupings like SCO, CIS and others with their significant contribution to the present structure.
- ❖ Cultural bindings and trade and commerce arrangements with these states
- ❖ Ever since historical times, India and Central Asia have enjoyed the benefits of connectivity through Kashmir and traditional trade relations need to augment further to meet the demands of the region.
- ❖ The changing politico-strategic dynamics of the Central Asian Region and how it affects India.
- ❖ India's relations with its neighbors and the extended neighborhood.

The Valedictory/ Concluding Session

A brief report of the Conference and its recommendations will also be presented at this session

- ❖ THERE WILL BE A FOREIGN DELEGATION INTERACTION SESSIONS FOR THE BUSSINESS, INDUSTRY, THINK TANK AND DIPLOMATS

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