



International Conference, 2017 on India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional
Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities

SLC (University of Delhi)
Shyam Lal College

POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
in Collaboration with
NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional
Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and
Opportunities

26-27 October, 2017
Nehru Memorial Museum and Library



**International Conference, 2017 on India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional
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About the College



Shyam Lal College was established in 1964 by Padmashree Late Shri Shyam Lal Gupta, the then Chairman of Shyam Lal Charitable Trust under the University of Delhi. The foundation stone was laid down by Dr. Zakir Hussain, the then Hon'ble Vice President of India and Chancellor of the University of Delhi. The College is housed in a spacious building on G.T. Road, Shahdara with a sufficiently large infrastructure for both academic as well as extra-curricular activities.

Shyam Lal College has earned its legitimate reputation as the most efficient and prominent educational institution in the entire East Delhi region. The College now strives to be among the best institutions in the entire University of Delhi, and over the past several years, has been making steady progress in that direction. The endeavor of the College has always been to make higher education more idealistic, job-oriented, meaningful and pragmatic, and at the same time more adaptable to the ever changing demands of our society and globe. Visitors may get down at the "WELCOME METRO STATION" on Rithala-Dilshad Garden Red Line from where the college is hardly hundred yards away. The College is rapidly emerging as a prominent educational institution of the University.



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ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The theme of the conference is “India's Ascendancy in the Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities”. India has achieved successes in plethora of substantive aspects. In this process India is growingly receiving recognition from different quarters as a power which has potential to transform beyond South Asia. The substantive changes in international power structure are creating discomfiture among countries across the world. Developed nations are purposively attempting not to accept and accommodate aspirations of newly emerging nations and new concerns which the present world has unfolded. In this world of seemingly colluding interest India's emergence on the international landscape with equanimity is receiving renewed academic attentions. It has begun to create disconcertion among India's immediate neighbours and developed nations equally because India has begun to exhibit positive and belligerent trends in overhauling parameters that will ride India to a new stature that other had hardly imagined in the recent past. The emergence of new belligerent leadership with unusual of political powers have started to redraw world economic, political and strategic scenarios which deserve a serious academic and productive exchanges. India is the largest democracy in the world with a sustained economic growth in the last two and half decades has produced new leverages in the international arena. Introduction of economic reforms in the 1990s have given rise to no dramatic changes in the structure of government or the machinery of administration. Nevertheless, it has resulted into some subtle changes partly from the phenomenal increase in aspiration pitted against the limited capacity of a retreating state, but also as the steady attrition in the standing and credibility of coalition governments till the rise of present incumbent. The world witnessed a severe economic downturn since 2008 which ravaged the economic health of most countries but India has successfully come out and it could achieve an economic growth which was higher than most nations in the world. Further, the resurgent India now does not feel shy of taking bold decisions like surgical strikes and demonetization of 2016. It is in this context, the global audience would be interested to abreast of the possible role of India in an economically ravaged world and the call for more globalization. Almost 200 participants were benefitted by this event.

The new non-conventional power, new economic powers, emerging political, economic and



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strategic engagements are unfolding both opportunities and challenges to countries around the world. How India has been responding to such substantive changes and how will it deal with the future challenges? Can India achieve sustained economic growth through democratic means in the long run and eliminate chronic problems of poverty, illiteracy, health services, infrastructure development and unemployment in immediate future? Can India's phenomenal rise in economic growth match similar achievements in social sector developments deserve equal attentions?

Dr. Ravi Narayan Kar
Principal, SLC

Smt. Savita Gupta
Chairperson, SLC,
Governing Body

Sh. Shakti Sinha
Director, NMML

Dr. Neena Shireesh
Director, Conference

Dr. Sitaram Kumbhar
Convenor, Conference

Dr. Anil K. Thakur
Organising Secretary,
Conference



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CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

CONFERENCE PATRON:	Dr. Rabi Narayan Kar, Principal, SLC Shri Shakti Sinha, Director NMML, Delhi Smt. Savita Gupta, Chairperson, Governing Body
ORGANISING COMMITTEE:	Dr. Neena Shireesh (Director) Dr. Sitaram Kumbhar (Convenor) Dr. Anil Thakur (Organizing Secretary)
CORE COMMITTEE:	Dr. Shyam Sunder Prasad Mr. Deepak Kumar Dr. Srinivas Misra Dr. Niranjana Chichuan Dr. Rekha Kaushik Mrs. Rapti Mishra Dr. Ameswar Naik Mr. Vivekananda Nartam Motiram
IT COMMITTEE:	Ms. Rapti Mishra Dr. Srinivas Misra Ms. Neelam Dabas



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SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Prof. Kaisa Sorsa	Turku University of Applied Science, Finland
Prof. Ari Lindman	South-Eastern Finland University of Applied Science, Finland
Dr. Jamie Halsall	University of Huddersfield, UK
Sh. Shakti Sinha	Director, NMML, India
Prof. Navnita C. Behera	University of Delhi, Delhi
Dr. Inder Mohan Kapahy	Member, UGC, New Delhi
Prof. Pralay Kanungo	Leiden University, Germany
Prof. M.P. Singh	University of Delhi, Delhi
Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra	Rector, JNU, New Delhi
Dr. N.K. Kakkar	University of Delhi, Delhi
Prof. Bharat Desai	JNU, New Delhi
Dr. Rakesh Sinha	Member, ICSSR, New Delhi
Prof. Aswini Kumar Mohapatra	JNU, New Delhi
Prof. Sushma Yadav	Member, UGC, New Delhi
Prof. Shri Prakash Singh	University of Delhi, Delhi
Prof. Ananad Kumar	JNU, New Delhi
Dr. Rajvir Sharma	University of Delhi, Delhi
Sh. Siddharth Mishra	President, CRDJ, New Delhi
Prof. Rahul Mukherji	Heidelberg University, Germany
Prof. Rupinder Oberoi	KMC, University of Delhi
Prof. K.B. Das	Utkal University, Odisha
Prof. Anu Lähteenmäki	Turku School of Economics, Finland



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PROGRAMME FOR DAY 1

26th October 2017 (Thursday)

Timings	Events
Registration for Participation	08:00 am onwards
Inauguration Session	9:30 am – 11:30 am
High Tea	11:30am - 11:45 am
Plenary Session-I	11:45am - 1:15 pm (NMML Auditorium)
Lunch Break	1:15 pm – 1: 45 pm
Plenary Session-II	1.45 pm - 3.00 pm (Seminar Hall)
Tea Break	3:00 pm – 3.15 pm
Round Table-I	3:15pm – 4:15 pm
Parallel Session	3:15 pm - 5.00 pm



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PROGRAMME FOR DAY 2

27th October 2017 (Friday)

Round Table –II	9:00 am – 10:15 am
Plenary Session –III	10.15 am - 11: 30 am
Tea Break	11:30am - 11:45 am
Parallel Session –II	11:45 am – 1: 15 am
Session-A (NMML Auditorium)	
Session –B (Seminar Hall)	
Session –C (Seminar Hall-3)	
Lunch Break	1:15 pm – 1: 45 pm
Valedictory Session	3:15 pm - 4.15pm
High Tea	4:15 pm to 5:00 pm



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MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Prof. Ari Lindeman, Finland



I am delighted that the Department of Political Science, SLC in collaboration with Nehru Memorial Museum & Library (NMML), New Delhi is organising an International Conference on "India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities" to be held on 26 and 27, October 2017 at Nehru Memorial Museum & Library (NMML), New Delhi . This is an interesting and timely initiative taken by the SLC. It is my great honour to join with acclaimed academics and researchers from India and abroad to reflect on India's ascendancy in emerging world order and the associated opportunities and challenges. The conference will provide an excellent learning opportunity for the young minds of participating institutions while serving the interest of wider public, too. The emergence of new power centres and excellence of India as a powerhouse requires comprehensive academic and public engagement. I hope this academic gathering will enrich our understanding regarding the emerging world transitional dynamics in the context of India's potential rise. In particular, I am interested in how this international conference paves the way for India to take up a responsible leadership position in the global arena. It is my deep conviction that we can hold the torch of responsible leadership best in international cooperation of the enlightened like-minded, and for to do this we need this kind of conferences. I would like to complement the Principal, Convenor and Director for organising such a relevant international conference on very contemporary topic. I am confident that this international conference will contribute to the knowledge and prosperity of the participants as well as the beauty of our lives.

Wish you all the very best for grand success of your Conference!

Best Wishes

Ari Lindeman



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LEXER OF ENCOURAGEMENT



I am Delighted that the Department of Political Science, SLC in collaboration with Nehru Memorial Museum & Library (NMML), New Delhi is organising an International Conference on "India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities" to be held on 26 and 27, October 2017 at Nehru Memorial Museum & Library (NMML), New Delhi. This initiative taken by the SLC to bring together acclaimed academics and researchers from India and abroad to reflect on India's ascendancy in emerging world order and the associated opportunities and challenges. The Conference seeks to draw attention to the rich contribution of India to the world and the present re-emergence in different spheres to educate and engrave in young minds and masses. The emergence of new power centres and excellence of India as a powerhouse requires comprehensive academic engagement. I hope this galaxy of academic gathering will enrich our understanding regarding the emerging world transitional dynamics in the context of India's potential rise. I earnestly hope that this international conference will enable us uncovering how India can take responsible leadership position in the global arena. I would like to complement the Principal, Convenor and Director for organising such a relevant international conference on very contemporary topic. I am confident that this international conference would contribute and benefit in many aspects.

Wish you all the very best for grand success of your Conference!

Dr. Kaisa Sarsa

LL.D., D.Sc. (Bus.Adm.), Adjunct Professor Principal Lecturer
Turku University of Applied Sciences, Turku Finland



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MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

**Dr. Jamie P. Halsall, Reader in Social Sciences
University of Huddersfield, UK.**



It is my greatest pleasure to come and speak at the India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities conference. This experience will allow me the opportunity to present at an international conference. More importantly, it will afford me a platform to present work from the findings from the UKIERI funding project on the Benefits of Modifying Social Enterprise within Higher Education's Social Sciences Curriculum.

This initiative by the SLC will bring together acclaimed academics and researchers from India and abroad to reflect on India's ascendancy in emerging world order. The Conference would help in drawing attention of the young minds to the rich contributions made by India to the world order.

I would like to commend the organizers for thinking to organize the international conference on the topic. Today, India's place in the new world order has been recognized and acknowledged by the so called first and second world countries. Its steady economic growth along with newer strides in science in technology, have made it a formidable actors in the global political arena. The research and development initiatives in the field of defense and armament have further made the nation strategically far more empowered than before. In this context, the theme of the conference seems apt as it would bring scholars from India and abroad on a common platform to deliberate on India's ascendancy in the emerging world transitional dynamics.

I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to the organizers and also wish a grand success to the event!

Best wishes
Jamie Halsall



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MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

**Prof. Chintamani Mahapatra, Rector
JNU, New Delhi**



It gives me great pleasure to send you very sincere message of support and good wishes at your initiative of organizing International Conference on "India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities" in collaboration with Nehru Memorial Museum and Library on 26 and 27, October.

I believe the ensuing august gathering of people that are well known in related walks of knowledge will bring in invaluable dimensions to the discussions at the conference. This initiative will further enlighten young academics and students to understand and keenly observe the developments in the international political milieu and the role for India in this dynamic process.

I must also congratulate you on the choice of the theme which is of topical importance in the present context. The world is witnessing multi-polarity and India seems to be poised enough to claim right place for itself in the ongoing process. This development does require a comprehensive academic engagement. Doubtlessly this conference will enlighten the audience at large and showcase India's potential to occupy leadership role globally. I congratulate the organizing committee especially, the Principal, Convener and Director for having put in a lot of hard work to make it a success.

My best wishes to the organizing committee and hope that the event becomes a grand success!

With Warm Regards,

Chintamani Mahapatra



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MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Dr. N.K. Kakkar
EC Member JNU, New Delhi



It's pleasant news that the Department of Political Science, SLC is organizing two days' international conference in collaboration with Nehru Memorial Museum & Library (NMML), in New Delhi on 26 and 27 October, 2017. The forthcoming discussion on "India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities" is very relevant in the present political context.

I would like to commend the organizers for thinking to organize the international conference on the topic particularly because of the shifting power structures in the international politics seem to have been creating space for India. It's equally important to note that the dynamic Indian Foreign Policy of the day is compatible with evolving international reality.

In its quest to adjust with the transitional international political dynamics after the end of the cold war, India began searching for suitable strategies and ways to implement them. India not only became successful in adjusting with the new realities but it also successfully defended its interests and projected itself as a vibrant player in the new emerging world order. It's in this context; the theme such as this would prove crucial in bolstering the churning of thoughts among researchers, scholars and academicians alongside.

Wish you all the very best for grand success of your Conference!

With Warm Regards,

N. K. Kakkar



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MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

**Sh. Sidharth Mishra, president
Centre for Reforms, Development and Justice**



It's heartening to learn that the Department of Political Science, SLC in collaboration with Nehru Memorial Museum & Library (NMML), New Delhi is organising an International Conference on "India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities" on 26 and 27, October.

This initiative by the SLC will bring together acclaimed academics and researchers from India and abroad to reflect on India's ascendancy in emerging world order. The Conference would help in drawing attention of the young minds to the rich contribution made by India to the world order.

The emergence of new power centres and excellence of India as a powerhouse requires comprehensive academic engagement. This academic gathering will enrich our understanding of the matter. I believe that this conference will enable us uncover India's potential to occupy leadership position in the global arena. I complement the Principal, Convenor and Director for organising this meet.

Wish you all the very best for grand success of your Conference!

With V

(Sidharth Mishra)
President



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MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Dr. Rajvir Sharma, University of Delhi



I am Delighted that the Department of Political Science, SLC in collaboration with Nehru Memorial Museum & Library (NMML), New Delhi is organising an International Conference on **"India's Ascendancy in Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities"** to be held on 26 and 27, October 2017 at Nehru Memorial Museum & Library (NMML), New Delhi . This initiative taken by the SLC to bring together acclaimed academics and researchers from India and abroad to reflect on India's ascendancy in emerging world order and the associated opportunities and challenges. The Conference seeks to draw attention to the rich contribution of India to the world and the present re-emergence in different spheres to educate and engrave in young minds and masses. The emergence of new power centres and excellence of India as a powerhouse requires comprehensive academic engagement. I hope this galaxy of academic gathering will enrich our understanding regarding the emerging world transitional dynamics in the context of India's potential rise. I earnestly hope that this international conference will enable us uncovering how India can take responsible leadership position in the global arena. I would like to complement the Principal, Convenor and Director for organising such a relevant international conference on very contemporary topic. I am confident that this international conference would contribute and benefit in many aspects.

Wish you all the very best for grand success of your Conference!



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CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE



I feel proud to announce that Shyam Lal College (M) is conducting an International Conference on the theme of India's Ascendancy in the Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities ' on 26th & 27th October, 2017. I would like to congratulate the Head of the Institution, Dr Rabi Narayan Kar and the entire Political Science Department for such an endeavor. The theme of the Conference is remarkable and requires researchers and experts to discuss and showcase innovative ideas to deal with international issues in contemporary times. It is a significant step because such endeavors would help in making the campus and society at large more aware toward the growth of India as the future leader. All this became possible because of the astute leaders from independence to till now with optimistic ideas. I believe that this Conference will help participants and students to understand these significance and will make them well-informed about the issues around them. I would like to congratulate the organizers for deliberating upon such an impressive theme.

My best wishes!

Smt. Savita Gupta
Chairperson, SLC Governing Body and Patron



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THE PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE



I am immensely pleased that the Department of Political Science is organizing an International Conference on “India's Ascendancy in the Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities” in collaboration with Nehru Memorial Museum and Library on 26th and 27th October, 2017. The theme of the conference is highly relevant as it tries to explore India's emergence in the global politics. India's ascendancy in the international sphere with the changing of time is a reality to recognize.

It is commendable that the Department of Political Science has organized such a conference which would focus the attention of researchers related to Political Science and Area Studies Programme and to bring them together on this platform to open productive discourses and active engagements around the conference theme. I hope that the brainstorming sessions and exchanging of ideas with galaxy of speakers, researchers and experts would produce some of the possible solutions to the relevant questions and the outcome would immensely help the policymaker.

I sincerely hope that the platform provided by the conference will be used by my student to engage critically with thematic value and give them new vistas for out of box thinking.

I congratulate the department of Political Science headed by Dr. Sitaram Kumbhar, the Convenor, Dr. Neena Shireesh, Director, Dr. Anil Thakur, the Organising Secretary and all the faculty members and students in organising such a contemporary International Conference. I wish grand success for the noble initiatives of the department.

Dr. Rabi Narayan Kar
Principal and Patron
Shyam Lal College



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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



The Department of Political Science of Shyam Lal College is a department of passionate, hardworking and socially motivated individuals that tirelessly strive to bring in value addition to their cause. The aim is to encourage students to have information, knowledge and opinions on political issues related to them. We want to create a liberal space where minds are free and a voracious appetite for conversations is instilled in everyone.

The department organizes an international conference on “India's Ascendancy in the Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities” on 26th and 27th October, 2017 with zealous efforts of our present Principal Dr. Rabi Narayan Kar. It is worth mentioning that he constantly encourages the involvement of students in the various activities of college thereby consciously creates an environment to organize various workshops for students and staff. At various occasions the college has invited bureaucrats, policy makers, academicians from India and abroad to speak on galaxy of topics for the benefit of students and teachers. The present International Conference too is another step in this direction.

Dr. Neena Shireesh
Director, International Conference



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CONVENER'S MESSAGE



India moved beyond self-imposed constraints and fastidiously engineered incremental liberalization which is unleashing the country's economic potential. Old inward-looking economic productivity has been abandoned leading to India's economic resurgence. The opportunities are flowing unabated enabling India's transformation. India and China together contributed nearly half of world income, in 1820; in 1950 their share was less than one-tenth. Hence, it is not 'emergence' rather it is 'resurgence' of India in the present century. How will India's resurgence in a democratic manner add to existing liberal world order? India's resurgence has many dimensions which require diligent academic engagement. There are many existing explanation and reasons why India has ended upon this unique growth path.

This International Conference is an ambitious attempt to discuss, exchange ideas, knowledge and uncover various aspects embedded with India's ascendancy. Looking at global situation, most of the advanced economies have suffered from one of the worst ever recessions. This has led to a different kind of skepticism and protectionist tendency among states of various genres in different parts of the world that stands in contrast to the idea of globalization. The global politics is witnessing the emergence of significant players which deserve comprehensive academic focus directed at uncovering paradoxes associated with India's ascendancy.

The ensuing International Conference on *"India's Ascendancy in the Emerging World Transitional Dynamics: New Upsurges, Strategic Challenges and Opportunities"* aims to serve the above endeavor and inculcate interest among students and scholars alike on this aspect of our country's rise. In this endeavor I am highly blessed to have highly motivated team of colleagues, students and supporting staffs. I am also indebted to my senior colleagues and the Principal of the college for being so kind to me and extending all supports when I needed the most for International Conference.

Dr. Sitaram Kumbhar
Convener, International Conference



Abstracts of the Paper to be presented Title and Abstract for Panel Session

Understanding the Contribution of Social Enterprise in the Higher Education Sector

Dr. Jamie Halsall

University of Huddersfield, UK

Social enterprise has become a global phenomenon, changing the lives of millions of people and addressing social issues that have previously been outside of the reach of governments or the private sector. Many higher education institutions have engaged with social enterprise in a variety of ways, including providing facilities to external social enterprises; supporting and advising student and faculty social enterprises; offering placements and internships for students in social enterprise organisations, as well as embedding social enterprise directly into the curriculum. This panel session reviews the current relationship between higher education and the social enterprise phenomenon. While there is a growing body of research on the concept of social enterprise itself, there is a paucity of research on the pedagogical aspects of teaching and embedding social enterprise into the curriculum. From related literatures on curriculum design, it is clear that a flexible, holistic approach is needed to embed experiential learning about social enterprise to produce a learning environment that fosters high levels of student engagement and enhanced employability.

Entrepreneurs as Responsible Business Professionals - A New Successful Breed or an Underdog?

Prof. Ari Lindeman, Programme Head

South-Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences, Finland

Dr. Kaisa Sorsa, Kaisa Sorsa, Turku University of Applied Science, Finland

**Dr. Anu Lähteenmäki-Uutela, Satakunta University of Applied Sciences,
Turku School of Economics**

Dr. Rabi Narayan Kar, Principal, University of Delhi

Dr. Kusha Tiwari, SCL, University of Delhi

India has a great strategic opportunity were its entrepreneurs to turn their focus on sustainable entrepreneurship. This is particularly true if Indian entrepreneurs see the world as their platform, and not just India. They would need to be sufficiently connected to new ideas related



to sustainable innovations on the basis of which new products and services are co-created in global networks, not just copied for domestic use.

There has been growing interest in linking entrepreneurship and sustainable development. It has been said that a new breed of entrepreneurs is forging a new economic paradigm which links ecology and entrepreneurship to produce sustainable development and local conversation as an alternative to global destruction as argued by Paula Kyrö, for instance. (Kyrö & Suojanen 1999, Kyrö 2006, Kyrö 2017) Within this kind of a new paradigm sustainable entrepreneurs play a key role as responsible business professionals.

Binder and Beltz (2017) distinguish sustainable entrepreneurship as a more recent form of entrepreneurship. This form of entrepreneurship emerges on the basis of three earlier conceptions; conventional, environmental and social entrepreneurship.

Conventional entrepreneurship of opportunity creation and discovery as a subjective, individual and activity-based process offering goods and services in novel ways unseen in the existing markets the output of which is measure in terms of profits. Environmental entrepreneurship which focuses on discovering, evaluating and exploiting opportunities related to environmentally relevant market failures. It is mission-driven but economic value creation as equally important as environmental cause. Social entrepreneurship which sees entrepreneurs as change agents who revolutionize social sector with a mission to create and sustain social value. It can be both non-profit and for-profit but if profits are used to finance the social mission. This approach is also individually focused and leave process and systems aspects in a minor role.

Sustainable entrepreneurship seeks balance between ecological, social and economic goals of an enterprise. There can be seen a shift of emphasis towards ecological and social goals. Sustainable entrepreneurship is interested in certain types of opportunities. Sustainable entrepreneurial opportunities relate typically to inefficient use of natural resources in firms, externalities, i.e., negative results of production and consumption to the natural environment, inaccurate pricing of exhaustible or non-renewable resources, or imperfect information among individuals in the markets. Another aspect of sustainable entrepreneurship is the focus on the process how opportunities are recognized and developed and exploited. Unlike in conventional entrepreneurship, there are qualitative criteria how responsibly entrepreneur acts. Furthermore, sustainable entrepreneurship looks at the positive impact entrepreneurial activities can have on the larger society and the environment as well as on a longer term. In this way, sustainable entrepreneurship brings in the transformative power of entrepreneurship to the fore.



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Sustainable entrepreneurs can act as catalysts of larger established firms' sustainable innovations but also, and perhaps more interestingly, as game-changers of established market constellations and pioneers or socio-ecological gap-fillers between industry and government in socio-economic transition.

In the panel, few examples of sustainable entrepreneurship will be presented. Participants are invited to discuss the prospects of sustainable entrepreneurship in India. For this the panel provides a framework for thinking about the possibilities and obstacles on the way towards sustainable entrepreneurship, considering awareness and motivation of individuals, outlook of firms, structure of markets, the role of societal values and culture as well as assumptions of prevailing economic theories.

Paradoxes of Paradigm Shift: India after a Quarter Century of Globalization

Prof. Anand Kumar, Fellow

Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla.

The Indian engagement with IMF-World Bank mediated globalization since 1992 has been a paradoxical experience of 'paradigm shift' for a welfare state oriented post-colonial parliamentary democracy. India has emerged as one of the two engines of globalization; the other being China. There are visible dividends of this process in terms of a) increased growth rate, b) enlargement of middle classes, c) rapid expansion of service sector activities, d) ICT revolution, e) new aspirations among the youth, and f) primacy of market forces over bureaucratic capitalism. But there are a number of problems in terms of durability of these dividends due to pathology of market mechanisms in conjunction with crony capitalism. 1. Rural distress, 2. jobless growth, 3. corruption at high places, 4. growing inequalities, 5. Consumerism, 6. ecological crisis, 7. deepening of chronic poverty, 8. menace of 'black money' in economy, polity and society, and 9. Perpetual hegemony of China-US axis in the global economy are some of the most outstanding issues which remain without satisfactory solutions so far. They have created compounding effects in the context of six forms of pre-existing deficits of democratic nation-building and act as speed-breakers for emerging India : i. development deficit, ii. governance deficit, iii. legitimacy deficit, iv. democracy deficit, v. nation-building deficit, and vi. citizenship deficit. The consequential disenchantment and turmoil is making the process of paradigm shift look like 'negative globalization' for a large section of the



people today.

Heterarchical Networks: Understanding the Matrix of Global Governance.

Dr Roopinder Oberoi

Kirori Mal College

University of Delhi.

The transformations in the existing forms of governmentality and power regimes are deeply rooted within the political economy of advanced neoliberalism, having profound implications in the governance matrix. The new rationalities and instrumentalities of governance involve 'governing without government' (Rhodes, 1996) following the delegitimation and deconstruction of the Keynesian Welfare State and the gradual enactment of what Jessop (2002) calls the Schumpeterian Competition State.

This paper throws open the play field for competing standpoints on governing the mega corporates. Various theorists consider that there is emptiness within the existing global regulatory armory concerning the operational activities of TNCs. The convolution of 'steering' in this polycentred, globalised societies with its innate uncertainty makes it tricky to keep an eye on the fix of 'who actually steers whom' and 'with what means'. There also appears to be huge disinclination to spot systemic technical description of the evolving modern institutional structure of economic regulation in a composite and practical manner. Thus, the complexity of international issues, their overlapping nature and the turmoil within the arena in which they surface defy tidy theorizing about effective supervision.

This brings in the wider questions of the new reflexive, self-regulatory and horizontal spaces of governance are getting modeled following the logic of competitive market relations whereby multiple formally equal actors (acting or aspiring to act as sources of authority) consult, trade and compete over the deployment of various instruments of authority both intrinsically and in their relations with each other (Shamir, 2008). The chapter also looks into these messy and fluid intersections to situate the key actors at the heart of processes of 'rearticulation' and 'recalibration' of different modes of governance which operates through a somewhat fuzzy amalgamation of the terrain by corporates, state hierarchy and networks all calibrating and competing to pull off the finest probable's in meta-governance landscape. Unambiguously, this paper seeks to elaborate on an institutional discursive conceptualization of governance while



stitching in and out of the complex terrain a weave of governances for modern leviathan _ the global corporates.

Keywords: Governance; regulation; heterarchical networks; unstructured complexity; regulatory policy regimes

Pakistan-sponsored Terrorism in India and the Role of US

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The problem of terrorism in India is linked to terrorist groups nurtured by Pakistan. The terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir, Sikh militancy and terrorism in Punjab from the late 1970s onward had indigenous roots but were egged on by Pakistan. At this juncture, when a country's effort to combat terrorism seems insufficient, a third-party intervention or diplomatic pressure becomes vital. Pakistan has utilised terror as an instrument of state policy which makes India's fight against terrorism a matter of regional security as Pakistan continues to perpetually support the militant organisations and sponsor terror activities in India. Available intelligence inputs have often showed that militants/terrorists active in India were supported and funded by their parent outfits based abroad, particularly in Pakistan, in terms of shelter, training, weapons and finance. According to US Congress report, India is severely affected by and vulnerable to terrorism from Pakistan-based groups and their associates (US Department of State 2013). Ever since 2001, India has supported United States' war on terrorism and, at the same time, has persuaded the US to pressurise Pakistan against sheltering and aiding terror groups. The 9/11 attacks instigated Washington to opt for strategic partnership with India. Pakistan under the US pressure has made various statements against terrorism in India and has given assurances, but terror strikes continue unabated. It, thus, becomes apparent that the US has a different perception and policy towards terrorism in India when it originates in Pakistan. Washington has showed its concern over terror activities conducted from Pakistan but has not taken any meaningful action against it. The paper, thus, seeks to look at the overall terror modules which are Pakistan-sponsored and are impediment to peace and security in the region. It will also try to delve into the role of the US as a mediator and how the gap is still wide open in terms of policy-making and policy implementation.



India – Tajikistan Partnership: to counter Islamist Radical Groups

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This paper discusses the role of Islamist radical groups and their activities in the name of Jihad, formation of Islamic State, agenda of Islamic Caliphate, Islamic law, revivalist movements etc to destabilize the situation in Tajikistan. Tajik people were affected due to their poverty and by their Islamic faith. Now ISIS is also recruiting people from this region. Tajik government has reported that 190 Tajiks are fighting in the Syrian conflict for ISIS, which is cause of serious concern. And on the Indian side, Taliban, Al- Qaeda all are active to the Pak occupied Kashmir with the name of Jihad. They are brain washing the Kashmiri people. In the Kashmir, militants became the huge problem. Pakistan is supporting to most of the terrorist groups to disturb Indian side. For curtailing terrorism both of the nation Tajikistan and India is effectively making their policy. India in every international platform, always raising the question to curtail the biggest challenge terrorism.

India's Growing Soft Power in Africa: A Study on Training and Educations

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India Africa relations are not new they have been enjoying trade and cultural ties for century old. This paper reviews pattern of the India's soft power policy in Africa continent. India's approach has focused on the area of bilateral trade, culture, educational and technical exchange. Through promotion of the soft power India is looking towards its long term political and economic goals. India has emphasized on increasing its soft power, especially giving educational assistance and training to, farmers, doctors, technical sector as well as police to many African countries. In the recent years India has taken effectives stand to make its greater influence and boosting bilateral relations with the African states. India's large Diaspora exists in the continent they have been playing a successful way to promote its culture and in the region. The Indian presence in Africa where its long-established people to people's relations has been favored, to archive political and economic interests. Present paper also attempts to understand that, to deal with Chinese influence in the region, which is a hard task for India policy makers. Yet, China is one of the most favorite old allies of many African nations.



The Role of India in Saudi Arabia- Pakistan Strategic Relationship

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India is a major factor in the “unique relationship” between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. In a sign of changing times, the Chief Guest for Republic Day celebrations was Saudi Arabia king Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz. Saudi Arabia and India signed a defence cooperation agreement in February 2014 to strengthen their bilateral ties. The agreement emphasized on “exchange of defence-related information, military training and education as well as cooperation in areas varying from hydrography and security to logistics” Pakistan also supported the position of Saudi Arabia on Syria. Saudi Arabia wanted to strengthen its bilateral relations with the largest country in South Asia as it feels isolated with United States of America moving closer to Iran and recently lifting of the sanctions that were imposed on Iran. It also feels irked for the USA's weak position or its reluctance to take a stand on the Bashar-al-Assad regime in Syria. South and West Asia undoubtedly possesses a geostrategic importance and a study on it would be an important contribution in the field of international politics. India may want to seek the support of Saudi Arabia in dismantling the terror groups operating in Pakistan. As the ISIS is spreading its wings, where it has thrown a direct challenge to Saudi Arabia that they will target the two holy cities of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia through its “Look East Policy”, it wanted to expand its relations with major Asian countries which include China, India and Japan. India and Saudi Arabia have much to gain from the bilateral relationship. Pakistan consistently opposed the strengthening of the bilateral relationship between India and Saudi Arabia. To prevent the forces of Islamic radicalism, India needs to strengthen its bilateral relations with Saudi Arabia.

India's Role in Reconstruction Process of Afghanistan: Challenges and Prospects

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India's role has seen as crucial for the long-term stability of Afghanistan. India realises that stable, prosperous and democratic Afghanistan is also in its strategic interests. In past few years, India is looking for its interest in term of growing the regional and global relations. India is planning several-pronged strategies for the development of Afghanistan. India took advantage of the opportunity provided by the U.S. operation against the Taliban government to re-



establish and reconsolidate its influence in Afghanistan. Afghanistan's condition is deteriorating day by day due to terrorism problems. India has also been facing same problems. These challenges can be minimising with economic assistance and developmental projects. Afghanistan supported India for established its projects. On behalf of this, India has been providing economic assistance and has started many developmental projects for reconstructing of Afghanistan. So, Afghanistan became a launching pad for India double pincer envelopment against Pakistan. Behinds of it, India's interest is neglecting Pakistan's strategy for supporting terrorism in against of India. As well as, it is searching a global market through Afghanistan into Central Asia. The purpose of this paper describes a very brief historical overview of India-Afghanistan relations followed by the delineation of trends in their bilateral relations. Subsequently, an analysis of India's role in Afghanistan is presented and placed in the broader developmental projects and economic assistance, political support and security. Further, this paper attempted to analyse what types of challenges faced by India in developing Afghanistan and what would be a prospect for India's future in Afghanistan.

Keywords: terrorism, security, economic, political, development, reconstruction, U.S. operation

India's Economic Diplomacy and Engagement with China through BRICS: Opportunities and Challenges

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The paper examines India's economic diplomacy and engagement with China through BRICS. The central argument of the paper is that the economic diplomacy has always been an integral part of diplomatic exercise but in the age of globalisation and economic inter-dependence it has become multi-faceted and complex where commercial activities have expanded and business concerns have been formally integrated within diplomatic practices. There are many irritants in India-China relations including boundary disputes, China's support to Pakistan, India's membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and China's One Belt One Road (OBOR) enterprise. However, India's bilateral ties with China with whom India shares a long historic relationship within BRICS comprising of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa has grown over the last few years. Initiatives, like the New Development Bank and \$100 billion Contingent Reserve Agreement highlight the shared BRICS vision to reconstruct the global financial framework. However, within BRICS there is one major area of concern that is the low



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level of foreign direct investment. Moreover institutional arrangement and monetary mechanism do exist within BRICS for deepening economic relationship but these need to be used to the fullest with regular interactions. The paper is in three sections. The first section gives brief background to the formation of BRICS. The second section analyses India-China economic diplomacy within BRICS. Economic diplomacy is the key to a peaceful regional and global scenario. The final section discusses shortcomings and end with some suggestions for further strengthening ties between India and China within BRICS based on mutual interest with an aim to create a multipolar global order.

Nuclear Terrorism: A Threat to India's Security Environment

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South Asia is a region of great significance because of its geo strategic position. Its proximity to the Middle East, especially to the Persian Gulf region and Central Asian states, makes it not only important for great powers, but extremely observed by rest of the world. People in this region are mix of strong ethnic identities and diverse religious communities. These diversities and varsity make the region a potential breeding ground of terrorism as South Asia and makes it more vulnerable to nuclear terrorism than any other region of the world. This article analyzes the possibility of nuclear terrorism and glimpses of the regional scenario like how nuclear terrorism has reshaped the security concerns after 9/11 attacks. The central question which the article is to investigate about the threats of nuclear terrorism in South Asia and India's role to evolve nuclear security order. The first part of the paper will discuss about the very nature and concept of nuclear terrorism in context of South Asia. The second part of the paper will discuss the role of the Indian initiatives to strengthen the nuclear security architecture. It will highlight the nuclear safety and security undertaken at the global level and to what extent the Indian state has participated in combating nuclear terrorism.

India's Energy Diplomacy in Africa

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African continent in recent years has been considered as the world's newest growth pole. Since



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Africa remains a region with abundant resources capable of meeting the demands of burgeoning economies around the world, the contest to engage with Africa has increased manifold. Stronger economies like China, India, and Brazil are looking at avenues for trade and investment opportunities in order to broaden and expand their economies. India resolved to cooperate with Africa to harness her potential and become a partner in Africa's resurgence based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. The policy statement of India visualized a vision of Africa that is self-reliant, economically vibrant and at peace with itself. Africa constitutes 14% of the global population, but its share in global trade is just 2.5%. Africa still suffers from poverty, lack of infrastructure, technology, food insecurity and social and political conflicts. On the other hand, India's booming economy, the appetite of its public and private sector enterprises for investment overseas and its leadership in science & technology has shaped its policy towards Africa. India's sprawling industrial base needs more and more energy resources but it is energy-deficient. Africa being rich in energy resources provides a good opportunity to India's search of the energy security as it imports 75% of her energy requirements. The traditional trade partners of Africa such as U.S. and its western allies, though technologically superior keep on reasserting their hegemony by supporting pro-West regimes there. Africa therefore preferred Asian investors to the Western ones so as to have equal partnership. Since Africa desires equal partnership, India seems to be a good choice for her as the broad principles of India's engagement with Africa are mutual benefits, support to African democratization and peace-keeping efforts, building capacities for human resource development and creating facilities for value-additions to African products and natural resources. Despite all, India is facing challenges from China as China has stepped up its presence in various economic areas in Africa. India, as such needs to retrieve its legacy and try to blend it with the present engagement and partnership with Africa. India, through its soft power diplomacy has dedicated itself comprehensively to the widespread capacity-building in the region through numerous initiatives such as Focus Africa Programme, Techno-Economic Approach for Africa, Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme etc. Cooperation between India and African countries is theorized on the new idea of both sides winning.

Attributes of Great Power and India in Current World Order
Mr. Krishna Kumar Verma



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With 21st century, it has been seen that established world powers such as United States, Britain, France and Germany are declining by the time and parallelly, new set of powers are rising such as China, Brazil, South Africa, and India. Out of this set, China and India are claimed to be Great Power by 2050. Though, rise of China has been witnessed by her assertions on several issues such as security, and economic order. China is able to assert her power because of her economic supremacy. As result, China has created many new security and economic institutions which are considered to compete established world order such as SCO, AIIB Bank, BRICS Bank, and OBOR initiative. However, India has been also considered by World renowned scholars as Great Power in future. To substantiate this assertion, it has been argued that India with double digit growth would be able to materialize and become great power. Meanwhile, India's contribution at International stage has been significant because of her role in Cold-War Period. During period, India became part of non-alignment movement which had the purpose of countering the two-binary based World order, one was led by Soviet Union and other was led by United States. Though growth at economic front has been reflected an indication of rise of India, but to what extent, it will materialize depend totally on future domestic course for action improving economic performance, and defence establishment and competitive performance at Global level. This paper is an investigation to this question. Further, it will look at India's great power attributes strength and compare with competing powers and declining powers in 21st century.

Issues and Challenges of Intra-Regional Connectivity in South Asia

**Mr. Rajendra Prasad Patel,
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Connectivity is cornerstone to move forward greater bilateral cooperation and enhance trade, investment, people to people contracts and economic opportunities for South Asia. The region has all ingredient of transport connectivity as historical, cultural and political administrative familiarity and geographical proximity and South Asian countries have been growing at 6 percent annually over the last two decades. Connectivity in the region refers to physical, transport, economic, information and communication technology (ICT), institutional and people-to-people linkages that comprises fundamental support and facilitation means to achieve the economic, institutional, political-security and socio-cultural pillars towards realizing the vision of One South Asia and also contribute to economic integration, institutional



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cooperation and physical infrastructure development and transport connectivity through road, rail and inland waterways as a catalyst for intra-regional trade by making it faster, cheaper and easier for people and goods to move across borders within the region and better connectivity helps to reduce cost and time to transport goods for trade. But despite having these ingredients and significance, South Asian countries are facing serious connectivity challenges both physical and non-physical such as poor condition of cross-border roads and differences in gauge size and track structure and missing rail links, inadequate inland waterways infrastructure and non-physical are lack of regional connectivity arrangement, historical-political and security issues, excessive documentation, inadequate implementation of modern customs procedures, limited use of ITC applications and logistics constraints are major constraints hindering the potential of regional growth and region's inability to develop as more dynamic and integrated region in the world that and poor transportation infrastructure and connectivity impediments have also limited the region's opportunities to find markets for their products within and outside the region. Thus, in order to restore fragmented regional connectivity various initiatives have been taken by countries at regional, sub-regional and bilateral level including BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement and two projects SAARC Regional Railways Agreement and the SAARC Motor Vehicle Agreement are in process to finalise the agreement. This paper will also emphasise on various initiatives taken by countries for strengthening their relationship in context of rail, road and inland waterways connectivity..

Keywords: Connectivity, ICT, Physical and Non-physical infrastructure, transit, transportation cost, BBIN, SAARC.

India as a Leading Actor for Anti-Terrorism Campaign in World Order

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Terrorism is a fundamental reason for instability in the world. Terrorism is an act of violence, cruelty and suppression. In the contemporary world, states are witnessing terrorism all around the world. All the regions including South Asia, West Asia, Europe and South East Asia are being affected by terrorism. It is true that after 9/11 terrorist attack on America; terror activities are increasing day by day instead of decreasing. Modern technology is the reason for increasing terrorism in the world order. Today, by these technologies terrorist groups can reach every corner of the world. As terrorism is increasing day by day, countries have realised a need to stop



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terrorism. India is one amongst them. India seems to be a leading actor in today's world to stop terror-related activities. For last three or four years, India is raising its voice against terrorism in an unprecedented manner. It has been noticed that Indian PM Narendra Modi raised his voice against terrorism in almost all the meetings, summits and conferences. There are some examples which show India's effort to combat terrorism. The surgical strike after the incident of Uri attack is one of the examples to prove this point. He went to 17th SCO Summit where Modi said that "terrorism is a major threat to humanity. We will have to make coordinated efforts to counter the menace of terrorism." Recently India held a *Heart of Asia conference* in Amritsar where Modi raised the issue of terrorism. Some examples which show India's effort against terrorism are India's voice for the adoption of Comprehensive UN Convention against Terrorism; demand to declare Masood Azhar as a terrorist and also banning of Jaish-e-Mohammad. All these efforts can be considered as India's initiatives to lead anti-terrorism campaigns. However, India cannot do anything on its own. India needs international cooperation, coordination and assistance for achieving the purpose.

Key Words: India, PM Modi, Terrorism, World Order

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BRICS: A Major Forum for India in Current World Dynamics

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With the disintegration of USSR, bipolar world order came to an end. Multipolarity has become a dominant feature of the current order. In this scenario, India has begun to reassess its foreign policy. It embraced multilateralism to combat common problems and fulfil its own interest. India actively engaged with many regional multilateral forums like IBSA, BIMSTEC, BRICS, etc. BRICS is one of the important groupings of emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) that challenge western dominated governance. BRICS is the most significant institution in India both in terms of economic and security purposes. India is using BRICS to enhance cooperation with its member states. India vigorously is engaging with Russia and China in the sideline of BRICS summits. It also made significant progress in relationship with Brazil and South Africa. Almost in all BRICS summits, India targeted terrorism as a



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foremost menace to the humanity. Recently in Goa summit, Prime Minister Narendra Modi targeted Pakistan and calling it as a mothership of terrorism. Modi also called for the need for a united global effort to fight terrorism. India also targets Global economic governance led by Bretton Woods institutions and alternatively attaches great importance to BRICS arrangement and Its New Development Bank to promote global economic growth, peace and stability. Narendra Modi also emphasises on investment cooperation and appealed BRICS member states to invest in many flagship programmes such as Make in India, Digital India, Start Up India, Stand Up India and other important projects. As per Indian government, member states will hugely benefited by investing in these innovative projects. Thus, despite an arrangement of countries with vast diversity and differences, BRICS is most important and relevant regional grouping for India in the current global order. India is hoping a great advantage in coming times.

Keywords- BRICS, Multipolarity, Multilateralism, Terrorism

United Nations Secretary General's Political Role after Cold War

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The 21st century is considered as Asian age which relating to emerging powers China and India. The end of the cold war and growing globalization are making India redefine its position in the international domain. India's nuclear testing in 1998; military strength, more active in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO) and its steadily economic performance have changed world's perception about India. Politically India is a responsible nuclear power; it has long held democracy record and its internal fight against terrorism have echoing among Europeans and the US both. India has served as a non-permanent member at United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for seven terms. India which is a founding member of the United Nations (UN) has been in the Council six times earlier but not since 1992. But after a long gap of 19 years India was elected in 2010 for its tenure of 2011-2012. India won with 187 of the 191 member states, hoping that this seat will not only highlights its place as a global player but also open the way for becoming a permanent member of the UNSC. India's election in 2010 to a non-permanent seat in the Security Council with the largest support in General Assembly showed that world acknowledged India's importance in terms of its economic, military capabilities. Expectations were high; many in the country and abroad expected India's tenure to serve as “a rehearsal for permanent membership”. India's election was remarkable for three



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reasons. **First**, India won the seat with the maximum numbers and this success supported by regional neighbors China and Pakistan. **Second**, India is the rising global economy. **Third**, India has come back to Security Council after 20 years. Particularly interesting aspects related to India's collaboration with BRICS country on the one hand or its cautionary role in request of situations in Libya or Syria. India is always against for Humanitarian Intervention (HI) and Responsibility to Protect (R2P). R2P and HI are the important links between India and Western powers in UNSC During 2011-2012. India sticks with its traditional principles on respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity while voting was in favor of taking action. India faced criticism this time especially from the west and India found it isolated in UNSC. Since early years India has been an active contributor to UN peacekeeping and after end of the Cold-War India emerged as a very active troop contributor to the UN peacekeeping. India also has been a member of G20 (a group of advanced and emerging countries) but western unwilling to include India in the UNSC and have opposed India's permanent membership.

India's Emerging Role in Central Asian regionalism: Exploring the path to India's "Connect Central Asia Policy"

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At present, India is an emerging economic system which has strengthened its position in the world. India has a challenge, but it is in a strong position to face these challenges. As part of its foreign policy aims, India has given its connect Central Asia policy a practical form by looking for new options to maintain continuous and stable bilateral relations with Central Asian countries. It will be observed in this paper as to how India has been shaping its energy policy by providing a strategic forum through Central Asian regional organizations like SCO and EEU to complete the Connect Central Asia Policy. Central Asia, a region rich in energy resources, has a historical relationship with India, primarily associated with the existence of the ancient silk route. Over time, there has been a quantitative and qualitative change in Indian foreign policy towards Central Asia. Several programmes like Central Asia, Focus: CIS, Country Special Approach and Look North Policy have been formed to establish a strong tilt towards Central Asia and to establish better relations. India is also building rail lines and roads and improving connectivity via sea routes and airways for geographical contact with Central Asia for its energy supply. It is clear from these contacts that relations between India and Central Asia are multi-dimensional and continuous. Since Narasimha Rao's visit to Central Asia in 1995, it has been s a



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high priority for India. India has also seen a continuously positive trend in economic diplomacy with Central Asian countries. In addition, high level visits have been exchanged on a regular basis. Today, it plays an active role in the field of political, economic, diplomatic, bilateral trade and cooperation as well as promoting active economic cooperation between the two nations. It will also be observed in this paper as to how political, economic and cultural relations with Central Asian countries can be improved by subscribing to SCO and EEU besides looking at how India uses its strong position to make its bilateral relations effective. At the same time, it will also examine how India can connect with the regional organizations and find out new options to give a push to its bilateral economic and diplomatic relations. It will also be observed how the two entities can deal with the threats of non-conventional security especially Afghanistan, which is a challenge to the Central Asian security and also affects India besides dealing with other issues like Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Cyber Crime among others.

Russia-India-China Trilateral Cooperation: Opportunities and Challenges for New Delhi

**Ms. Nivedita Kapoor,
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From a lukewarm response to Russian foreign minister Yevgeny Primakov's idea of a trilateral cooperation in 1996 to annual foreign ministers meetings since 2002, the Russia-India-China (RIC) triangle has come a long way. Despite uneven bilateral relations between the three states, issues of common interest with regional and international implications allow the members to continue their trilateral cooperation. Some of these regularly feature in high level meetings of the triangle and include talks on establishment of a multipolar world, central role of UN, RIC consultation on Asia-Pacific, joint work in multilateral organizations, terrorism, peaceful use of outer space, cyber security, Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, IMF reform, regional connectivity, climate change, energy security, health, disaster management etc. The demand for reform of international political and economic system from RIC – that covers 40 per cent of world population and 22.5 per cent of land area besides having as member-states two permanent members of UN Security Council – has the potential to be of immense importance. As a result, the question that now arises is how effective it has been on the ground in using its strengths and



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commonality of demands to achieve results at the regional or international level. This would directly lead to the next question as to how beneficial is it for India to invest its resources in RIC. It has been evident that despite its potential, RIC has only had limited presence in international affairs. Tipped as a bloc to counter the US hegemonic policies, both India and China have expressed a reluctance to jeopardize their relations with the superpower. The bilateral Indo-China mistrust and an upswing in Indo-US ties have led to political cooperation being slow. This creates difficulties for RIC to take an effective position on geopolitical issues where the three states cannot claim to have similar interests to lead to a common voice. Economic and security issues, where all three can benefit from mutual cooperation, have thus gained ground. In this article, I seek to examine the pros and cons of engaging in RIC from the Indian perspective to determine if it is in New Delhi's interest to push this grouping forward or would it be beneficial for it to moderate expectations from the trilateral forum and instead focus more on broad based multilateral institutions for greater advantage. What have been the real world results of this trilateral cooperation? Does one member state benefit more from the grouping or do all three equally share the gains? Are small organizations better than expanded multilateral organizations for New Delhi? These questions shall be explored with reference to India's foreign policy and the implications this association has had – positive or negative – for the country.

Changing Dynamics of India's Neighbourhood Policy with Focus on South Asian Region

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All countries while framing their foreign policy have the prime objective of achieving the “national interests” of their state. India would become a stable, developed and prosperous country if it has peaceful, politically and economically secure relations with its neighbours. This paper will focus on the changing dynamics of the policies by Indian government towards its South Asian neighbours. It is rightly said “we cannot choose our neighbours we have to learn to live with them. A nations destiny is linked to its neighbourhood therefore for India to achieve the vision of economic growth it is mandatory to have a peaceful neighbourhood. Realizing the



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geostrategic and geopolitical imperative India has invoked all its South Asian neighbours to contribute to the regional growth and prosperity. Modi government has taken an initiative to treat his neighbours properly as a result he invited all the SAARC members head to his swearing in ceremony. His “First Neighbourhood Policy” has brought about a significant change in the way India dealt with its neighbours. This policy has been significant in fulfilling the aim of India's “Make in India” scheme good friendly relations with its neighbours encourage foreign investors in India. The size, strength and population of India have led it to be a regional power in the South Asian region. On the other hand this role of India poses a threat to its neighbours who claim that India acts as a hegemonic power in the region. The biggest challenge for India's South Asia diplomacy will be to convince its neighbours that India is not a threat rather an opportunity. With the coming up of globalisation the borders are losing relevance and thus opening up new avenues for cooperation among the countries of the region. India's policy towards its neighbours will require a makeover in the light of great political, economic and social changes that are taking place. Nonmilitary concerns need to be incorporated with a broader understanding of national security. The change of policy in the neighbourhood would be a major challenge for India's foreign policy in the near future. This negative image of India among its neighbours is historically framed by the past incidents. India should aim to promote intra-regional cooperation in the region. This paper will discuss the challenges faced by the Indian government in maintaining the intra-regional relations with its neighbours in the South Asian region and will analyse the new policy adopted by the present government in maintaining friendly relations with its neighbours.

India-Russia Strategic Partnership in Central Asia

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The emergence of Central Asia generated new geopolitical creation which has an important strategic role to play in the coming years. The Central Asian region has been in a state of constant flux due to developments caused by the external involvement for control over its natural resources, efforts to provide alternate transport routes to most of the landlocked



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countries of the region. It is also one of the most convenient routes of transit. It is rich in minerals, especially hydrocarbons. Specialists point out that in the 21st century, Central Asia will become an important region. The growing role of major powers in the region for making their influence is another side of the Central Asian coin. It is in such a context, the present time is attempting to explore how far geo-political calculation is a factor in India's new policy 'Connect Central Asia' and its implications for India. Side by side, it also tries to explore the evolving relations with the region having common interests on many issues in South and Central Asia regions from geopolitical and geostrategic perspectives. This paper focuses on Indo-Russian defense Cooperation, Security and their reassertions in the changing geopolitical environment of Central Asia.

Key words: Geopolitical environment, Geostrategic, Security

Locating India's Status in the 21st Century through BRICS

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Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies

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For nearly a decade now, a changing world order is being witnessed, accompanied by the shift from unipolarity to multipolarity. Several emerging economies like Japan, India is coming on the world stage to lead. The power and influence of the United States has been on decline, while at the same time, China is coming more prominently on the world stage, trying to reformulate the old order that was created during the Second World War. The aspiring nations like India too want its due share in this reordering of the global power. India's foreign policy in the recent decade and more recently with the coming in of the new government in 2014 has been one of pragmatism, suiting its national interest. Along with maintaining good relations with its old friends, India more recently is engaging itself to develop good terms with new partner countries. Areas such as South Pacific which was hitherto not of much concern to the Indian leadership and policy-makers, has assumed significance by the recent visit by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi. At the same time, the Indian economy, which has sustained its growth since the last two decades, is the driver of India's emerging status. The world is now looking towards India as a



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bright spot. With the new kind of proactive approach in its foreign policy, the Indian leadership is trying to seek its position in the changing world order. The question of reforming the United Nations is one of central one. On the one hand, India is deepening its economic and political relationship with the United States while on the other; it is maintaining the cordial terms with the Russia. India is setting its stage for becoming a powerful and influential voice at the global fora. India's engagement with the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) as a member is central to this leadership role. Since its inception in 2009, BRICS has made a clear case for a multipolar world order. Central to its efforts include reforming the United Nations Security Council and restructuring of the global financial institutions: World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization. This paper seeks to argue that the rise of the BRICS is one of the most significant events in the 21st century world, providing the much-needed push for the reforms in the global order. India as part of the organization has been central in voicing the concerns related to reforming the world order.

Geopolitical Dynamics in Central Asia and Indian Interest: Opportunities and Challenges

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The five soviet central Asian states have appeared on the map of the world after the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991. The subject of India Central Asian relations is not a new one, they have close historical and civilizational bonds that always linked these two regions, and it is regarded as India's 'extended neighborhood'. India's engagements in Central Asia has been renovated under different official considerations of "extended neighborhood", "immediate and strategic neighborhood" and "look north policy" as well as 'connect Central Asia Policy'. The shock of Soviet disintegration and changes in post-cold war world politics influenced India's Central Asia policy. India has always showed a low profile in its engagement with Central Asia and has been active with soft power diplomacy. In modern times, the importance of Central Asia to India is not merely civilizational and historical, but also geopolitical, economic



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and energy sector. Central Asian region is one of the great strategic significant to India. The focus of relationship between the Central Asian Republics (CARs) and India could be defined by the importance of Central Asia for peace and stability in this region and it is significant for India's short and long-term foreign policy goals in this region. This paper deals with the evolving Indian interests in Central Asian Republics and its soft power approach to the region as well as future prospects for India Central Asia Relations that requires pro-active approach. Present Modi Government has wider scope for Indian Foreign Policy in Central Asia. Visits of PM Modi to Central Asia since July 2015 is going to open the new ways in India Central Asia relations in international geopolitical dynamics.

Change and Continuity in India's Foreign Policy Since 1991

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Change and continuity are the salient features of India's foreign policy. In order to do well for the country, foreign policy needs to be modified continuously for the achievement of national interest. India has seen a watershed moment in its foreign policy in 1991. The Gandhian legacy and other Nehruvian legacy of Non Aligned Movement, Panchsheel etc., were reinvented to suit to contemporary situations India was in. Foreign direct investment also was not encouraged upto 1990 and it was only after Economic Reforms of 1991 that FDI was allowed. Moreover, in recent times, *Realpolitik* has been adopted as a foreign policy strategy over Idealism which got hit when China went to the war with India in 1962. In fact, there are various ways of understanding the dynamics of India's foreign policy. The existential reality of India is that it is located in an insecure South Asian region, where there are unstable democracies, conflict-ridden states, terrorist hotbeds, weak governments etc. These ground realities persuaded India to move forward and overhaul its foreign policy. Moreover, domestic problems and international compulsions also added to the already felt need of historic changes in India's foreign policy. This paper will make an attempt to cover the picture of change and continuity in India's foreign policy since 1991 in general and dynamics of contemporary foreign policy in particular.

Keywords: India, Foreign Policy, Economic Reforms, Realism.



Border, Conflict and Livelihood: A Case Study of Jammu

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The paper attempts to understand the situation of the people at the International border in Kathua district of Jammu region in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. India has its International boundary with Pakistan. But conflict at the border, the livelihood affected a lot. It is geopolitical conflict in its structural, functional manner to represent the power at the International level. Therefore, the present study is an attempt to examine the livelihood affected of border people of the Kathua District in the state Jammu and Kashmir. Border and War have the relationship in its symbol of power. In the Hiranagar sector at the International Border, cross border firing between BSF and Pakistan and the conflict between at the line of control, it affects the life of people. One Army Jawan injured on his duty at the border. Pakistan violates Ceasefire 7 seven times in 36 hours. At times 50 villiages people are forcefully migrated or leave their homes. The life of children, old age and women are affected more. Motor shelling and small arms fire across the International Border at various places in Kathua, Samba and Jammu. People residing along the border in samba and Kathua districts have been evacuated to safe places after Pakistani side resorted to heavy cross border firing along the international border. The district administration had put in place a contingency place to accommodate the people migrating to safer places following the ceasefire violations in samba and Kathua districts. The paper have the relevance in the contemporary times, because the shelling and cross firing continuously for the last one year in the Kathua region of Jammu and Kashmir State. At second the sufferings of the locals residing near the border and the government response to it. In the paper multiple approaches could be used in this research to understand the aspects of research problem. Historical structural approach could be used to understand the sufferings of Border people.

SCO's Membership: Stepping Stone in India's Foreign Policy

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India's Foreign Policy has taken a new turn and established a new stepping stone when it has



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finally been awarded full membership at Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) at its latest Astana Summit. This paper explores the historical context of SCO and how India got it full membership after acquiring status of permanent observant. This paper also reflects upon the relevance of this membership for its future aspirations in Asian security forum. This is not a hidden fact that in future India aspires for a far more important role in world security, Central Asian Trade, role in connecting with Eurasia through central Asia and the ever expanding Afghanistan issue. The paper establishes that the SCO full membership will play a vital role in helping India's aspiration on these lines. India's major concern in recent past has been related with terrorism and it has raised its voice against it at various global forums, meets and organizations. In this context paper concludes that SCO Membership provides for a very vital platform to raise the issue related to terrorism against its troublesome neighbor. Although, the SCO's charter prohibits the raising of bilateral issues. But behind the scenes, Moscow and Beijing seem to be craving to beget a closer India-Pakistan entente through the auspices of the SCO which will hopefully cultivate more peace in the Central – Asia and South Asia. Finally the paper positively concludes that the SCO's full membership will play a stepping stone in India's Foreign Policy and may play the final role in establishing it as a Global leader and a future Permanent Member of United Nation's Security Council(UNSC).

Key Words: SCO, India Foreign Policy, India- Pakistan, Terrorism & UNSC

Rise of Mega-Regionals, World Trade Organization and India

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The debate on multilateralism and regionalism rages ever strong and academicians continue to speculate as to whether multilateralism can continue to thrive in the face of extensive proliferation of FTAs. Mega RTAs are gaining momentum in the world trading system due to multitude of factors. The three major Mega FTAs are currently in news are TPP, TPIP and RCEP. WTO members have been active in negotiating regional trade agreements, among which mega-regional RTAs now occupy center stage. Mega-regionals are deep integration partnerships between countries or regions with a major share of world trade and FDI, and in



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which two or more of the parties are in a paramount driver position, or serve as hubs, in global value chains. Beyond market access, emphasis in this integration is on the quest for regulatory compatibility and a rules basket aimed at ironing out differences in investment and business climates. The present paper argues that while a majority of countries have shifted and adopted the trend in regionalism and Free Trade Agreements, thereby creating what is better known as the “bandwagon effect”, forcing other nations to join, the economics of the benefits of joining this regime is unclear. Therefore the answer to the question as to whether a regional or free trade agreement is “good” or “bad” is largely academic in nature and empirical analysis proves insufficient to establish this point. This becomes especially important in the context of developing countries such as India. This paper seeks to highlight the economics of regional trade agreements with special emphasis of rules of origin issues in an RTA. The paper will further try to analyse the impact of these Mega FTA on India and its response in this regard.

Looking Further East: The strategic perspective to India's engagement with the Pacific Island States

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India launched the Act East policy in 2014 as an enhancement of the Look East Policy to its engagements with its eastern neighbours such as Southeast Asia, South Korea, Japan and Australia. The Pacific Island states have traditionally been an area of little interest to Indian foreign policy, however the Act East policy seeks to address this shortcoming by extending India's realm of engagement further east into Pacific region. As an emerging global player with strong military capabilities, New Delhi has been viewed as a potential counterweight to the increasing influence of China by key players in the region. Although India's presence in the Pacific Island States is relatively small, the substantial diaspora in Fiji has provided a gateway to enhanced interactions with the region. This has been buttressed by closer defence ties with Japan, Australia, France and USA that resulted in little resistance to Indian presence in the Pacific. While India's engagements with the Pacific Island states revolve around climate change issues, sustainable development and financial aid assistance, there is also a strategic angle to the



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engagement with the Pacific Island States. This paper will examine the strategic component to India's engagement with the Pacific Island States by exploring the tactical deliberations that have been attributed to the region and how the changing dynamics of growing Chinese presence has, in turn facilitated Indian presence into the Pacific.

The Role of the Mutual Fund Industry in Emerging Indian Economy

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The popularity of mutual funds in India has increased manifold over the years as is evident from the increase in the asset base of the industry. It is one of those areas of financial services, which has grown rapidly and plays a significant role in mobilizing savings and providing avenues for investment to investors. Total assets under management of mutual funds in India as on March 31, 2001 were Rs. 90,587 crore under 393 schemes which have grown to Rs. 20,94,852 crore under 1,972 schemes as on September 30, 2017. Mutual funds are conceived as institutions for providing small investors with avenues of investment in the capital market. Since, small investors generally do not have adequate time, knowledge, experience and resources for directly assessing the capital market, they have to rely on an intermediary which undertakes informed investment decisions and provides the consequential benefits of professional expertise. Thus, a mutual fund may be a suitable investment for an average investor as it offers an opportunity to invest in professionally managed basket of securities at a relatively low cost. This study examines the growth and development of the Indian mutual fund industry from 1964 i.e. the year of inception of the first mutual fund in India as a backdrop to the present study. The Indian mutual fund industry has since then witnessed the entry of the public and the private sector, establishment of a regulatory authority - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the issuance of the Mutual Fund Regulations in 1993 and their subsequent modifications in 1996. For healthy growth of the industry and protection of investor's interest, Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) has also emerged as a self-regulatory organization.

Key Words: Mutual Funds, Indian Economy, SEBI, Financial Services, Investors, Investment



India - Africa Relations through African Union: Opportunities and Challenges

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India's relation with Africa has been changing in the changing dimension of the world and more particularly with the advent of African Union. The African Union is an intergovernmental organization to promote unity and solidarity of African states with the objective of economic development and international cooperation. As a member of the AU Partners Group (AUPG), India has been engaging actively with the leaders of different countries of Africa. The first India-Africa Forum Summit which was launched in New Delhi, in April 2008 produced two major outcome documents, namely the Delhi Declaration and an Africa-India Framework for Cooperation. In the second India-Africa Forum Summit of 2011, the then Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh offered an additional US \$700 million to establish new institutions and training programmes, in consultation with the African Union and its institutions. It represents a turning point in the India- AU relations which strongly influenced for India and Africa engagement. New Delhi hosted the third India Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) from 26-29 October 2015 in which Prime Minister Narendra Modi invited the representatives of all the AU members and announced a concessional credit of \$10 billion to Africa in the next five years. Here, India and Africa have adopted the Framework for Strategic Cooperation between them with multi-dimensional. It is also believed that the reciprocal support for each other country would bring new opportunities for India-Africa relations in the globalizing world. India's collaboration with the African Union and its \$125 million investment in the 'Pan-Africa e-network becomes as a true example of India's engagement with AU. In fact, there are numerous opportunities and areas of cooperation between India and Africa which need to be studied through African Union. Many challenges are likely to emerge especially when there is multilateral relation take place. The Chinese dominance has been one of the key challenges for India in Africa. Thus, the paper examines the role of African Union in rebuilding and strengthening India-Africa Relations. This paper would also try to analyse the opportunities and challenges in the areas of interest and cooperation between India and Africa.



Emerging Dimensions of India in Central Asia

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Central Asia is located in the middle between Europe and Asia with extensive potential for trade, investment and growth. The region is abundantly enriched with commodities such as crude oil, natural gas, cotton, gold, copper, aluminum and iron. The growing importance of the region's oil and gas resources has generated new rivalries among external powers. A struggle over resources has begun in the Central Asia between Russia and other external players like US, China, India etc., resulting in a Great Game rivalry. India wants to gain a foothold in the region for its huge energy reserves and also to secure a stable extended neighbourhood in Afghanistan. Today in the post-cold war years, India is increasingly looking toward Central Asia as both a reliable source of oil and natural gas and a focus of its strategic interests in Asia. Trade and economic ties with the landlocked Central Asia are point of interest for India. In this age of globalization, economic ties hold the key to any bilateral, trilateral and multilateral cooperation. Both India and Central Asia share common perceptions about the need to have friendship and mutually advantageous economic relations especially in the backdrop of globalization. Through its 'connect Central Asia Policy', New Delhi aims to actively take part in Central Asia's regional cooperation and security arrangements. This paper attempts to highlight the need for India's comprehensive approach towards Central Asia with in a neo-liberal framework in the context of globalization.

E-Commerce Issues in WTO and Its Implications to India

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Cyberspace in 21st century has played very significant role in globalization. It has affected the international trade to the great extent. E-commerce is the term which has been coined for the trade taking place through cyber world. It has emerged as an industry where buying and selling of products or services are conducted over electronic system such as internet. The term E-



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commerce embraces a complex blend of technologies, infrastructure, processes and products. Electronic commerce and the digital economy are transforming economic activities and economies now. They have become a central part of the global economy and promise huge potential for trade. Hence there is a need to create a trade regime for the sector. The attempt to create trade laws related to the e-commerce sector is now taken by the WTO. Though the WTO's effort to create a trade regime for e-commerce started with the *Work Programme on e-commerce* designed at the Second Ministerial Conference (1998), serious efforts are expected to occur with the eleventh MC at Buenos Aires (December 2017).

With rapid rise of number of internet users and resultant buying and selling of goods and services both within the business community (B2B) and from Business to Consumers (B2C), the online domestic trade is booming though not without enormous legal and administrative friction in operations. In the context of discussions on e-commerce, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have come sharply in focus. A narrative is sought to be created at multiple international organisations seeking to establish significant gains to SMEs from international rulemaking on e-commerce. However, the negotiations are unlikely to address some of the key constraints preventing SMEs from using e-commerce for their business in international cross border trade. This paper will try to investigate into e-commerce related trade negotiations under the umbrella of WTO and its impact of subsequent trade liberalization in India.

Indo-China Relations in Contemporary Context: Challenges and Opportunities

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As two Asian giants and rising powers, the interactions between India and China have global significance. This paper analyzes the multifaceted and multilayered character of Sino-Indian relations since the beginning of the twenty-first century in a period marked by cooperation and competition. Positioned in a social constructivist framework that emphasizes mutual perceptions and socialization, the paper draws analytical leverage from two core concepts – national identity and national interest – to form the basis of the research inquiry. We can say that the dynamics of national identity and national interest play an important role in determining their relations and shows how and why in the current international structure, including a context



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of accelerated globalization, their national identities as rising power and emerging power coupled with national interest of economic development have defined and directed their international positions and foreign policy making. A unique approach to analyzing Sino–Indian relations, this paper is of interest to academics in the fields of Asian Politics and International Relations.

India-Israel Relations in the 21st Century

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India became independent on 15 August 1947 and Israel on 14 May 1948. India recognized the state of Israel in 1950, two years after its establishment of the state of Israel. However, a full-fledged diplomatic relations was established in 1992. This relationship is based on shared values and democracy between two countries. They also share a mutual interest in security and economic well-being of their people. In this short span of time, both the nations have achieved huge success and strengthened their diplomatic, economic and strategic ties with joint collaboration in many areas. The Modi government has changed the traditional foreign policy of India towards Israel and Palestine. The first such move is, Israel centric decision that to make India-Israel relation public and the first ever stand-alone visit by the serving Prime Minister of India to Israel without stopover in Palestine. It marks a transition in India's history, where India has finally gone out in announcing its important relationship with Israel which have for decades otherwise been covert, and behind-closed-doors bilateral interactions on security and intelligence matters. Celebrating twenty-five years of diplomatic relations, both countries have pledged to take the ties to further heights. Today, there is an openness between the two countries, with mutual interests and concerns, and this is another manifestation of the upward trajectory of the relations. This paper shows those factors which are bringing the two nations increasingly closer in the 21st century.



India's Land Governance in Post-Liberalization Era

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Land record management and conclusive land titling programme cannot be seen in isolation of the complex social and political relation in society. Land has always been a highly politicized issue in this country. Any attempt to depoliticize the issue would need a careful and deep analysis taking these two variables into account. The shift from redistribution and presumptive nature to market led and conclusive land titling, is clearly a marked shift from welfarist tendency of the state policy to the maximum utilization market inclined tendency. However, in the midst of all the debate about the conclusive land titling and NLRMP, the first thing one needs to ask is that, does this programme respond to the greater complexes involved in a caste cantered society in India? Land has always been a highly politicized issue in this country. Any attempt to depoliticize the issue would need a careful and deep analysis taking these two variables into account. The shift from redistribution and presumptive nature to market led and conclusive land titling, is clearly a marked shift from welfarist tendency of the state policy to the maximum utilization market inclined tendency. However, in the midst of all the debate about the conclusive land titling and NLRMP, the first thing one needs to ask is that, does this programme respond to the greater complexes involved in a caste cantered society in India?

Rethinking India's Bureaucracy in the New India: Emerging Paradigms

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On completion of 75 years of the quit India movement, The Prime Minister gave the call for building a New India by 2022 it energized a whole nation into taking the much needed step towards the new horizon. The whole nation took a pledge in one voice to work towards making India free from filth, poverty, corruption, terrorism, communalism and casteism and build a New India by 2022. Over and Above, these goals for concept of New India has many



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dimensions and requires efforts to be put in by the government, Bureaucracy and the people to eliminate various evils plaguing India. In this context, the bureaucracy or the Civil Service plays a crucial role. So Need to rethinking India's Bureaucracy for facing or resolving these challenges and makes a modern administrative system of India as soon as possible. It is on successful and satisfactory functioning of the bureaucracy that the success of the government to a very large extent depends. The role of bureaucracy is of crucial importance in socio-economic development of India. Great tasks of nation-building are performed by the bureaucracy acting as an instrument of change. PM Narendra Modi called for officials to speed up their work culture and suggest taking new method to achieve better result by 2022. Modi's government has many former bureaucrats in his council of minister. Modi told to his minister to not totally depend on bureaucrats on civil service day, 21 April, 2016. But there are complex path of bureaucracy for playing their role. Because (One side) of changing nature of state or welfarism, governmental priorities and agenda, awareness of people, more demand of citizen, some emerging trends in global world, directly and indirectly changes and impact on globalization, social transformation and changes in political and social structure and power, urbanization and industrialization, terrorism and cyber-crime, marketization, decreasing of parliamentary dignity, more use of Delegated Legislation, big government etc., and in other side, India's bureaucracy criticised as administrative corruption (Red-Tapism, Nepotism etc.), Traditional work culture, Lack of specialized personnel, Insufficient Motivational factors (Political interferences, Transfers), Not obey principle of neutrality and rule of anonymity and Lack of Managerial Traits, Administrative Ethics and Responsibility. however, In India, Process of expansion of Modernization, Political-Socio-Economic-Technical maturity, Living style, Fundamental need of people are being changing slowly. In this perspective, the role of Bureaucracy would be very important to push up above mentioned subjects. Because of Bureaucracy is more efficient, intellectual, and elite than politician and people in India. Globalization of human capital through international migration, Indian skilled person has been also migrating from India to developed countries in the twenty-first century.

The paper arranges by sketching the outlines of such a possible revised or rethinking the role of India's bureaucracy in this context. The answer is that adaptation and adjustment have been taking place slowly, and the problem is not yet resolved. There are many hindrances to the adjustment of the bureaucracy to the new democratic environment and to the fulfilment of new demands placed on it. This is the central, bewildering problem of administration in India, which this paper seeks to analyze.



Indo-Bangladesh Relations in the Historical and Political Perspective

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भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप दक्षिण एशिया में अवस्थित है। इसमें अनेक स्वतंत्र देश सम्मिलित हैं। जिसमें बांग्लादेश प्रमुख देश है। ये देश हमारे देश के पूर्व दिशा की ओर स्थित है। 15 अगस्त 1947 में हमारे देश को स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई लेकिन विभाजित रूप में जिसके अंतर्गत भारत और पाकिस्तान इस प्रकार दो देश बन गए। बांग्लादेश जो 1971 के पूर्व पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा था। इस देश में पाकिस्तान से स्वतंत्र होने के लिए संघर्ष किया। हमारे देश के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के सहयोग से यह देश को 26 मार्च 1971 को स्वतंत्र हुआ। एक स्वतंत्र देश के रूप में उदय हुआ जिसका वर्तमान में स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व है। भारत और बांग्लादेश के आपसी राजनीतिक संबंधों में उतार चढ़ाव आया लेकिन दोनों देशों के मध्य आपसी सद्भाव संबंध बने रहे। इस पेपर के माध्यम से भारत और बांग्लादेश के संबंधों को उनके मध्य ऐतिहासिक एवं राजनैतिक संबंधों के आधार पर समझने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

Four thesis of India's Rising in the World Transitional Dynamics

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India's rise in International order is not anti-thesis to existing liberal order. India is committed to liberal order. India is construed as a rising middle power. India is one of the most advanced third world countries in its democratic political development. India's ascendancy in the International order deserves desirable recognition and legitimate representation in International organizations such as permanent membership in UNSC. Indian can offer four possible competing visions and roles towards the present International system. The moralist vision is to serve the world as moral "exemplar of principled action in world politics, striving to make the International order more egalitarian both distributive and political terms. The Hindu nationalist vision wants to resurrect the glory of India by cultivating national strength. Thirdly realistic vision which emphasize on the development of its military and economic development and the noble and heroic virtues of Hindu society and fourthly, it presents a liberal vision which desires to make India a powerful economic actor and develop interdependence among nations.

India's power is internally driven, aspirational and shaped by exogenous developments across the world. India's strategic vision and behavior at the International level are marked both by change and remarkable continuity.