



Ministry of External Affairs  
Government of India



(Policy Planning and Research Division)

**REPORT OF THE**  
**NATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**ON**  
**SEVENTY YEARS OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY**  
**DATES: 2<sup>ND</sup>- 4<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2017**  
**10<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE [JAIR] 2017**

Organised By

**THE JADAVPUR ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

In Collaboration With

**RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA, BELUR MATH,  
HOWRAH**

**VENUE: RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA, BELUR MATH,  
HOWRAH**

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**&**

**INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH (ICSSR)  
NEW DELHI**

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## TITLES AND NAME OF PRESENTERS OF EACH SESSION

### DAY 1

#### Inaugural Ceremony

2<sup>nd</sup> November, Thursday, 2017

Time: 3.00p.m

Venue: Vivekananda Sabhagriha, Belur Math

Sl. No	Time	Programme
1.	2.40p.m.	Arrival of <b>Shri M.J. Akbar, Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India</b> at the venue (Hon'ble MoS MEA received at Vidyamandira by Swami Shastrajnananda, Principal Maharaj, R.K.M. Vidyamandira, Dr Indrashis Banerjee, Convener, National Seminar, Dr Imankalyan Lahiri, General Secretary, JAIR)
2	3.00p.m.	Vedic Chanting by students of Vidyamandira as the Hon'ble MoS Lights the lamp
3	3.03p.m.	Felicitation of Hon'ble MoS and welcoming Revered Shrimad Swami Divyanandaji Maharaj, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Saradapitha, Belur Math and President, Inaugural Ceremony, Prof. Radharaman Chakrabarti, All India President, JAIR and esteemed Guests seated on the dais
4	3.07p.m.	Welcome Address by Revered Shrimad Swami Divyanandaji Maharaj, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Saradapitha and President, Inaugural Ceremony
5	3.12p.m.	Remarks and Introduction of Hon'ble Minister by Dr Imankalyan Lahiri, General Secretary, JAIR
6	3.15p.m.-3.55p.m.	<b>Inaugural Address by Shri M.J. Akbar, Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India on Seventy Years of India's Foreign Policy</b>
7.	3.55p.m.	Vote of Thanks by Dr Indrashis Banerjee, Convener, National Seminar
8.	3.59p.m.	National Anthem

TEA AND SNACKS

**DAY 2**  
**3<sup>RD</sup> NOVEMBER, FRIDAY, 2017**

**9.30 AM: TEA**

<b>KEY NOTE SESSION: 10.00 A.M.-12.00 NOON</b>			
<b>VENUE: ASHAJYOTI CONFERENCE HALL</b>			
SL. NO			INSTITUTION
1.	VEDIC CHANTING	STUDENTS OF RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA	
2.	WELCOME ADDRESS	DR. INDRASHIS BANERJEE	CONVENER
3.	SPECIAL ADDRESS	SWAMI SHASTRAJNANANDA	PRINCIPAL, RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA BELUR MATH
4.	SPECIAL ADDRESS	PROFESSOR RADHARAMAN CHAKRABARTI	ALL INDIA PRESIDENT, JAIR
5.	SPECIAL ADDRESS	DR. DHANPAT RAM AGARWAL	DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE
6.	KEY-NOTE ADDRESS	AMBASSADOR KRISHNAN SRINIVASAN,	FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, GOVT. OF INDIA
	VOTE OF THANKS	DR. IMANKALYAN LAHIRI	GENERAL SECRETARY, JAIR

**12-1 PM.: LUNCH**

**1 P.M. -2: 30 P.M. : SPECIAL LECTURES**

**VENUE: ASHAJYOTI CONFERENCE HALL**

**CHAIR: PROFESSOR PARTHA PRATIM BASU, PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY**

**PROFESSOR SHIBASHIS CHATTERJEE, PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS, JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA**

**SHRI PRATIM BOSE, BUREAU CHIEF, THE HINDU BUSINESS LINE**

**DR. SREERADHA DATTA, FORMER DIRECTOR, MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD INSTITUTE  
OF ASIAN STUDIES, KOLKATA**

**PARALLEL SESSION: I**  
**2.30 PM - 4.00 PM**  
**VENUE: ASHAJYOTI CONFERENCE HALL**

**CHAIR: DR. SREERADHA DATTA, FORMER DIRECTOR, MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD  
INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES , KOLKATA**

SL. NO	NAME OF THE PAPER PRESENTER	NAME OF THE PAPER	INSTITUTION
1.	MARILYN KWAN KHARKONGOR	INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND THE INDO-PACIFIC: INCLINATION TOWARDS BILATERALISM OR MULTILATERALISM?	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA
2.	SAMPURNA GOSWAMI	'OBOR' AND THE SINO-NEPAL ENTANGLEMENTS: QUESTIONING INDIA'S 'IDEALIST' FOREIGN POLICY STANCE IN SOUTH ASIA	UGC-DEB PROJECT ASSISTANT, NETAJI SUBHAS OPEN UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA
3.	SAYANTI SARKAR & AKSHAY TIWARI	JOURNEY FROM LICENSE RAJ TO WORLD ECONOMY	SCHOOL OF LAW, KIIT UNIVERSITY, BHUBANESWAR
4.	DEBLINA MUKHERJEE	SITUATING INDIA IN THE MAP OF THE WORLD : AN OVERVIEW OF SEVEN DECADES OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY	JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE ,GIRLS' WING
5.	BHARAT PRASAD	ROLE OF INDIAN DIASPORA IN FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA	MUMBAI UNIVERSITY
6.	PROSENJIT PAL	TAMING THE 'DRAGON' IN BLUE WATERS: AN ASSESSMENT OF INDIA-CHINA MARITIME CONTESTATION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION	UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN

**PARALLEL SESSION : II**  
**2.30 PM - 4.00PM**  
**VENUE: ROOM 44**

**CHAIR: PROFESSOR ANINDYAJYOTI MAJUMDAR, PROFESSOR , DEPARTMENT OF  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY**

SL. NO	NAME OF THE PAPER PRESENTER	NAME OF THE PAPER	INSTITUTION
1.	DEEPLAKHA SENGUPTA DASGUPTA	THE DYNAMICS OF INDIA'S NUCLEAR JOURNEY	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA

2.	AKHILESH KUMAR	SEVENTY YEARS OF INDO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS: A LOOK INTO INTROSPECT AND PROSPECT	CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF PUNJAB
3.	SOHINI NAYAK	CONTEMPORARY NARRATIVE OF THE INDIAN NEIGHBORHOOD POLICY DYNAMICS	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA
4.	MAYURI BANERJEE	ACTING THE SUPER POWER: SCOPE AND STRATEGIES OF POWER PROJECTION IN INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY
5.	UTSAV H. GAGWANI	WHY INDIA NEEDS TO BE PRAGMATIC ABOUT CHABAHAR	UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

**PARALLEL SESSION III**

**2.30 PM - 4.00 PM**

**VENUE: 42**

**CHAIR: PROFESSOR PARTHA PRATIM BASU, PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY**

SL. NO	NAME OF THE PAPER PRESENTER	NAME OF THE PAPER	INSTITUTION
1.	ANIRBAN SEN	CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN MODI GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI
2.	SOHINI CHATTERJEE	LGBT RIGHTS AND INDIA'S QUEER AMBIGUITY AT THE UNITED NATIONS: INTERROGATING SILENCES WITH INDIA'S MAJOR POWER ASPIRATIONS	SOUTH ASIAN UNIVERSITY
3.	SUDIPTA ROY CHOUDHWRY	INDIA'S SECURITY CONUNDRUM	DEPARTMENT OF LAW, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY
4.	PRIYADARSHINI GHOSH	BATTLE FOR THE HEARTS AND MINDS: AN ASSESSMENT OF INDIA'S SOFT POWER	MAYNAGURI COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
5.	SHALINI GUPTA	HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY CONCERN FOR INDIA	VIDYASAGAR EVENING COLLEGE

**4.00 P.M.-4.15 P.M.: TEA AND SNACKS**

<b>DAY 3</b>
<b>4<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, SATURDAY, 2017</b>
<b>9.30 AM :: TEA AND SNACKS</b>
<b>10.00 A.M. -11.00A.M. : SPECIAL LECTURES</b>
<b>VENUE: ASHAJYOTI CONFERENCE HALL</b>
<b>CHAIR: DR. INDRASHIS BANERJEE, HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, RKMV</b>
<b>PROF. SACHIN PARDHE, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND POLITICS, UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI</b>
<b>DR. SURAJ SINGH LANGPOKLAKPAM, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, D.M. COLLEGE OF ARTS, IMPHAL, MANIPUR</b>

<b>PARALLEL SESSION IV</b>			
<b>11 AM – 12.30 PM</b>			
<b>VENUE: ASHAJYOTI CONFERENCE HALL</b>			
<b>CHAIR: PROFESSOR SHIBASHIS CHATTERJEE, PROFESSOR , DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY AND DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND STRATEGIC STUDIES</b>			
<b>SL. NO</b>	<b>NAME OF THE PAPER PRESENTER</b>	<b>NAME OF THE PAPER</b>	<b>INSTITUTION</b>
1.	SAURABH KUMAR	ANALYSING INDIA'S MANAGEMENT OF THE MYANMAR BORDER	WEST BENGAL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES
2.	SANCHITA CHATTERJEE	INDIA'S CONNECT CENTRAL ASIA POLICY: INTERNATIONAL NORTH SOUTH TRANSPORT CORRIDOR CONNECTING INDIA CENTRAL –ASIA	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI
3.	NIVEDITA KAPOOR	RUSSIA-INDIA- CHINA TRILATERAL COOPERATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR NEW DELHI	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI
4.	RYAN MITRA	INDIA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH PAKISTAN	PANDIT DEENDAYAL PETROLEUM UNIVERSITY - SCHOOL OF LIBERAL STUDIES
5.	ANINDITA MALAS	THE CHINA-FACTOR IN INDIA'S 'ACT EAST': AN ANALYSIS OF INDIA'S ACT EAST POLICY IN THE LIGHT OF THE RISING CHINA	SISTER NIBEDITA GOVERNMENT GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, KOLKATA

6.	GURINDER PAL SINGH	EXPLORING NEWSPAPERS' HANDLING OF INDO-PAK RELATIONS ACROSS THE BORDER: A STUDY OF MUTILATION OF SOLDIERS INCIDENT	CENTRE FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS (POLITICAL SCIENCE) AKAL UNIVERSITY,
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**PARALLEL SESSION V**  
**11 AM – 12.30 PM**  
**VENUE: ROOM 44**  
**CHAIR: PROFESSOR SURAJIT C. MUKHOPADHAYAY, PROFESSOR AND DEAN( ACADEMIC), SEACOM SKILLS UNIVERSITY, BIRBHUM**

SL. NO	NAME OF THE PAPER PRESENTER	NAME OF THE PAPER	INSTITUTION
1.	ANIRUDDHA CHOUDHURY	INDIA AND THE ISSUE OF BALUCHISTAN: THE BURNING CAULDRON	KIIT LAW SCHOOL, BHUBANESWAR
2.	SAUMYA TRIPATHI	UPGRADING INDIA'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY	INDIAN SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT, NOIDA
3.	SHAMAYITA SEN	INDO-ISRAEL RELATIONS: THE ELEPHANT'S JOURNEY TO THE PROMISED LAND.	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY
4.	SOURISH GHOSH	DOES INDIA HAVE AN AF-PAK POLICY OF ITS OWN? ANALYZING IT IN THE MODI ERA	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY
5.	PAROMITA SARKAR	INDIA'S DIPLOMACY IN THE LIGHT OF SOFT POWER STRATEGY	SOVARANI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
6.	SANCHITA CHATTERJEE	INDIA'S CONNECT CENTRAL ASIA POLICY: INTERNATIONAL NORTH SOUTH TRANSPORT CORRIDOR CONNECTING INDIA CENTRAL –ASIA.	SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY



**PARALLEL SESSION VI****11 AM – 12.30 PM****VENUE: ROOM 42****CHAIR : DR. SANDIPAN SEN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA , BELUR MATH, HOWRAH**

<b>SL. NO</b>	<b>NAME OF THE PAPER PRESENTER</b>	<b>NAME OF THE PAPER</b>	<b>INSTITUTION</b>
1.	SREEPARNA DASGUPTA	THE LOOK EAST- ACT EAST POLICY: IT'S IMPLICATIONS FOR NORTH EAST INDIA AND BEYOND.	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, LORETO COLLEGE, KOLKATA
2.	TEJAL KHANNA	INDIA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH ASEAN : ASPECTS OF POLITICO-SECURITY COOPERATION	CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, ORGANISATION AND DISARMAMENT (CIPOD), SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI
3.	S. VENKATA KRISHNAN	INDIA AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	LECTURER & MANAGING CCE PANDIT DEENDAYAL PETROLEUM UNIVERSITY GANDHINAGAR, GUJARAT
4.	SREYA MAITRA	INDIA'S REITERATED 'SECURITIZATIONS' IN KASHMIR AND NAGA CRISES: EXAMINING STATE INTERVENTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FOREIGN POLICY	MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE
5.	BISHNUPRIYA ROY CHOUDHURY	"SECURING A UNITED SOUTH ASIA THROUGH THE SAARC : MYTH OR REALITY ?	BEHALA COLLEGE
6.	MONALISHA ACHARJEE	CHANGING DYNAMICS OF INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY WITH FOCUS ON SOUTH ASIAN REGION	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

**PARALLEL SESSION VII****11 AM – 12.30 PM****VENUE: SARADANANDA CONFERENCE HALL****CHAIR: PROFESSOR DIPANKAR SINHA, PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**

<b>SL. NO</b>	<b>NAME OF THE PAPER PRESENTER</b>	<b>NAME OF THE PAPER</b>	<b>INSTITUTION</b>
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1.	SREERUPA CHANDRA	MODI-LED INDIA'S STRATEGIC GEOPOLITICAL PARTNERSHIP IN CENTRAL ASIA	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA
2.	MONISHA ROY	THREAT PERCEPTIONS IN INDIA'S MARITIME POLICY: A CASE STUDY OF THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA
3.	AMINA BIBI	INDIA- CENTRAL ASIA RELATION: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY
4.	SOHINI BOSE	INDIAN MARITIME POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF A CHANGING GEO-POLITICAL SCENARIO.	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA
5.	JEAN-BAPTISTE HOURIEZ	INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY DOCTRINE OF GOLDEN TRIANGLE	UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
6.	ANNA NATH GANGULY	SHALL INDIA BE A HUMANITARIAN SUPER POWER?	SCHOOL OF LAW, GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY, GREATER NOIDA

### **12.30PM-1.30PM:: LUNCH**

**1.30PM-2.30 PM: VALEDICTORY SESSION  
VENUE: SARADANANDA CONFERENCE HALL**

	<b>DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES</b>		
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### **2.30 P.M.: TEA AND SNACKS**

## **CONCEPT NOTE /WRITE UP ON THE SEMINAR TOPICS**

### **70 YEARS OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE**

#### **Background**

The decade started with the miseries of Partition and the need to settle the five million or more refugees within the country. India been ruled by Britain, a bill which was introduced in the British Parliament on July 4, 1947 that set the wheels in motion for the formation of the nation as we know it. Freedom fighters set India on the path of freedom, but it required an official bureaucratic process to lead to independence being officially declared on August 15, 1947. The Indian Independence Act, 1947, is crucial because it enabled the transfer of power from the Crown to India in an amicable manner, which was passed in British Parliament on July 5, 1947 and received the royal assent on July 18. The day 15 August 1947, came to be marked as the birth of a democratic free nation whereby India freed themselves from the shackles of the British rule.

From political arena to the social sphere, Indians have witnessed major dramatical changes in their lives. India being a member of NAM, has always promoted the policy of unification of the world by preaching peace and co-operation. Currently, the Indian economy is the world's seventh-largest in the world by nominal GDP growth rate which accounts for 7.5% (approx.) in 2015-16 and is the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). As a nuclear weapon State and a regional power, it has the third-largest standing army in the world and ranks sixth in military expenditure among nations. India has achieved an enormous progress in this sector from the Industrial Policy of 1948 which focused more on khadi & village industries to heavy industries in all the sectors nowadays. The development of this sector is evident from the inflow of huge FDIs & FIIs in the country. India has now been able to connect several villages by road and railway networks. The Golden Quadrilateral is a highway network connecting the important industrial, cultural, agricultural centres designed for the four metropolitan cities is a major project undertaken till dated. Aviation & communication sectors have also been on the lines of progress. Even in Rio Olympics 2016, India has brought home silver and bronze medals.

Apart from working on its own development, India is also aiding 53 Pan African countries in the areas of education and health. So from being a support receiver, India has now become a support provider for many countries which in itself is a sign of progress for the development of the country. In less than three decades, India's financial sector has evolved from an essentially state-controlled system to an increased participation of private banks in the markets

making competitions more challenging than ever before. Banks currently have capital levels in excess of regulatory requirements, regulations which have been strengthened, and overall credit growth in real terms has been resilient. India's significance as a leading global nation and its preemptive moves has gained much momentum in international scenario is mainly because of its belief in peace, non-violence methods. India is the world's largest democracy, with 1.2 billion people. Today we have got 65% literates and that too with enormous progress in the with the increased education levels among people, their participation, involvement and response to actions of Government have been positive, thus depicting a true democratic colour. Today, we are free to make the choices, take our own decision. We have our fundamental rights and independence means that we are sovereign and have the right to work. In order to achieve the desired goal which our freedom fighters and leaders have already dreamt of, we have to work together. It has been 70 years from then and we have come a long way, we don't want to look back and we won't.

The proposed aim of the seminar would delve into India's rise as a democratic free nation, what policy measures are to be undertaken to increase growth in terms of trade with the other nation States, recent trends in India's Foreign Policy and its strategic implications, agreements and dialogues on multifarious issues, liberal and private policies, de-regulation, connectivity and sustenance and how far India is able to achieve the objectives of a digital India. The proceedings of the seminar would attempt to understand and explore different ideas shaping India's development as a peaceful rising nation overcoming multiple hindrances faced by it in recent times and accepting new thinking and changing its strategy from time to time. It is a challenge before us to take India to great heights.

#### Proposed Topics

- Historical Background of Democratic India
- Significance of Cold War and NAM
- Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization
- Bilateral and Multilateral Dialogues
- Changing Trends in India's Foreign Policy
- Connectivity and Advancement of Technology
- DIGINDIA - Economic Digitization
- Recent developments in Tourism and Sports Industry
- Urbanization and Growth of Smart Cities
- Sustainable Development of the Future

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

The three days national Conference on **Seventy Years of India's Foreign Policy** was organized by **The Jadavpur Association of International Relations (JAIR)** in collaboration with the **Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira, Belur Math** supported by **Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)**, New Delhi and **Public Policy and Research Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.**

The conference was formally inaugurated on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2017 at Vivekananda Sabhagriha, **Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira, Belur Math, Howrah** by **Shri M.J.Akbar, Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.** The Inaugural Address was also delivered by **Shri M.J.Akar, Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.** The other dignitaries who were present on the dais on the day are: Swami Divyanandaji Maharaj, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Saradapitha, Belur Math, Swami Sastrajnananda, Principal, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira, Belur Math, Professor Radaharaman Chakrabarti, All India President, The Jadavpur Association of International Relations, Dr. Imankalyan Lahiri, General Secretary, The Jadavpur Association of International Relations, Dr. Indrashis Banerjee, Head, Department of Political Science, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira, Belur Math.

**The Inaugural Ceremony was attended by nearly 2000 participants from all over India.**

In his Inaugural Address Shri M.J.Akbar said, India's foreign policy is surrounded by two fundamental objectives of national security and prosperity. Shri Akbar in his address said, the economic partnerships and relationships that the country is building are clearly the most

important inter-connectivity bridges. He further said, “We must be the only country that has friendships across binaries,” According to Shri Akbar, nations globally now know that India neither has vested interests nor is it intrusive or expansionist. In his words, “we understand that the best form of prosperity is shared prosperity. The first sharing is internal. The second sharing is with partners across the world,” For India’s neighbours, Shri Akbar said, “We will talk peace only when the environment is peaceful. We will never be blackmailed. It is an extremely powerful message.”

“There is a great surge that is taking place under the present Prime Minister, who is breaking glass ceilings. But, the trouble is there are very strong vested interests who want to retain those glass ceilings,” Shri Akbar said. Citing tax compliance as one such glass ceiling, the Minister said that only an “honest society” could work towards poverty alleviation. He discussed in brief the characteristics of India’s Foreign Policy since India’s independence.

On the second day of the Conference, i.e. on 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2017, Shri Krishnan Srinivasan, Former Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India delivered the key note address. Shri Srinivasan said, Post-Independence foreign policy can be considered in three segments – the first ending in 1964 with the death of Jawaharlal Nehru; the second from 1964 to 1989, being the periods of Indira Gandhi, the Janata interlude and Rajiv Gandhi; and the third, the post-1990 post-Cold War period, which still continues. There are, of course, considerable overlaps of these frameworks, but they represent successively the formulation, mutation and abandonment of non-alignment. In the first two segments, non-alignment was the leitmotif of Indian foreign policy. He said, Non-alignment’s ideological moorings began, flourished and died with Nehru. The second period was one of realism and pragmatism that found India moving ever closer into the orbit of the Soviet Union. The present period after 1990 and the demise of the Soviet Union found India in an unfamiliar international environment, but it recovered to adjust to opportunism – in the sense of seeking and exploiting

opportunities, whether in its attraction for the United States as an asset in containing the rise of China, or in reviving ancient ties with East and Southeast Asia in the form, if not the substance, of a 'Look East' policy. Some of the early improvisation returned to sustain India's flexibility, backed by robust economic growth which has enabled India to be described as an 'emerging power'. The other speaker during the key note session was Dr. Dhanpat Ram Agarwal, Renowned Economist, who spoke of India's position in WTO in the contemporary years. The key note session was followed by a Special Lecture Programme session, where Professor Pratim Bose, Bureau Chief, The Hindu Business Line and Professor Shibashis Chatterjee, Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University delivered by address. The Session was chaired by Professor Partha Pratim Basu, Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University. The speakers raised several theoretical aspects of India's Foreign Policy during the last seventy years. On 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 Dr. L. Suraj Singh, D.M. College of Arts raised several issues on India's Foreign Policy in his Special lecture, He highlighted on the objectives of India's Look East Policy and its transformation during the last twenty-five years. The lecture clearly identifies the trends in the Look East Imagination of India, particularly the transformation of the Look East Policy into the Act East Policy. He said, the Act East policy has acquired great relevance in the global geostrategic space. Indubitably, it is a pillar of India's foreign policy, competing with our South Asia policy and our policy towards USA, Russia, China, Japan, the European Union and other Emerging Economies, giving India the necessary space to play its legitimate role as an emerging great power. He identified that, along with physical connectivity, it is important to encourage the mobility of people in the North-eastern Region of India for the proper implementation of India's Act East Policy. In other words, the Look East Imagination of India requires a holistic and cross-sectorial plan of action, which brings into consideration the requirements of physical and soft infrastructure, strengthening connectivity, building entrepreneurial skills, and enhancing socio-

ethnic ties. This multi-sectorial agenda requires the participation of several stakeholders, most notably the North-eastern States, the private sector and, most importantly, the people of the North-eastern Region. These subjects have been clearly discussed in the lecture delivered by Dr. Singh. Another Special lecture on the second day was delivered by Dr. Sachin Pardhe of the Department of Civics and Politics, Mumbai University. He theorised India's foreign policy particularly from the perspective of South Asia.

In the seven technical sessions, different aspects of India's Foreign Policy was discussed. Nearly fifty papers on different aspects of India's foreign policy was presented during the conference. The successes of the present government in formulating India's foreign policy has been identified by scholars during the Conference. It has been also discussed in the conference by the scholars that the foremost task of India's foreign policy is to enable the domestic transformation of India. And by this scholars meant making possible the transformation of India's economy and society while promoting our values of pluralism, democracy and secularism. This requires us to work for a supportive external environment that is peaceful environment, thus enabling us to concentrate on our growth and development. At the broadest level, it has been identified that foreign policy seeks security and support from the international community as India is transforming its economy. In the last seventy years since its inception, India's foreign policy has adjusted to meet new challenges and unprecedented crisis situations, as well as risen to meet the needs of intensified economic engagement with the world an engagement that is designed to meet the needs of an increased inflow of capital, technology, ideas and innovation for India's development and India's re-emergence as one of the world's leading economies. The other aspects of India's foreign policy like, India's neighbourhood policy, Indian Ocean Policy, India's relations with other countries and regions have been discussed during the Conference.



The Conference has also highlighted the fact that one of India's greatest political successes since independence has been the guarding of its democratic values. It has been discussed that India draws a clear line between celebrating its own democratic values and helping others to establish democracy. It is in this context, India's relations with the Arab countries and the African countries have been discussed during the Conference. This conference has also attempted to explore multidimensional nature of Indian foreign policy in the present day age of globalization.

#### **LIST OF ACTUAL PARTICIPANTS PRESENTED PAPERS AND PARTICIPATED IN THE DELIBERATIONS**

1. Abhinandan Kumar
2. AKSHAY KUMAR TIWARI
3. Ambar Ghosh
4. Amina Bibi
5. Aninda Mitra
6. Anindita Malas
7. Anindyo Jyoti Majumdar
8. Anirban Sen
9. Anirudha Choudhury
10. Ankhi Sen
11. Anuja Saha
12. Anwesha Hazra
13. Arnab Ganguly
14. Ashmita Banerjee
15. Bhagaban Behera
16. Bijaya Kumar Das
17. Bina Sarkar
18. Bisnopriya Roy Chowdhury
19. Debamitra Mitra
20. Deblina Mukherjee
21. Deplekha Sengupta Dasgupta
22. Dipankar Sinha
23. Gurinder Pal Singh
24. Hasnahana Handique
25. Indrashis Banerjee
26. Katari Akhilesh Kumar
27. L. Suraj Singh
28. Madhura Bane
29. Mainak Putatunda
30. Manoj Babu Buraga
31. Manu Sharma
32. Marilyn Kwan Kharkongor
33. Mayuri Banerjee
34. Minisha Roy
35. Moitrayee Sengupta
36. Monalisha Acharjee
37. Monica Verma
38. Monisha Roy
39. Neelu Khoshla
40. Nishant Singh
41. Nivedita Kapoor
42. Paromita Sarkar
43. Partha Pratim Basu
44. Prabartana Das

45. Priyadarshini Ghosh
46. Radharaman Chakrabarti
47. Rinchen Tamang
48. Ryan Mitra
49. S. Venkata Krishnan
50. Sampurna Goswami
51. Sanchari Ghosh
52. Sanchita Chatterjee
53. Saumya Tripathi
54. Sayak Ray
55. Sayanti Sarkar
56. Shaheli Das
57. Shaikh Mohammad Kaish
58. Shalini Gupta
59. Shamayita Sen
60. Shristi Pukhrem
61. Smriti Bhatt
62. Sohini Bose
63. Sohini Chatterjee
64. Sohini Nayak
65. Sourabh Thakur
66. Sourav Kumar
67. Sourish Ghosh
68. Sreeparna Dasgupta
69. Sreya Maitra
70. Sudarshana Banerjee
71. Sudipta Roy Choudhwry
72. Surajit Majumdar
73. Sweta Basak
74. Swetasree Mal
75. Syeeda Khatoon
76. T. Langel
77. Tejal Khanna
78. Urbi Das
79. Students of Department of Political Science, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira, Belur Math, Howrah: 80
80. Faculty Members of of Department of Political Science, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira, Belur Math, Howrah: 80
81. Volunteers: 25
82. Other Staff and Members of Faculty from different colleges and Universities: 75

Nearly 2000 people were present during the Inaugural Ceremony of the Conference on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2017. It was a Public Lecture Event where Shri M.J. Akbar, Minister of State, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India delivered the Inaugural Address.

**A NOTE ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SEMINAR IN THE EXISTING BODY OF RESEARCH:**

The Conference was successful in adding to the existing dialogue on International Relations and re-examined the existing opportunities and possibilities that confront our country today. Advances of knowledge have been at the core of JAIR initiatives and we hope that this Conference has achieved its aim of providing fresh insights and policy inputs concerning India's foreign policy at large.

**PLAN FOR PUBLICATION:**

The Association will publish the Conference volume with select papers presented at the Conference soon.

## **ABSTRACTS**

### **Continuity and Change in Modi Government's Foreign Policy**

Anirban Sen, PhD Scholar, Centre for West Asian Studies, School of International Studies,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Since the advent of the Narendra Modi government in power there has been a substantial change in Indian foreign policy, and there has also been continuity in many areas. Unlike most of India's previous governments Prime Minister Modi has made foreign policy one of the top priorities of his government. He has engaged more closely with countries like Afghanistan and Iran. Relations with the United States have also become closer than before. Since he became Prime Minister Modi has conducted numerous foreign trips with an eye on improving India's relations with strategically important countries. The paper to be presented will compare Modi's foreign policy with that of previous governments and also highlight its success and failures. This presentation will show that Modi's domestic economic policy is closely linked to his foreign policy and influences the latter. He has sought to project a more positive image of India where it is shown that the country is open for business. The red tape that prevented foreign companies from entering into business in India has been cut down significantly. On the other hand, foreign policy with regard to Pakistan has not been consistent. This has created confusion in policy circles. There has been engagement with China on a range of issues. India has a far greater voice in the international arena under Modi than before. This paper will be analytical in nature and it will offer suggestions on areas where Modi government can improve his foreign policy. India's role in the UN and other multilateral bodies will be studied. India's relations with Israel and the Muslim world will also be a special area of focus. The economic impact of Modi's foreign policy on India will be looked into. India's relations with the ASEAN countries in Southeast Asia will also be analysed. Conclusions will be drawn as to what impact Modi's foreign policy has had on the regional and global order.

### **India and Regional Organizations**

S. Venkata Krishnan

Lecturer & Managing CCE

Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University  
Gandhinagar, Gujarat

Regional organizations are important non state actors of the international system. India, a state spreading its influence across the actors and regions of the world, has tradition of having relationship with regional organizations of different categories and regions of world. India has been engaged in such relationships by having certain perceptions about these organizations. Moreover, the regional organizations expect certain actions from India and by that generated influence for India. This paper is interested to analyze India's relationship with regional organizations. For this, the paper is divided into three sections. First section will explore India's relationship with regional organizations of different categories and regions of the world. Second section will examine India's perception about regional organizations through select cases like NATO, SICA, MERCOSUR, EU, African Union, SCO and PIF. Third section will discuss about influence for India in the above selected cases. In conclusion, certain theoretical and policy options will be provided for further research.

Key words: Regional Organizations, India, Perception, Influence

**Analysing India's management of the Myanmar border**  
**SAURABH KUMAR**

WEST BENGAL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

Border management is a crucial aspect of national security. Nations need to police their borders expediently, while not antagonising their neighbours and adhering to international norms and conventions. This paper aims to understand and evaluate India's border management strategy with Myanmar. While relatively smaller, the Myanmar border poses its own set of unique security and geo-strategic challenges. It will discuss the following security issues pertaining to the Indo-Myanmar border in some detail-

- 1- Illegal migration.
- 2- Illegal activities, including drug and Arms trafficking besides smuggling of goods.
- 3- Induction of fake Indian currency notes (FICN).
- 4- Activities of Indian insurgent groups (IIGs).
- 5- The challenge to border surveillance and security due to terrain and territorial claims.

This paper will explain their implications and suggest possible changes to India's policing strategy and foreign policy set up with regards to Myanmar.

**India's Engagement with ASEAN : Aspects of Politico-Security Cooperation**

Tejal Khanna

M.Phil Research Scholar in International Organisation

Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament (CIPOD), School of  
International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

From strained relations during the cold war era, India has stepped up its engagement with ASEAN in an increment fashion over the years by launching its Look East Policy in 1991 to the recent upgraded initiative of Act East Policy launched in 2014. India-ASEAN relations have become multidimensional spreading across the three main areas of economic, politico-security and cultural aspects. However, this paper limits its scope to looking at the aspect of politico-security relations of India with ASEAN. From becoming a sectoral dialogue partner of ASEAN in 1992, to graduating to a full dialogue partner in 1996, and to finally forging a strategic partnership with ASEAN in December 2012, ASEAN has been a "core" element in India's Foreign Policy with its respect to relations with South-East Asia. This paper seeks to trace the relations of India and ASEAN in pre-cold war times to those in the post-cold war times. It seeks to identify the specific areas of traditional and non-traditional security aspects that India and ASEAN have identified in their relationship and the challenges they continue to face. It doesn't look at relations between India and individual ASEAN member countries. Rather the study views ASEAN as an individual complete entity, as an International Organisation with which India has deepened its ties.

Keywords: Politico-Security Cooperation, ASEAN, Look East Policy, Cold War, International Organisation

**India's connect central Asia policy: International north south transport corridor  
connecting India central –Asia**

Sanchita Chatterjee

Ph.D 1<sup>st</sup> year

Centre for Inner Asian Studies,

School of International studies

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Keywords: INSTC, CPEC, Central Asia, Chahbahar, Pakistan

After having a thriving experience from India's Look East Policy, Indian policy makers initiated Connect Central Asia policy in 2012 to develop its relations with the energy rich region of Central Asia which would give boost to its foreign policy on various aspects. India's growing concern for the development of International North South Transport Corridor as a part of Central Asia policy linking Iran with other Central Asian countries bypassing Pakistan is a major competition between china's development of China- Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).With the engagement of Chinese presence in the development of Gwadar port in Pakistan, India will be encircled by the Chinese string of pearls strategy. The International north south corridor (INSTC) is an excellent alternative to the TAPI and IPI pipeline project whose future remains uncertain. India's engagement to develop Chahbahar port in Iran bypassing Pakistan to improve its relation with Central Asia is a very good alternative to improve economic engagement with the Central Asian countries which have a huge hydropower potential. The 'Connect Central Asia Policy' is a solid indication of this growing interest, which is based on political economic and people to people contact with the region both individually and collectively. The growing role of major powers in the region for making their influence is another side of the Central Asian coin. The International North South Transport Corridor is linking Iran with Finland through Central Asian countries. India's investment in the expansion of Chahbahar port in Iran will serve as a hub for growing economic development for both the regions.

**Journey From License Raj to World Economy**

Sayanti Sarkar& Akshay Tiwari

School of Law, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar

The article shall delve into a seven decade old foreign policy of India which has encountered a plethora of changes with changing bilateral equations and geopolitical concept. It has been a subject of incremental adaptation and continued transformation. The article gives a background of India's foreign policy and a comprehensive study of the recent developments. It shall reflect upon a detail study of India's trade and policy framework post 2000 with respect to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). The article elucidates the importance of having an effective intellectual property regime to strengthen ties with multinational companies. TRIPs agreement is an integral part of WTO and India being a party to TRIPs agreement, has been incorporating several initiatives to modernize its IPR administration and continue its efforts to enforce IPRs. The article concludes on how the present day foreign trade policy of India promises to usher economic developments.

Keywords- Background, Post 2000 changes, WTO, TRIPS, IPRs

## **‘OBOR’ and the Sino-Nepal Entanglements: Questioning India’s ‘Idealist’ Foreign Policy Stance in South Asia**

*Sampurna Goswami*

*UGC-DEB Project Assistant*

*Netaji Subhas Open University, Kolkata*

The year 2013 marked a new era in the history of Chinese foreign policy when President Xi Jinping proposed the establishment of “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Silk Road” through the “One Belt One Road” Action Plan that would facilitate sound and stable economic growth for China. This statement clearly brought forth the ambitions of a rising power and china’s ‘Realpolitik’ foreign policy goals. As a result China’s immediate regional and global objectives became a matter of concern for the newly formed government in India under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Thus, strengthening India’s relations with her South Asian neighbors became the foremost plan, essentially to counter Chinese objectives in the region. However, in the course of time India’s plans began to shatter in the face of increasing Chinese influence and subsequent Chinese investments in Gwadar Port in Pakistan, Sittwe port in Myanmar, Chittagong in Bangladesh, Hambantota in Sri Lanka and most importantly the signing of the Transit and Transport Treaty between China and Nepal in May, 2017. Nepal and Bhutan was always considered to be the ‘Buffer Zone’ between India and China and one of the major objective behind Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Friendship Treaty was to ensure security for the both the parties. With the establishment of a Communist-Marxist Government in Nepal and Nepal’s subsequent entanglements with China proved to be a matter of great concern for the Indian Policy makers. Therefore, whether its Chinese strategy of encirclement or whether its China’s “One Belt, One Road” initiative, India’s ‘Idealist’ foreign policy stance is unable or may be a kind of failure in countering Chinese influence in the region. Hence, the focus of this paper shall be to analyze the gaps in Indian foreign policy in regards to the south Asian region in particular and also to understand the dynamics of Chinese influence in the Himalayan states with special reference to the Sino-Nepal Transit and Transport Treaty.

Key Words: Himalayan States, China, India, OBOR, Foreign Policy.

### **Modi-led India's strategic geopolitical partnership in Central Asia**

*Sreerupa Chandra*

Central Asia, being in the middle of three super civilisations- the Islamic, the Christian and the Buddhist, is a new geopolitical creation with an important strategic role to play in the coming years. Several experts have also seen such vulnerable regions susceptible to instability. Therefore it can either become a buffer zone or form as a hub of Islamist extremism. The major reason behind the extensive focus on the Central Asian Regional countries is that it is rich in minerals especially hydrocarbons and natural resources like crude oil. Also being placed in the middle of the Eurasian continent, it is also one of the most convenient routes of transit.

India being an extended neighbour of this region has major geostrategic and economic interests in this region. Relations started off well when PM Narasimha Rao realising the strategic significance of the region, took visits to four of the five newly independent countries within a few years of their liberalisation. One of the most important factors for India’s security is the maintenance of peace and stability between the Central Asian countries and Afghanistan. Even the cooperation between India and the Central Asian countries in the field of energy security seems to be crucial. Therefore, India’s policies towards Central Asia utilises all the instruments of power- economics, diplomacy and military power. Likewise, India has opted for a series of strategic partnership, if not alliances, within the region, with the key actors of the region. The recent visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the region has created a path for India to finally acquire a long awaited energy stake in the region. Russia also seems to be playing a crucial role in nudging both India and Pakistan towards cooperation in the energy pipeline. In my paper



I would focus on how the Modi government has brought about a shift in the strategic partnership with Central Asian states. Since security, stability and prosperity of Central Asia is essential for peace and economic development of India, Prime Minister Modi, through his 'neighbourhood first' policy has given increased importance to India's proximate region.

### **Threat Perceptions in India's Maritime Policy : A Case Study of the Indian Ocean Region**

*Monisha Roy, Jadavpur University*

*Keywords: Indian navy, military build up, SLOCs, marine pollution.*

As a famous American naval thinker by the name of Alfred Mahan once said: "Whoever controls the Indian Ocean controls Asia. The ocean is the key to seven seas. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the destiny of the world will be decided on her waters". It holds no less true in the contemporary era when nearly half of the world's sea-borne trade takes place in the Indian Ocean and almost 20% of this trade consists of energy resources, 40% of the world's offshore oil production comes from the Indian Ocean, 65% of the world's oil and 35% of its gas reserves are found in the littoral states of the Ocean. The Indian Ocean is of vital importance for India's economic development. India and other nations some of them being China, Japan, USA, UK are vary of the security dilemma in the Indian Ocean. India's threat perceptions in its maritime policy with regard to the Indian Ocean arises from four main factors – i) The Chinese Presence, ii) Piracy, iii) Pollution of marine resources and maritime zones, iv) Terrorism. Maintaining stability along the seven choke points and securing the Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs) is the primary factor shaping India's defence strategy. My paper seeks to discuss the security issues in the Indian Ocean region and how it affects the other nations engaged in trade and joint military exercises within this region.

### **India's connect central Asia policy: International north south transport corridor connecting India central –Asia**

*Sanchita Chatterjee*

*Keywords: INSTC, CPEC, Central Asia, Chahbahar, Pakistan*

After having a thriving experience from India's Look East Policy, Indian policy makers initiated Connect Central Asia policy in 2012 to develop its relations with the energy rich region of Central Asia which would give boost to its foreign policy on various aspects. India's growing concern for the development of International North South Transport Corridor as a part of Central Asia policy linking Iran with other Central Asian countries bypassing Pakistan is a major competition between china's developments of China- Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). India's engagement to develop Chahbahar port in Iran bypassing Pakistan to improve its relation with Central Asia is a very good alternative to improve economic engagement with the Central Asian countries which have a huge hydropower potential.

### **India- Central Asia Relation: Prospects and Challenges**

*Amina Bibi*

This research paper is focusing on India's growing interest towards Central Asia and how India can play an active role to curtail the problem of cross border terrorism, drugs and arms trafficking. At present ISIS is the common threat for both the region. If Turkmenistan-Afghanistan- Pakistan- India (TAPI) pipeline project succeed, then it will be beneficial for both the region. Iran is also important for better and progressive relation between India and Central Asian region because of International North- South Transport Corridor (INSTC). This paper consist the two neighbouring country Russia and China's active involvement to this region, and how India can involve to this region through various areas, and what are the challenges India is facing right now. Shanghai Cooperation organisation can give an opportunity to India engaging themselves actively to Central Asian countries.

*Keywords: Central Asia, INSTC, SCO, India, TAPI.*

## **India and the issue of Baluchistan: The Burning cauldron**

Anirudha Choudhury

The insurgency in Balochistan, which has proved to be the achilles heel for Pakistan is a guerrilla war, which has been waged by [Baloch nationalists](#) against the governments of [Pakistan](#) and [Iran](#) in the [Balochistan region](#), which covers [Balochistan Province](#) in south-western Pakistan, [Sistan and Baluchestan Province](#) in southeastern Iran, and the [Balochistan region](#) of southern [Afghanistan](#).

Rich in natural resources like natural gas, oil, coal, copper, sulphur, fluoride and gold, this is the least developed province in Pakistan. Armed groups demand greater control of the province's natural resources and political autonomy. Baloch separatists have attacked civilians from other ethnicities in the province. In the 2010s, attacks against the [Shia](#) community by [sectarian groups](#), though not always directly related to the political struggle—have risen, contributing to tensions in Balochistan.

In Pakistan's Baluchistan province, insurgencies by Baloch nationalists have been fought in 1948, 1958–59, 1962–63 and 1973–77, with an ongoing and reportedly stronger, broader insurgency beginning in 2003, and which continues unabated even to this day.

Pakistan has always accused India, of fuelling insurgency in Baluchistan, through RAW, but yet this issue never came into fore in India. The matter only came into prominence, when in 2016, Indian prime minister [Narendra Modi](#) criticized Pakistan and human rights issues in Balochistan during an Independence Day speech. Pakistan condemned Modi's remarks, calling it an attempted diversion from [violence in Kashmir](#) and a reiteration of Pakistani allegations vis-a-vis Indian involvement in Baluchistan. Modi's comments were welcomed by exiled Baloch separatist leaders but sparked anti-India protests by political organisations and local population inside parts of Baluchistan.

Recently, the arrest of an alleged Indian spy Kulbhushan Jadhav, and his subsequent trial by Pakistan, for his alleged role in Baluchistan, has again brought this issue into limelight. The accompanying paper would discuss the issue of Baluchistan, while discussing the issue as to why does this impoverished province of Pakistan, is of such strategic importance to India.

**Keywords:** Baluchistan, self-determination, Human Rights, State Sponsored Terrorism, Terrprism.

## **The Dynamics of India's Nuclear Journey**

Deeplekha Sengupta Dasgupta

PhD Scholar

Jadavpur University, School of International Relations and Strategic Studies

The paper seeks to trace the evolution of India's nuclear policy and its nuclear identity since the dawn of its independence. The paper is divided into four segments. The first section deals with the initial years of independence when India remained caught up in a constant dilemma between its moral inhibitions and security imperatives of having nuclear weapons. The second section addresses India's tussle between the domestic demands for nuclearisation following a humiliating defeat in the Indo-China war (in 1962) and the Chinese nuclear test (in 1964) and its trepidation of strong international reactions against any such move and its way to Pokhran I(1974). The third segment discusses the change in the strategic environment in the post Cold War era and a consequent Change in India's nuclear policy. The concluding section dwells upon the prospects and challenges of India as a 'de facto' nuclear power.

**Key Words :** India ; Nuclear Identity; Security Imperatives; Nuclearisation ; 'de facto' Nuclear Power

## **THE LOOK EAST-ACT EAST POLICY: IT'S IMPLICATIONS FOR NORTH EAST INDIA AND BEYOND**

Ms. Sreeparna Dasgupta  
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The Look East Policy (LEP) is an integral and critical component of India's overall foreign policy. The primary purpose of this paper is to critically analyse the transformation of India's LEP to an Act East Policy and in doing so this paper will also attempt to assess the domestic implications of this recalibrated LEP on the development of India's North East Region as well as its external implications in steering the evolving security architecture of the Asia Pacific Region. The evolution of the Look East to an Act East Policy, in effect, reflects the changing nature of India's strategic interests - it brings into focus the fact that China constitutes an important strategic dimension of the Look East Policy. Hence, at a broader level, this paper will briefly focus on the neo-realist argument that the LEP is essentially a 'soft-balancing' of China.

**KEY WORDS:** Look East Policy, Act East Policy, recalibrated, soft-balancing, geo-strategic, security architecture.

## **RUSSIA-INDIA-CHINA TRILATERAL COOPERATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR NEW DELHI**

Nivedita Kapoor  
PhD Scholar School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University,

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 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 has 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. It will be examined, based on the experience of India's participation in this tripartite grouping, what would be the best possible course of action for India going forward regarding its association with RIC. The article will also gauge the interest shown by Russia and China to this grouping to understand how invested the two are in its success and on its basis try to better analyze the motives of the players to draw conclusions regarding the optimum level of involvement for India.

## **CHANGING DYNAMICS OF INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY WITH FOCUS ON SOUTH ASIAN REGION**

Monalisha Acharjee

Ph.D Scholar

Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies

School of International Studies

Jawaharlal Nehru University

New Delhi

All countries while framing their foreign policy have the prime objective of achieving the “national interests” of their state. India would become a more stable, developed and prosperous country if it has peaceful and 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.” Realizing the geostrategic and geopolitical imperative India has invoked all its South Asian neighbours to contribute to the regional growth and prosperity. Modi's “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” objective. 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.

### **Upgrading India's Middle East Policy**

Saumya Tripathi (Indian School of Development Management, Noida) & Srijan Shukla

(McGill University, Montreal)

#### *Abstract:*

As a part of India's extended-neighborhood, Middle East has held a central position in India's offshore engagements for centuries. India's Middle East strategy over the past two decades has involved multi-state engagement, with its hallmarks being reactivity and incrementalism. And this has served Indian interests well. But the Middle East is in a period of profound change, while India's interests expand to reflect its new power-status.

The two factors coupled together raises an urgent need to update India's Middle East policy.

The present literature addresses the unsustainability of Indian policies, but provides no concrete alternatives. This article will address those missing gaps and add to existing literature. It will

look to review India's historical and current relationship with the region. Then, move to political risk analysis of key Indian partner states in the region. Lastly, presenting policy suggestions for Delhi's establishment – that can be used to upgrade India's Middle East policy.

**TITLE: INDO-ISRAEL RELATIONS: THE ELEPHANT'S JOURNEY TO THE PROMISED LAND**

NAME: SHAMAYITA SEN

An autobiography of India-Israel relationship is engaging as it is a palate of many shades. While India achieved her independence in 1947, the nation of Israel saw daylight in 1948 after a period of conundrum. India recognised Israel in September 1950, but the dominant paradigm of India's foreign policy in the immediate post-independence years, came in between establishing normal diplomatic relations with Israel. P.V. Narasimha Rao brought the relationship out from 'under the carpet'. In January 1992, India became the last major non-Arab and non-Islamic state to establish full diplomatic ties with the West Asian renegade. Structural and ideational changes contributed to this foreign policy shift as Indo-Israel relations became a highpoint of India's post-Cold War foreign policy dynamics. 2017 marks the silver jubilee of the relationship which was commemorated by the visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Israel. This paper intends to delineate the reasons behind the paradigmatic shift, if any in India's Israel policy, putting behind 'the hesitations of history'. This paper would also try to extrapolate the changing contours of Indo-Israel relationship within the larger context of India's West Asia policy.

Keywords: India- Israel relationship, paradigmatic shift, silver jubilee, Modi's visit to Israel, West Asia.

**Indian Foreign Policy and the Indo-Pacific: Inclination towards bilateralism or multilateralism?**

- Marilyn Kwan Kharkongor  
Jadavpur University

'Act East' Policy is a step for India to gain a stronger foothold in the Indo-Pacific, where China is working tremendously alongside non-traditional security threats. At such a point, the foreign policy makers of India must look closer at the bilateral and multilateral alliances that India has and that which need to be strengthened in the region.

The purpose of this paper is not only to analyse the evolution of the Indian foreign policy but to study the transition from non-alignment to post-cold war bilateralism and multilateral alliances since 2000 to understand India's preference in its approach towards the Indo-Pacific region. Whether the Indian foreign policy prefers bilateral or multilateral networking, or a combination of the two to gain a stronger holding in the Indo-Pacific

**SEVENTY YEARS OF INDO- RUSSIAN RELATIONS: A LOOK INTO INTROSPECT AND PROSPECT**

Katari Akhilesh Kumar  
M.Phil Research Scholar.

2017 marks the anniversary of seventy years of establishment of diplomatic ties between Moscow and New Delhi. India's fascination with the Soviet Union as a spearhead of the socialist movement in the world, started even before India gained independence from colonial yoke. With the disintegration of Soviet Union, an entire epoch of contemporary history came to an end, as did the Indo-Soviet relationship. In the background of the recent developments

like Chinese military advancements, India's Act East Asia policy etc, Russia's defence agreement with Pakistan etc, the paper would like to assess the bilateral relations between Moscow and Delhi in contemporary times. The paper would like dwell upon the opportunities and challenges in the diplomacy between both the countries in 21<sup>st</sup> century in the contemporary global scenario. The paper also intends to suggest certain recommendations and give insights in order to strengthen the diplomatic engagement between both the countries.

### **Indian Maritime Policy in the context of a changing Geo-Political Scenario**

Sohini Bose

As a peninsular state, control over her oceans continues to be one of the cardinal elements of Indian security strategy. Under a narrative of protection and defence, the Indian Navy performs a plethora of functions to expand her influence. India's growth depends on how predominant she makes herself in the oceans. Hence India must understand the geo-political and geo-strategic imperatives of her aquatic borders and accordingly secure neighbouring oceans by means of four 'geopolitical arcs' perceived in the oceanic contours of India, which are essential for its power projection. These are namely, the Arc of the Arabian Sea, the 'Indian Ocean Rim', the 'Arc of the Bay of Bengal' and the 'Indo-Pacific Strategic Arc'. In the context of the major powers' renewed interest in Asia, India must engage in a serious contemplation of her historical and contemporary geopolitical scenario and condition her maritime policy accordingly to fulfil her power aspirations.

### **LGBT Rights and India's Queer Ambiguity at the United Nations: Interrogating Silences with India's Major Power Aspirations**

*Sohini Chatterjee*

This paper attempts to understand and make sense of India's approach towards LGBT concerns, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century at the United Nations, by employing queer theoretical insights within International Relations. The paper argues that India's rising power status is in conformity with its ambiguous international conduct pertaining to LGBT rights at the United Nations. This backs feminist claims that "national interest" are often (covertly) defined by issues of gender and sexuality. The paper argues that the rationale provided by India to justify its (often anti-) LGBT measures at the United Nations can be understood, and discounted, in the light of India's rising power status, its perception of a credible self-image in world politics, and its varying power equations with (often ideologically opposed) states.

### **Human Trafficking: A Non Traditional Security Concern for India**

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In India, trafficking of men, women and children for labour or sexual exploitation is a serious threat to human security that has violated the rights and liberties of millions of individuals. Both cross border and internal trafficking remains a major cause of concern for India. In addition to being a transit for trafficking India is also a destination and a source country when it comes to cross border human trafficking. It has even emerged as a threat to the nation's peace, security and poses challenges to governance and law enforcement within the country.

Human trafficking cannot be treated solely as a threat to state's conventional security, but it has also emerged as a major non-conventional security concern for states. Securitising national borders to check human trafficking would only prioritise state's security ignoring human security at large. Human security focuses on reasons such as poverty, economic insecurity, culturally sanctioned practises, structured inequality, gender based discrimination and other socio-economic factors behind human trafficking. Human security or non-conventional security prioritises human wellbeing over state's security.

The challenge of human trafficking, therefore, cuts across national boundaries and requires collective action by nation states. The scale and the complex nature of such a huge socio-economic problem surpass the capability and jurisdiction of national governments, and requires a more comprehensive prevention, control and response mechanism by the entire international community. India needs to play an active role at international level to fight root causes of human trafficking and strengthen its own legal and administrative system to deal with both internal and cross border human trafficking.

Key Words- Human Trafficking, Non-traditional security concern, Human security

### **India's engagement with Pakistan**

Ryan Mitra

#### **Abstract**

India stands at a pivotal point in its legacy as a rising leader from the Orient. In the 70 years since its independence, India has shown multiple times to the international community how it is ready to contribute to the larger good, yet can retain its national interests when the time calls for it. A major problem that India has always faced is the security dilemma with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Ever since, their independence and partition in 1947, India and Pakistan have locked horns on various issues that have persisted till this date. India's foreign policy with regards to its western neighbor has changed and adapted to meet the growing needs of these contemporary and crucial times.

*Keywords: Security Dilemma, Nuclear Power, Border Conflict, Terrorism*

### **INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY**

### **SECURING A UNITED SOUTH ASIA THROUGH THE SAARC: A MYTH OR REALITY?**

Bishnupriya Roy Choudhury, (29.4.2017.)

Assistant Professor, Political Science, Behala College.

#### **Abstract**

The dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century heralded a completely new beginning for the entire gamut of world politics, which has its ramifications for South Asia too. For a land devastated by the horrors of Partition, torn apart by wars, internecine conflicts, cross-border terrorism, rampant poverty and chronic underdevelopment, South Asia has done well to step into the new millennium fractured yet holding together at crucial points. Perhaps some credibility for this united posture can be attributed to the politic-socio-cultural homogeneity of the countries in the region, along with their shared historical and civilisational commonalities. The necessary impetus for evolving an integrated notion of South Asia did have a concrete shape through the establishment of the SAARC in 1985. However, what has been the 'bane' of the SAARC, nay the entire regional integrative approach in South Asia has been the 'perceived' pre-dominance of India in each and every aspect. Indeed, India has been at the centre of all the animosities and intra-state conflicts herein. And many scholars have also blamed India's 'high-handed' attitude vis-à-vis her neighbours for such a veritable deadlock in the region. At this juncture, this article would seek to examine India's neighbourhood policy; the inherent prescriptions enshrined therein; the emerging contours of relations between India and her neighbours based on such a policy; and what the future holds for the entire region.

#### **Keywords**

South Asia; Homogeneity; Regionalism; SAARC; 'big-brotherly attitude'; intra-SAARC conflicts; India's neighbourhood; India's role and policy

## **The China-Factor in India's 'Act East': An Analysis of India's Act East policy in the light of the Rising China**

—ANINDITA MALAS, M.A. (JU), M. Phil (JU), Assistant Professor of Political Science at Sister Nibedita Govt. General Degree College for Girls(Kolkata)

### **Abstract:**

The Sino-Indian relationship has always been a highly vulnerable issue of the twenty-first century, especially when it comes to the matter of India's foreign-policy formulation. India's foreign policy-imperatives involve various significant dimensions, one such being its relation with the South East Asia and East Asian countries which India has been nurturing since the days of Narsimha Rao. India's connection with the Southeast Asian countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam etc. deserves special mention here, by virtue of which India has become a summit-level partner of the ASEAN and has also signed ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement in goods and services. However, the presence of the China-factor in the region poses serious threat to the security as well as foreign policy-concerns of India. China has consistently been suspectful about India-ASEAN relation — the region that China has always tried to keep under its sole jurisdiction, and therefore cannot withstand the presence of any other power (like India) there. However, the Look East policy of India took a new turn under the premiership of Sri Narendra Modi, who distinguishes between the concepts of 'Look East' and 'Act East' and prioritizes the latter, and a series of visits conducted by the Prime Minister in recent years in countries like Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, China etc can be termed as an effort put forth towards the practical implementation of this Act East policy. India's relation with China stands strategically important, as China today has become the biggest trading partner of India in goods. However, China's involvement in the North East India and instigating the insurgent groups there is a matter of real concern for the Modi-government today. Besides, Sino-Indian overlapping claims in the South China Sea-area is another factor, where India makes its stance clear by saying that it seeks for freedom of navigation in the water of South China Sea without any territorial claims. The paper highlights different trends and transformations in India's Act East policy with special reference to the Sino-Indian disputes that have cropped up surrounding the region of Southeast Asia in contemporary global scenario.

**KEYWORDS:** Sino-Indian relationship, India's Act East policy, ASEAN, Overlapping Claims, South China Sea.

## **BATTLE FOR THE HEARTS AND MINDS: AN ASSESSMENT OF INDIA'S SOFT POWER**

Dr. Priyadarshini Ghosh

Assistant Professor of Political Science at Maynaguri College

There is an ongoing debate that the 'pivot' of power in international politics is gradually shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific. India and China being 'rising powers', have been the major drivers of this power shift. China's rise and its growing assertiveness especially in South-east and East Asia is likely to emerge as a major foreign and security policy threat to India in the next decade. China has been efficiently employing both hard and soft power to realise its hegemonic ambitions. Where does India stand vis-à-vis China in terms of its soft power potential? How well has India utilised its soft power resources like culture, heritage and political values as instruments of diplomacy?

What becomes an interesting research design under such circumstances is to analyse the means of soft power that India employs to achieve its foreign policy objectives. This paper will seek



to address some of these vital issues and also what variables India have been using to co-opt and leverage its influence in its own neighbourhood and also in the global arena.

Keywords: Soft Power, diplomacy, culture, foreign policy, power.

### **Does India have an Af-Pak Policy of its own? Analyzing it in the Modi era**

- Sourish Ghosh  
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Af-Pak region is considered to be one of the most volatile areas in the Asian continent. It has been a home to notorious militant outfits that are spitting venoms throughout the world. Though India has always been vocal about the security compromises it has to make due to the presence of those outfits in the region but the international community realised its menace only after the 9/11 incident. But the coinage of this term “Af-Pak” has been much later and as Michael Quinion, British etymologists and writer, argues that the term began appearing in newspaper articles in 2009 only after President Obama took charge. The term was popularized and possibly coined by Richard Holbrooke, the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan in the Obama administration. The US government had stated that the policy of “Af-Pak” has been formulated to come up with a common policy objective to disrupt, dismantle and prevent Al-Qaeda and its affiliates from having a safe haven from which it can continue to operate and attack the US and its allies.

The question that has eluded the academicians and policy -makers over the years is whether India has an Af-Pak sub policy of its own. The camps have remain divided on this question as many have argued that India never had and has a uniform Af-Pak sub policy as its foreign policy mechanism has majorly been dominated by reactions rather than proactive policy formulations. But there are others who believed that India does have an Afghanistan-Pakistan policy of its own and the ambiguity which it displays is purely strategic and its aim is to perplex others.

The Manmohan Singh government has often been disparaged for policy paralysis and critics have blamed it on the weak coalition formation. With the advent of Modi and the formation of a strong government at the Centre instigated many to see a silver lining. From the day one, Modi administration has shown that they will prioritize the foreign policy and organized a mini-SAARC summit on the day of the swearing-in ceremony. Since then, the Prime Minister has travelled far and wide and has portrayed that he will not compromise with foreign policy endeavour of India. He has been keen on India’s neighbourhood policy and has vowed to develop and maintain cordial relations with its neighbours. Pakistan has been a major hindrance in its neighbourhood policy and even in Afghanistan not much headway is taking place. So, is it possible to avoid this region and develop a successful neighbourhood policy?

The paper will try to analyze two basic aspects, firstly, whether India has a workable Af-Pak sub policy of its own and secondly, how far the policy has been a success especially in the Modi era.

**Situating India in the Map of the World  
: An Overview of Seven Decades of Indian Foreign Policy**

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Since her independence in 1947, India has come a long way in the power hierarchy of the world state system. Today she is one of the three most important Asian states and has been given the tag of an emerging power with superpower status prospects. Indian foreign policy has undergone incremental and sometimes drastic changes in response to shifting regional and global geopolitical dynamics reflecting both continuity and change. The paper will seek to unravel the march of India towards being a power that matters in world politics from the times of Jawaharlal Nehru to Narendra Modi and locate her in the geopolitical map of the world. Focus will be placed on the geopolitical visions, geopolitical code constructions and on the strategic elite and their worldview which gave India the image she conjures in others, the status she holds and the nature of relationships she has in the world today.

Keywords: India, Foreign Policy, Emerging Power, Geopolitics

**Dynamics of India's Foreign Policy**

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*Tentative title of the Paper: India's Reiterated 'Securitizations' in Kashmir and Naga Crises: Examining State Interventions and Implications for Foreign Policy*

India's national security priorities have been significantly impacted by violent situations of internal ethnic insurgencies ever since the immediate post-independence period. As a modern democracy, India has never experienced any spell of total military rule or civil-military regime. But at the same time, it has securitized internal situations of ethnic conflict through repeated mobilization of its army, emergency laws and military instruments of force. Yet quick and effective resolutions of the conflicts have not been forthcoming.

The paper critically takes stock of the state securitization approach to conflict situations in Kashmir and the Nagas in the northeast, and studies their direct impact on, and implications for these crises. It argues that armed state interventions to historically constructed ethnic conflicts as witnessed in these two cases not only prove inimical to long-term sustainable resolution of the crises, but also fester as thorns in India's foreign policy.

KEYWORDS: Security, Securitization, Nagas, Kashmir, Conflict

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**India's diplomacy in the light of Soft Power Strategy**

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*Abstract* -The influence of great powers is generally measured in terms of hard power such as military capability. In contrast a new form of power - "soft power" has become increasingly being discussed in the post cold war era. India has projected its soft power for centuries, long before the concept was defined by political analysts. This article would trace the evolution of India as a soft power since the days of its independence. It would explore how far India has been able to utilize its soft power potential and how in the present international scenario its been used as a strategic tool and evolve as a smart power. The focus on soft power, particularly cultural diplomacy and its use in foreign policy has become increasingly visible. This article would mainly focus on limits and the extent of India's soft power resources that have been

*utilized and its future prospects.*

*Key Words: Soft Power, Smart power, Cultural Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, Liberalization*

### **Acting the Super Power: Scope and Strategies of power projection in Indian Foreign Policy**

Mayuri Banerjee

The Indian post-colonial state since its inception has believed in its manifest destiny of playing a major role in South Asian region and beyond. Successive political elites launched several policy initiatives, ranging from strategic autonomy to strategic alliances to expand India's influence in the global stage. Setting aside criticisms of lack of coherent policy, India despite its hostile geopolitical setting has been able to establish itself as a "swing state" in international politics. However, as aspirations within the academia and foreign policy circles shifted from being just a swing state to being a major power, policy calculations have also changed. India has taken a position of multi-alignment with a 360 degree outlook of opportunities available to India. This re-location of India's interests in the international plane necessitates India to act like a major power. Thus, the strategic space India has acquired requires significant power projection to sustain the same. The article takes South East Asia, or India's extended neighbourhood as case study to understand India's role transformation in international politics. The article also intends to deconstruct India's practices of power projection in the region and analyze the opportunities and challenges India encounters in transforming strategic opportunities to concrete policies.

Key words: strategic autonomy, strategic alliances, swing state, multi-alignment, major power, power projection, international politics

### **Shall India be a Humanitarian Superpower?**

Dr Anna Nath Ganguly<sup>1</sup>

An Indian child rights activist Kailash Satyarthi who had received the Noble Peace Prize for his endless efforts in ending violence against children and bringing child reform was selected in 2015 by the Harvard Foundation for the "Humanitarian of the Year", the first ever to be received by any Indian. The perplexing situation is while on one hand many Indians are drawing the spotlight on systematic human rights failures like Satyarthi, Mr. Bindeshwar Pathak who initiated New Delhi-based Sulabh Sanitation Movement, Prafulla Samantara, a grassroots green activist who has been honoured with Goldman Environmental Prize (Green Nobel Prize) the biggest recognitions in grassroots environmentalism; India as a country is still to earn its place in the list of top humanitarian donor, advocate and assistance. The constant violations of human rights within home and discreet response to global humanitarian crisis in cases of Syria, Yazidi refugees specifically women rights problem, breach of humanity and unity in Darfur and Boko Haram, snooping insensitively into the Rohingya refugees crisis, shifting positions in Gaza crisis and other such global concerns has compelled one to think of India's commitment to humanitarian concerns. In foreign policy, one of the key drivers to obtaining superpower status is the 'humanitarian and leadership factor', whether the country has the potential to grow, guard and set in the highest gear the need for change for peace and security. India though has shown much hope for economic prosperity, but has performed stereotypically in dealing with internal and external human security issues, failing to take a stand and advocate serious humanitarian positions. As pointed out by Human Right Watch 'World Human Report 2017' India's voting record on rights issues at the UN was disappointing like in the case of Indian government abstaining from voting on a bid by the Committee to Protect Journalists, abstaining on a resolution that created a UN expert post to address discrimination against LGBT persons and rather voted in favour of amendments to weaken the

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<sup>1</sup>Dr Anna Nath Ganguly, Assistant Professor- Political Science, School of Law, Galgotias University, Greater Noida

mandate. Concerns are also voiced by advocacy groups on India being part of economic regimes like BRICS where security challenges and economic uncertainties are being key elements of dialogue but no efforts to uphold international human rights principles. India has constantly also failed to ensure gender equality, women and girls' safety and rights, religious freedom, freedom of press and violations against youth in conflict areas. The idea of the paper is to probe four cross-cutting areas of applicability-India's role as game changer in foreign policy to being a bystander in major global events that will shape future global politics; India's ability to supply human forces but missing the 'forces' for super power status like leadership, donor status, delivery channels and mechanisms, independence and commitment; thirdly, the internal security dimensions and inability to preserve 'rule of law', and lastly the propensity to assist regional human rights not by being a spoiler but an architect of human rights. India's backing to UNSC seat depends immeasurably on how India responds to crisis's shaping up and emerging in Africa, taking not just a position but also being instrumental to positive change in the continent as an inaugurator to contemporary South concerns, to influencing change in women and gender rights movements in Middle East in the wake of demolishing human rights in the troubled terrains, and the role played in upholding rule of law within the South Asian boundaries and the home soil. The study will assess promising developments and programmes initiated with other countries in major transnational/bi-lateral platforms to safeguards rights. Key factor in a superpower position remains is not to be part of collective guilt but ensure collective responsibility, and India should cherish its past legacy to collective justice through idealism in practice, and adopting realism by tactics in order to be the voice of the oppressed and voiceless in global platforms. Is India committed to such goals, or is India going to create a new blueprint of future India's Foreign Policy by mindlessly concerting to power politics.

KEY WORDS: India, Humanitarian, UNSC, Security, Rule of Law

### **The Role of Indian Diaspora in Foreign Policy of India**

Bharat Prasad

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Since time immemorial, the Indian diaspora has played a crucial role in maintaining a relationship with the world beyond India's borders. Moreover, they also serve as a Linkage between the party in power and their adopted homeland. There is a reason why Narendra Modi chose to visit the U.S.A and interact with Indian diaspora right after his election as the PM. The community has emerged as one of the important element of Foreign Policy.

There are over 25 Million Indian Diaspora Estimated throughout the world. They not only represent the Cultural & Traditional aspect of India but also her Rich Heritage. The Diaspora has Major implication for our National Security. They are the big source of Remittance generation to a country. Diaspora has an impact on India's Foreign Policy. They are the most important factors in the bilateral relationship with the Countries where they have significant presence. They are one of the major proponents of India's soft power abroad, instilling the concepts of Yoga, Bollywood and Hindi mythology into the mainstream society. Overseas, the diaspora can be our unofficial ambassadors. They can play an important role in transforming India a modern industrial State through Knowledge Power. Diaspora can also make useful contribution in much needed reforms in education sector. They are a major asset in transformation in the area of healthcare and also make India a Hub of medical tourism. Diaspora Philanthropy has played an important role in education, Healthcare and Cultural Development.

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