



Jindal School of International Affairs

presents

Youth Conclave, 2018

in collaboration with Diplomania

Peace and Conflict Talk Series

Concept Note for Paper Presentation Series

The Organizing Committee (OC) of Youth Conclave, 2018 (YC, 2018) welcomes students across universities to present their research papers. It invites student researches from various backgrounds such as law, business, diplomacy, political science, liberal humanities, negotiations and other IR related subjects to showcase their research skills, creativity and imagination to stimulate the professional superiority and proficiency in the field.

The main theme for the papers will be “*Peace and Conflict*” along with the sub – themes which are briefly discussed below. **We will accept papers both in Hindi and English.** There will be four sessions of one and a half-hour each. Each student will be given the podium for not more than 15 minutes (max) for their presentation (10 minutes plus 5 minutes Q&A). Every session will be moderated by Faculty Discussant who will give individual feedback to every participant on their paper.

We would like to invite participants by asking them to submit an abstract (300-500 words). The Editorial Team of YC, 2018 will shortlist students based on the submitted-abstract. The shortlisted students will be given sufficient time (one and half month) to carry out their research and write their paper. The work of all participants will be acknowledged officially. All participants will be acknowledged with the certificate signed by Vice Chancellor of JGU, Dean of JSIA and Faculty Coordinator of Youth Conclave and JGU Mementos.

MAIN THEME

Peace and Conflict

The nature of *Peace and Conflict* has become a topic, a theme of great emergence in today's date. Majorly in the field of International Relations (IR), this key theme plays a very crucial role in the development of healthier relations with other countries. Through the identification and analysis of violence and non-violence among countries and states, "peace and conflict studies" seeks to achieve the state of a desirable peaceful human co-existence. It's main objective is to achieve peace through prevention, negotiation, de-escalation of conflicts by peaceful means such that victory of both the parties in the conflict is involved. This is in converse to military studies, in which violent means are used for satisfaction of the parties involved. A field which mainly studies on the sources of conflicts that have a probability of taking place, highly efficient for diplomats and other officials involved in the field of politics.

World War II in history clearly paves the way for such a theme to emerge in today's date. Understanding a country's next move be it in politics, economics, or even historically, etc. all can be efficiently developed by looking into this theme. The World War II in itself is a clear example to study the conflicts that emerged then between the major super powers of the world, which led to a cold war for a long period of nearly 45 years which was equally hazardous for the world peace and order. With the coming of UN (United Nations) and the Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty, it served as a major platform for countries to avoid conflict and instead choose peaceful means i.e. through negotiations to achieve victory. Which ultimately led to an end of the cold war and a restoration in the stability of world peace.

However, talking about current scenarios, with the advancement in technology and humanitarian intervention, the world peace is always at the risk of an uncertain instability. As such, peace and conflict in itself is a broad theme which can be analysed by the following sub-themes:

- **Humanitarian intervention and the threat to state sovereignty.**

Since the cold war, states recognized the need for a stable international system in order to maintain peace and security in the increasingly integrating world. Considering the different state behaviours which threaten the world order today, the power of the states need to be limited in the anarchical international system. For this reason, states negotiate their state interests in the international organisations which compel states to follow certain international norms. However, has the power of international organisations exceeded that of the states? Can the decisions of powerful states who negotiate for their own interests be justified in sabotaging the state sovereignty? Has humanitarian intervention improved the life of the civilians or created disorder?

- **Nuclear deals, economic sanctions, and the compromise on human rights.**

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- **Power dynamics and conflict management in South Asia:**

Countries constantly seek to preserve their power and increase their influence which would further ensure their survival. South Asia is strategically important for maintaining a peaceful international system and is one of the fastest growing regions in the world today. Regional organisations like SAARC are significant for negotiating state interests. However, the balance of power that countries constantly seek has diverted states from pursuing other agendas. Tensions between India and Pakistan has concerned countries in South Asia and beyond. The role of major powers in South Asia has played a crucial role in determining the foreign policy decisions of these middle powers and small powers. How can the conflicts in South Asia be managed in a fair and efficient manner?

- **Global Politics of resources and rentierism:**

The geopolitics and the richness of countries in terms of resources has changed the course of foreign policy in many states. Control over the resources empowers states and this power, is often exploited. What effect has rentierism had on economies of states and their position in the international system? Have the new forms of rentierism created a dependent society that compels states to prevent war or has it created a technique for states to escape world accusations?

The above sub- themes thus aim to analyse and direct the research paper to a more concise perspective with which *Peace and Conflict* can be looked upon.

Timeline

Abstract Submission Date:	July 29th, 2018
Notification on Acceptance of Abstracts:	August 10th, 2018
Final Paper Submission:	September 30th, 2018

All abstracts must be submitted to Diplomania (diplomania@jgu.edu.in)

The basic housekeeping guidelines for the abstracts and papers are:

- Word limit: 300-500 words
- Font Style: Times New Roman, Font Size: 12
- Justified Text
- Proper referencing and bibliography
- No Plagiarism (Submissions which show more than 30% Plagiarism will be disqualified.)

Logistics for Non JGU Participants:

All Non-JGU Participants will be charged INR 1500/- which will comprise of accommodation, food and transport facilities.

Accommodation: All Non-JGU YC'18 participants will be provided with accommodation in hotels nearby. They are expected to check in and check out as per the given time. If they fail to do so, participants have to incur the accommodation charge.

Transport: All Non-JGU YC'18 participants will be provided with transport facilities from Delhi to Campus (and back to Delhi) and from Sonipat to Campus (and back to Sonipat). The transport facility will also include picking up from the hotel and dropping to the JGU campus, and vice-versa.

Food: All Non-JGU YC'18 participants will be provided with a large variety of food (Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner) on the JGU campus.

Core Committees and Points of Contact:

The Faculty Coordinator for the Youth Conclave'18, powered by Diplomania is Dr. Pankaj Jha (pjha@jgu.edu.in), Assistant Professor, JSIA.

The members of the Steering Committee are:

1. Anadi Jha, BA.GA (Hons.) 2016 [FINANCE] (16jsia-ajha@jgu.edu.in)
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Editorial Team:

Sharon Jose, Priyasha Sai Ukil, Jayati Sagar and Megha Gupta

O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU)

OP Jindal Global University (JGU) is a non-profit global university established by the Haryana Private Universities (Second Amendment) Act, 2009. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has accorded its recognition to JGU. The vision of JGU is to promote global courses, global programmes, global curriculum, global research, global collaborations, and global interaction through a global faculty. JGU has a state-of-the-art residential campus in the National Capital Region of Delhi. JGU is one of the few universities in Asia that maintains a 1:15 faculty-student ratio and appoints faculty members from different parts of the world with outstanding academic qualifications and experience. JGU has established six schools: Jindal Global Law School, Jindal Global Business School, Jindal School of International Affairs, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, Jindal School of Journalism and Communication and Jindal School of Liberal Arts & Humanities. JGU has also established two new schools, Jindal School of Banking and Finance and Jindal school of Architecture in 2017. JGU has recently been awarded the highest accreditation rating of “A Grade” by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), becoming the first State private university in the State of Haryana to achieve this milestone.

Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA)

The Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA) represents a paradigmatic shift in the study of International Relations in the context of India. As an aspiring world class school of international relations, the founding vision of the institution argues that: “India's rising economic and military might must be complemented with a world class international affairs social science base that will generate and test theories.” Moreover, “JSIA has become the locus of such an ambitious vision by situating India as a vibrant ground for social science ideas and debates and giving India a leadership role on the world stage.” Furthermore, “JSIA aims to place India on the global map as a provider of knowledge that is internationally relevant and of the highest standards.” The two programmes offered by JSIA are the Masters of Arts in Diplomacy, Law and Business (MADLB) and the Bachelors of Arts in Global Affairs (BAGA) programme.

Diplomania

Diplomania, JGU’s first International Relations society, provides a fun opportunity to all JGU and Non-JGU students to broaden their knowledge of IR and to interact with other students who have a shared interest in the same. The society allows students to cultivate their interest in IR in an informal environment, without the pressure of being graded. It reinforces the relevance of IR to students’ everyday lives and expanding their leadership skills by conducting simulation exercises, field visits activities or events. On campus, Diplomania screens a number of movies based on IR, conducts quizzes and debates, organizes crisis-based/ situation-based simulations and impact response exercises. It also takes off-campus visits to NGOs, INGOs, IGOs and other agencies to understand their role in shaping global order. Every academic year, Diplomania organizes annual fest for the JSIA which acts as an opportunity for many JGU and Non-JGU students to connect with the participants ranging from different parts of the country and share their knowledge with each other.

