

**Patron**

**Prof. T. N. Singh**  
Vice Chancellor  
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith,  
Varanasi, U. P.

*Dean, Faculty of Social Science*  
**Prof. Nand Lal**

*Head, Department of Political Science*  
**Prof. Mohammad Arif**

**Convener**

**Dr. Resham Lal**  
Assistant Professor

*Organizing Secretary*  
**Dr. R. P. S. Yadav**

*Organising Committee*

**Dr. Surybhan Prasad, Dr. Umakant Pasvan,  
Dr. Ravi Prakash Singh, Dr. Vijay Kumar and  
Dr. Piyush Mani Tripathi**

*For Correspondence Please Write Mail to Convener*

**Dr. Resham Lal**  
Department of Political Science  
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith Varanasi-221002  
Uttar Pradesh

For queries about seminar contact on  
Mobile No. 9451075417  
Email ID: helloram2015@gmail.com

## Registration Form

### Two-Day National Seminar On

India's Foreign Policy: The Potential and  
Limitations of 'Look East to Act East Policy'

**Sponsored by ICSSR**  
**November 29-30, 2018**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student/ Research Scholar/ Academician: \_\_\_\_\_

Institutions/ Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of the Paper: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Id.: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of Registration Fee: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Organised By :**  
**Department of Political Science**  
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi  
U. P., 221002



## NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

**India's Foreign Policy:  
The Potential and Limitations of  
Look East to Act East Policy**

**Sponsored By ICSSR**

**29-30 November 2018**



**Organised By :**  
**Department of Political Science**  
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi  
U. P., 221002

## Dear Friends

We are pleased to inform you that we are going to organise a National Seminar on 'India's Foreign Policy: The Potential and Limitations of Look East to Act East Policy,' at the Department of Political Science, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, to be held on 29-30 November 2018.

Since independence, India's contacts and acknowledge about Southeast Asia were vague, deceptive, and uncertain, except for a handful of area specialists and those closely related to the Indian immigrants in the area. There was a proud history of Hindu colonies established in Southeast Asia. However, Bandung conference 1955 was marked the zenith and beginning of the slow declining of India involvement in Southeast Asia before launching of Look East Policy (Sardesai 1968: 2-4). After the collapse of the Soviet Union, India was hit with serious balance of payment crisis, this crisis provided a political space for reforms that created the basis for economic engagement with Asia. India's Look East Policy, unofficially launched in 1992, which aimed to establish closer and deeper relations with countries in Asia. This policy was not limited to Southeast Asia, it also involved a conscious effort to improve relations with Japan, South Korea, and South West Pacific countries (Naidu 2004: 332). India's interaction with the ASEAN dramatically expanded, becoming sectoral dialogue partner with ASEAN in 1992 and a full dialogue partner in 1995. Later on, India became a member of ARF in 1996. In 2017, the ASEAN and India are celebrating 25 years of dialogue partnership, 15 years of summit-level meetings, and five years of strategic partnership. India's relationship with ASEAN has improved to the extent that the regional grouping is now the anchor of India's Act East policy. India has 30 sectoral dialogue mechanisms and seven ministerial level interactions with ASEAN, in fields such as external affairs, defense, connectivity, commerce, telecommunications, agriculture, energy, environmental issues, and tourism. India also shares strong bilateral relations with each of the 10 ASEAN member countries (Ibid.: 334-37; Desai 2017: 1).

The present government has strengthened and enhanced India's foreign policy perspective on multiple fronts. Initially, Prime Minister Modi's early foreign policy decision-making pointed to a prioritization of relations within India's own neighborhood. This has lent India's Look East policy even greater momentum, unveiling an upgraded 'Act East Policy' during the India-ASEAN Summit in Myanmar in November 2014. The foundation, objective remains the same but to provide impetus and increase its importance and focus

on it, the policy was upgraded. Modi expressed that Look East Policy will transform into Act East Policy which will be a great benefit for India's economic, strategic, and political interest (Dhruvajyoti 2016: 4). However, the major challenges that have been there during Look East Policy and have not changed much during Act East Policy. Despite various challenges in the path of Look East Policy, It can expect that the successful implementation of Look East and Act East Policy will bring certain economic benefits to India's economic, strategic, maritime and political interest. In this context, the department of political science, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi proposes a two days national seminar on topic cited above under the following themes:

Look East Policy and Southeast and East Asian Countries  
Look East to Act East Policy  
India's strategic and political relations with ASEAN  
India's maritime security and economic relations with ASEAN  
Prospects and challenges of Look East and Act East Policy

### Call for Abstract and Paper

An extended abstract of about 500 words be typed neatly on A4 size paper, main heading 16 points at centre, author's name right corner 14 points and main abstract should be justified 12 points in font size. All abstract should be marked with a footnote indicating the sub-theme under with the paper is proposed to be presented. Authors are advised to provide their full mailing address, mobile number and email on both abstract and the full paper. The full paper should not be more than 20 pages along with tables, figures, and reference. The copyright of the paper rests with the organizer and the consent of the author to this effect is assumed. It is intended to publish the selected paper later in a book form. It's my pleasure to inform you that the Books of two seminars held in the past have been published namely: 'Good Governance in India: Problem and Prospects,' 'Contemporary India and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.'

Note- The last date of acceptance of abstract (soft & hard) copy is 25 November 2018. And full paper could be submitted not later than 30th November 2018. The abstract and the full paper should mode of expression in bilingual (English in Times New Roman and Hindi in Kurti Dev 10). Send the abstract and full paper in CD format with the hard copy or soft copy through email:- helloram2015@gmail.com

### Registration

The participants are required to register by sending the registration

form along with registration fee before 26th November 2018 only by in cash. Registration fee intended for Research scholar/Student is 500/- Rupee and 700/- Rupee for Academic delegates.

### Programme of the Seminar

The two days national seminar will begin with the Inaugural Session on 29th November 2018 at 10:00 AM. The same day after brunch there will be four parallel technical sessions on the sub-theme as mentioned above. Next day 30th November 2018 will be organized symposium/special lectures from 10:00 AM to 01:00 PM. On the same day after brunch, the valedictory session will be organized.

### Accommodation

The accommodation will be organized for participants in the guest house at MGKVP @ Rs 500/- per head (on twin sharing beds only) from 29th November 2018 to 30th November 2018. The availability of guest house is limited, and booking will be done on the basis of first-come. It may be arranged for the nearby hotel also.

### Travel Expense

The participants are advised to arrange their travel expense to and from Varanasi by air/rail and road according to the programme.

### Host University

Kashi Vidyapith having present nomenclature since 1995 as Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith has, in fact been the action field of Indian National Movement as also a place of pilgrimage of Indian Socialist Movement. It was founded by Mahatma Gandhi during the Non-Cooperation movement of the freedom struggle on the auspicious occasion of Basant Panchami on 10th February 1921. It soon becomes a centre of national education with Hindi as the medium of instruction along with Hindustani lifestyle on 15th January 1974. Kashi Vidhyapith situated at Varanasi came into being as the statutory body as the University of U.P. and it was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidhyapith in 1995. Today University offers a wide range of professional and academic courses in Humanistic, Social Science, Social Work, Education, Law, Commerce, Science & Technology and Journalism. The University has more than 300 affiliated colleges in five Districts. Obviously, it has taken great leap forward courses according to the need of globalization and World Politics. From the very inception, commitment toward democracy, equality of all Religion, staunch support of Nationalism and Indian Socialism and enrichment of Hindi as a National Language has been a unique tradition of University.