INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE 2020

COMPETITION, CONVERGENCE AND MULTI-ALIGNMENT: SHAPING INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE NEXT DECADE

27-28 MARCH 2020
PUNE INDIA

Organized by
SYMBIOSIS INTERNATIONAL (DEEMED UNIVERSITY) AND SYMBIOSIS SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Supported by
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE

COMPETITION, CONVERGENCE AND MULTI-ALIGNMENT:
SHAPING INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE NEXT DECADE

27| 28 March 2020
Pune
Message from the Chancellor's Desk

Symbiosis was established in 1971 as a 'home away from home' for foreign students. Our endeavour of establishing 'international relations' through our personal concern for the welfare of these foreign students has indeed come a full circle with the establishment of the Symbiosis School of International Studies (SSIS) and the annual International Relations Conference (IRC).

The first six editions of the IRC titled 'India and Development Partnerships in Asia and Africa: Towards New Paradigm' in 2013, 'India’s Look East- Act East Policy: A Bridge to the Asian Neighbourhood' in 2014, 'Link West: India and the Gulf' in 2015, 'India and the Indian Ocean: Sustainability, Security and Development' in 2016, 'India-EU: Enhancing Strategic Partnerships' in 2017 and Shaping a new Strategic Culture for India in 2018, were well attended and well-received by high-level policy-makers, business leaders, members of academia and media from India and abroad. It gives me great pleasure to see that Symbiosis, true to its motto - Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam, is progressing well on the path to contributing to the country’s endeavours of fostering good international relations.

This year, the IRC is titled ‘Competition, Convergence and Multi-alignment: Shaping India’s Foreign Policy for the Next Decade'. The deliberations flowing from the conference will contribute to the evolving contours of India’s foreign policy.

Dr. S.B. Mujumdar
Message from the Pro Chancellor’s Desk

It is indeed a matter of great pride and pleasure to announce that the Symbiosis School of International Studies (SSIS) is hosting its seventh International Relations Conference (IRC). Symbiosis International (Deemed University) has set up innovative and need based academic institutions, SSIS being one of them. Over a span of four years, the Institute has been instrumental in creating an impact by developing a dynamic and focused academic curriculum, and organizing symposia and conferences. The annual International Relations Conference is a case in point.

It is our endeavor, through the IRC, to provide a platform for deliberations on topics relevant to the discipline of International Relations- security and defense, culture and identity, trade and investment and climate change mitigation amongst others. I am happy to share that the IRCs were well attended and well received by a large number of stakeholders, which included policy-makers, bureaucrats, corporate leaders, media professionals, NGOs, academics, faculty and students.

The seventh edition of the IRC titled ‘Competition, Convergence and Multi-alignment: Shaping India’s Foreign Policy for the Next Decade’ will bring together experts from India and abroad to discuss and recommend steps for the reorganization of India's foreign policy in a transforming world order. I wish the conference all the success.

Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar
Message from the Vice Chancellor’s Desk

The success of the first six editions of the International Relations Conference (IRC) which were held between 2013 to 2018 is a reflection of the Symbiosis International (Deemed University)’s endeavour to engage with various stakeholders across the globe.

The IRC 2020 titled ‘Competition, Convergence and Multi-alignment: Shaping India's Foreign Policy for the next decade’ will receive high-level participation from India and abroad.

The conference will discuss core areas of diplomatic engagement for India and its international partners in the area of security, trade and management of the global commons and recommend the future course of action with regard to India's foreign relations. This exercise will also help in creating future prospects for research collaborations as well as provide an excellent platform to network and build relationships that will take the University's objective of internationalization forward.

Dr. Rajani Gupte
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ABOUT SYMBIOSIS INTERNATIONAL (DEEMED UNIVERSITY)

Symbiosis is a family of 48 academic Institutions across campuses located in Pune, Nasik, Bengaluru, NOIDA and Hyderabad imparting quality education for over 47 years. Dr. S B Mujumdar established Symbiosis on the principles of Vedic thought of "World as One Family" and is resplendent of the activities and students of several countries. The University was established under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956 and offers over a hundred programmes at Diploma, Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral levels under the faculties of Law, Management, Computer Studies, Health and Biomedical Sciences, Media, Communication and Design, Humanities and Social Sciences, and Engineering. The Symbiosis International University was given "Deemed to be University" status by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2002. The University is re-accredited by NAAC with Grade 'A' and CGPA of 3.58 on a four-point scale.

The University has a vibrant, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure that attracts students from all states of India and over 85 countries. It also has MOUs of with several renowned universities of the world and encourages students & faculty to participate in its programmes. With collaborative networks with several universities from different parts of the world, SIU provides a very conducive, interactive and inspiring environment to create true global citizens.
ABOUT SYMBIOSIS SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (SSIS)

In the contemporary scenario, India's interest in the world as well as the world's interest in India is visibly at its highest. Therefore, it becomes imperative that Indian scholarship on global issues should respond to the opportunities that this presents. To this end, the Symbiosis School of International Studies (SSIS) endeavours to provide a platform for teaching and research in international relations, with an emphasis on India and its role in global affairs. Set up in consonance with the broader vision of Symbiosis Society, which is "to integrate with the world", SSIS strives to constantly engage in scholarly pursuits in an environment of intellectual fellowship, aimed at the academic enrichment of the entire community.

The M.A. (International Studies) programme offered by SSIS seeks to equip students with knowledge and skills pertinent to address the 21st century global challenges. The holistic nature of courses offered under the M.A. (International Studies) programme provides students with the lens to critically examine, analyse and understand contemporary issues based on a multi-disciplinary approach.

The specialization offered under the course on Area Studies fosters scholarship of the region informed by a deeper understanding of an interconnected and interdependent world. The choice of regions offered includes - Europe/North America and Asia. The students are also offered a choice of foreign language as part of Area Studies course (Arabic/ French/ Spanish/ Chinese).

The curriculum includes mandatory internship in the third semester that prepares students for careers with CSOs, NGOs, international organizations, think tanks, civil services, media, academia, consultancies and financial institutions.

Our faculty members are a good blend of prominent academicians, active researchers and practitioners, attesting to the belief that the best pedagogy comes from a mix of theory and praxis. The students benefit from the contributions of different types of practitioners of international relations, whether they are from diplomacy, the corporates, think-tanks or international organisations. The diverse background of both the faculty and the postgraduate students makes for a cosmopolitan and enriching environment.
RATIONALE

The world is evolving at a fast pace, the old ceding space to the new. The last decade of the 21st century has prepared the ground for the emergence of a new global order, one that will impact the economic, social, political as well as the cultural spheres of societies across the world. As India continues to play an important role in world affairs, it is imperative that it prepares itself to straddle the opportunities and challenges that this emerging world order will present. Speaking at the fourth Ramnath Goenka Lecture in November last year, the Minister for External Affairs, Dr. S. Jaishankar emphasized that “a nation that has the aspiration to become a leading power someday cannot continue with unsettled borders, an unintegrated region and under-exploited opportunities. Above all, it cannot be dogmatic in approaching a visibly changing global order “.

It is against this rationale that the Symbiosis School of International Studies has organized the 7th edition of the International Relations Conference titled Competition, Convergence and Multi-alignment: Shaping India’s Foreign Policy for the Next Decade, 26-27 March 2020. The five sessions will provide a platform for deliberations on issues that will impact India’s foreign policy in the years to come.
The 2010s ushered in unprecedented changes to the world thereby engendering the emergence of a new global landscape. The financial crisis which began towards the end of the last decade brought with it a widespread economic downturn and subsequent international recession which resulted in austerity measures, inflation, job cuts and rise in unemployment in developed as well as developing countries. The Eurozone crisis unleashed a wave of Euroscepticism across countries of the European Union- the result was a significant rise in vote share for eurosceptic parties. As fallout of this phenomenon, several European countries witnessed the ascendance of populist discourse, right wing ideology and identity politics. A combination of these factors proved to be important triggers for Britain’s decision to leave the EU.

The Arab uprising which swept through much of the Islamic world was a response to oppressive regimes and poor standards of living. The wave of unrest evolved into socioeconomic crises leading to revolutions in Tunisia, Egypt and Yemen and civil war in Libya and Syria.

While the United States under the disruptive Trump administration continued to hold a position of importance in the global geo-political and geo-economic spheres, it became increasingly inward-looking with its “America First” policy. China on the other hand, has sought to launch ambitious economic initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative and undertaken military reforms; it has also sought to expand its footprint in Africa and its influence in the South China Sea as well as the larger Indo-Pacific Region. The emergence of China as a super power has exacerbated the competition with the US-the trade war is a case in point. Russia’s sphere of influence grew significantly in the last decade. From the annexation of Crimea to being an active role player in the Syrian civil war, Russia has emerged as a very important actor on the global scenario. Furthermore, China has cultivated closer economic ties as well as security and defense cooperation with Russia.

Climate change made its impact felt in the last decade through floods in many parts of the world, fires in the Amazon forest and in Australia, typhoons and tsunamis in the US and Japan respectively. The Internet of things, Artificial Intelligence and the indispensability of social media to societies across the world has and will continue to shape the contours of the emerging global landscape. It is against this background which offers both, opportunities as well as challenges that India will have to navigate to find its position in the emerging global order.
The last few years has seen the strengthening of the Indo-US relationship. The competition between India and China on one hand, and China and the US, on the other, has facilitated greater cooperation between the India and the US since the Cold War.

In the security domain, the Indo-US Nuclear deal has enhanced diplomatic dialogues between the two states, securing India a special waiver in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). Afghanistan is another crucial area of convergence where President Trump’s recent decision to withdraw troops with the help of Pakistan, remains a security concern for India. Building on the success of the inaugural 2+2 dialogue last year, this year, the two sides discussed the potential for greater convergence to preserve their security and strategic interests, particularly with regard to the Indo-Pacific region. India’s membership in the Quad bears testimony to the commitment towards maintaining stability and inclusivity in and of the Indo-Pacific Region.

With recent development in West Asia, differences may arise in the India-US relations. The escalation of tensions between US, Iran and Saudi Arabia may have implications on India’s energy security; the other area of concern is the new US law mandating sanctions against countries importing arms from Russia.

On the economic side, the US-India bilateral trade relations have been growing over the last fifteen years in areas of blue economy, defense trade and technology transfer. US’s effort to restrain an ever-rising China has carved opportunities for India to emerge as an alternative market for the US in the Indo-Pacific.

In the years to come, the Indo-US partnership hinges on important factors like trade relations. Under the Modi administration, considerable progress has been achieved in opening the economy for foreign direct investments. However, with the US side lamenting the trade deficit with its partners, India would have to eventually bring in regulatory reforms to ensure the sustainability of this strategic partnership.
The rise of China, and its spectacular economic growth over the past four decades, is the single most important factor of change in geopolitics. Even as she has become the second largest economy in the world, China finds it necessary to have a close relationship – almost but not quite an alliance – with Russia since they jointly have similar positions on many international issues, which are in opposition to the West. Together, they punch well above their individual weights, and are a significant pole in the emerging world order of the third decade of the 21st Century.

China and Russia have a growing trade and economic relationship based on oil and gas, armaments, technology transfers as well as investment in Russia by Chinese firms. They almost always have identical views in the United Nations Security Council where they are both permanent members. Hence, their voting patterns are similar. China and Russia are both members of multilateral organizations such as BRICS and SCO. Taken together, China and Russia form an important side of global power politics.

In this scenario, India which has had a decades long strategic partnership with Russia encompassing the nuclear, defense, space and high technology fields but a much more contested and testy relationship with China, will need to steer carefully through these currents to ensure its own interests and objectives are met. The boundary question with China and that nation’s increasingly closer embrace of Pakistan are thorns in the side of our bilateral relationship. Increasingly, the United States is viewing technology transfers from Russia such as the S-400 missile system as crossing their red lines.
While India has shared good bilateral ties with Japan and France in the past, it is in the last few years that the relations have assumed even greater importance. It could be safely said that both, Indo-Japanese and Indo-French ties are devoid of historical baggage and major disagreements. In fact, today, India shares a complementarity of strategic interests with both these countries with regard to China and the Indo-Pacific Region (IPR).

Against the backcloth of a pronounced global shift to Asia and the initiation of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in 2007, the two countries have sought to enhance the existing ties and further their strategic interests. To counter China’s exclusivist approach, the Japanese Premier called for “a free and open Indo-Pacific”, a concept based on the principles of stability, inclusivity and multi-polarity, and one that has found resonance with India as well as with the United States.

Through the “2+2” strategic dialogue mechanism, India and Japan have sought to deepen defence cooperation through joint exercises of the different wings of their militaries—Dharma Guardian land exercise, the Shinyu Maitr air exercise, and the Japan-India Maritime Exercise—as well as through the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA), which is yet to be finalized, will allow the two countries to use each other’s military bases for logistical support. With regard to defence trade, India is exploring the possibility of acquiring the ShinMaywa US-2 amphibious aircraft for the Indian Navy. The deal, when concluded, would enhance India’s maritime capabilities as well as contribute to its defense manufacturing sector as Japan has committed to manufacture 30 percent of the aircraft in India.

The two countries are also in discussion to cooperate on strategic infrastructure projects in India’s North East region, except Arunachal Pradesh, as well as in third countries like Sri Lanka. The relationship between the two countries has the potential to become a special strategic partnership in the years to come.

The last few years have witnessed a concerted effort on both, the Indian and French sides to further enhance a traditionally good diplomatic relationship. The two countries which became strategic partners in 1998 have a number of areas of cooperation which include...
defence, space, maritime, security, energy and sustainable development. Defence cooperation and trade have resulted in joint naval exercises-Shakti, Varuna and Garuda for the Army, Navy and Air Force respectively and the acquisition of 36 Rafale fighter jets.

With the rise in importance of the geopolitical construct of the Indo-Pacific region, the two countries see each other as natural partners. With territories in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, France is a resident power in the region and therefore, intends to develop a network of strategic partnerships in the Indo-Pacific with countries like India, Australia, Japan, amongst others. In 2018, President Macron suggested collaboration between India, Australia and France to respond to the challenges of the IPR; trilateral cooperation between India, France and the UAE is also under consideration.

India and France also spearhead the International Solar Alliance which has 74 signatories of which 52 countries have ratified the Framework Agreement of the ISA. The Indo-French strategic partnership is, as Vice President Venkaiah Naidu described it, an important pillar of India’s foreign policy.
In a multi-polar world, exertion of India’s sphere of influence has an immediate causal relationship with its identification of international challenges and economic prospects, and its flexibility in responding to a variety of situations. India’s determination to go beyond an inward looking approach, to adoption of more outward multi-alignment based measures in security, management of the global commons, and trade is of paramount importance. For India, “moving from past dogmatic approaches” in foreign policy, and...“taking risks is inherent to the realization of ambitions” - S. Jaishankar (2019). With the demise of a unipolar world order and the emergence of multi-polarity, India saw benefits in working with different nations on a variety of issues. This resulted in India’s state of play positing US and China as significant actors in the strategic and economic domain, while holding Russia at a new vantage point considering its strategic presence in Eurasia. India’s recognition of issue-based arrangements in a converging international order resulted in its diplomatic engagements with the US on the US-India Nuclear deal, and its stance against the Taliban in Afghanistan. India renewed partnerships with Russia in the defense and trade sector while rebuilding BRICS into a major forum, and improved trade ties with China while endorsing climate change negotiations. Moreover, a departure from the traditional foreign policy dogmas has seen new diplomatic collaborations in the form of the Quad (Japan, Australia, India and the United States), the RIC (Russia-India-China) forum, and the JAI (Japan-America-India) groupings.

In the security domain, India is a major nuclear power, currently fostering a civil nuclear cooperation with the US, China and other countries of the NSG. The security policy under the India-EU-Agenda for Action 2020 also highlights Indian commitment to counter-terrorism, cyber security and threats to maritime security. In this regard, harnessing the powerful Franco-British alignment in defense is an asset for India. Further, India’s renewed foreign policy push in the Islamic world is viewed from its balance of three poles of power- Israel, Iran and Saudi Arabia. India’s outreach to fight terror in Saudi Arabia and UAE, fostering of defense and technological partnerships with Israel, protection of Chahbahar investments in Tehran amidst American pressure- reiterates India’s focus on peace in West Asia.
Interlinked with security, India’s commitment towards the management of global commons can be seen through its interests in the Indo-Pacific (IO), Indian Ocean Region (IOR), preservation of human rights, and in becoming an active member to the Paris Climate Change Agreement. India’s maritime strategy and increased overseas investments and trade in the IO has seen maritime exchanges between the ASEAN countries and the Pacific Island Countries- striking a fair balance between its “Look West” and “Act East” policy. Further, in the IOR, New Delhi has spelt out its blue economy objectives in keeping with its Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) doctrine.

Finally, pursuing multi-alignment in the economic space is critical for India’s growth, and it must look at alternative economic partnerships, while stepping up its role with existing partners. India is the largest arms importer in the world with most of its defense equipment and weaponry coming from Russia, followed by cooperation in the hydrocarbons and energy sector. The relevance of US and Europe in technology transfer and supply of high-tech-military equipment is also vital in India’s defense trade. Further, Indian oil and energy demands have increased overseas investments in the Gulf- Iran, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, and in Latin America- Venezuela, Brazil and Panama. India’s large-scale investments in national development and private sector trade in Africa, and increased support for trade and migration with the SAARC countries, explicates India’s South-South cooperation objectives. From among the G20 countries, the UK is the largest investor in India. The post-Brexit scenario and its implications on mutual investments of the two countries therefore becomes an important element of introspection for India’s foreign policy.

The future of Indian foreign policy therefore needs to look “globally” and act “locally”, in order to exert itself as a regional and a global power, in a competing and converging world order.
# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE 2020

## DRAFT AGENDA

### Friday 27 March

#### Day I

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| 2.00 p.m. – 3.30 p.m. | SESSION I  
THE EMERGING GLOBAL LANDSCAPE                                      |
| Coffee Break  |                                                                         |
| 4.00 p.m. – 5.30 p.m. | SESSION II  
THE UNITED STATES IN THE COMING DECADES: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR INDIA |

### SATURDAY 28 MARCH

#### Day II

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| 10 a.m. – 11.30 a.m. | SESSION III  
CHINA AND RUSSIA IN THE EMERGING WORLD ORDER: CHALLENGES FOR INDIA   |
| 11.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. | SESSION IV  
FRANCE AND JAPAN SHAPE NEW ROLES IN WORLD AFFAIRS: ENHANCING STRATEGIC TIES WITH INDIA |
| Lunch         |                                                                         |
| 2.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m. | SESSION V  
PURSUING MULTI-ALIGNMENT: INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY AMIDST CONTESTATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES |

Closing Ceremony
SNAPSHOTS: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE 2013-2018

IRC 2013: 'India and Development Partnership in Asia and Africa: Towards a New Paradigm

(Left to right - H.E. Mr. K. Sankaranarayanan, Governor of Maharashtra, H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, GCMG, Hon'ble President, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Dr. S.B. Mujumdar, Founder & President, Symbiosis Society and Chancellor, Symbiosis International University and Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar, Principal Director, Symbiosis Society)

IRC 2014: 'India's Look East- Act East Policy: A Bridge to the Asian Neighbourhood'

(Left to right- Mr. Md. Shahriar Alam, State Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, Shri Nitin Gadkari, Hon’ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Dr. S.B. Mujumdar, Founder & President, Symbiosis Society and Chancellor, Symbiosis International University, Dr. Rajani Gupte, Vice Chancellor, Symbiosis International University and Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar, Principal Director, Symbiosis Society)

IRC 2015: 'Link West: India and the Gulf'

Left to Right- Dr. S.B. Mujumdar, Founder & President, Symbiosis Society and Chancellor, Symbiosis International University, Shri Vidyasagar Rao, Hon’ble Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Hamid Ansari, Hon’ble Vice President of India and Shri Girish Bapat, Hon’ble Guardian Minister of Pune
IRC 2016: 'India and the Indian Ocean: Sustainability, Security and Development'

(Left to Right- Ms. Shivali Lawale, Director, Symbiosis School of International Studies, Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar, Principal Director, Symbiosis Society, Dr. S.B. Mujumdar, Founder & President, Symbiosis Society and Chancellor, Symbiosis International University, Dr. Ali Al Bimani, Vice Chancellor, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman, Mr. Ram Madhav, Director, India Foundation, Mr. Amar Sinha, Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs, India, and Dr. Rajani Gupte, Vice Chancellor, Symbiosis International University)

IRC 2017: ‘India-EU: Enhancing Strategic Partnerships’

(Left to right Mr. A. Gitesh Sarma, Additional Secretary (Pol.) Ministry of External Affairs, India, Dr. Furqan Qamar, Secretary General Association of Indian Universities, H.E. Mr. Tomasz Kozlowski, Ambassador of the European Union to India and Bhutan, Dr. S. B. Mujumdar, founder & President, Symbiosis Society and Chancellor, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar, Pro-Chancellor, Symbiosis International (Deemed University) and Principal Director, Symbiosis Society, Ms. Shivali Lawale, Director, Symbiosis School of International Studies, Amb (retd.) Mr. Talmiz Ahmad, former Indian ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Oman & the UAE and Ram Sathe Chair in International Studies, Symbiosis International (Deemed University) and Dr. Rajani Gupte, Vice-Chancellor - Symbiosis International (Deemed University)
IRC 2018: ‘India-EU: Enhancing Strategic Partnerships’

(Left to right Dr. Rajani Gupte, Vice Chancellor, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Mr. Talmiz Ahmad, former Indian ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Oman & the UAE and Ram Sathe Chair in International Studies, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Dr. S. B. Mujumdar, founder & President, Symbiosis Society and Chancellor, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Shri Vijay Gokhale, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, India, Dr. Vidya, Yeravdekar, Pro-Chancellor, Symbiosis International (Deemed University) and Principal Director, Symbiosis Society and Ms. Shivali Lawale, Director, Symbiosis School of International Studies)
Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar
Pro Chancellor, Symbiosis International (Deemed University) and Principal Director, Symbiosis Society

Dr. Rajani Gupte
Vice Chancellor, Symbiosis International (Deemed University)

Ambassador (Retd.) Talmiz Ahmad
Ram Sathe Chair Professor, Symbiosis School of International Studies; former Ambassador of India to Saudi Arabia, Oman and the UAE; former Director General, Indian Council of World Affairs; Independent Energy Consultant

Ambassador (Retd.) Gautam Bambawale
Distinguished faculty, Symbiosis School of International Studies; former Ambassador of India to Bhutan, Pakistan and China; former head, the Indian Cultural Centre, Berlin

Prof. Shivali Lawale
Director, Symbiosis School of International Studies

Dr. Sukalpa Chakrabarti
Deputy Director, Symbiosis School of International Studies
SSIS Organizing Committee

Ambassador (Retd.) Talmiz Ahmad
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Prof. Shivali Lawale
Director, Symbiosis School of International Studies

Dr. Sukalpa Chakrabarti
Deputy Director, Symbiosis School of International Studies

Mr. Aniket Bhavthankar
Assistant Professor, Symbiosis School of International Studies

Ms. Moumita Mukherjee
Research and Teaching Assistant, Symbiosis School of International Studies

Ms. Bharti Borkar
Senior Coordinator, Symbiosis School of International Studies

Ms. Sheetal Bhosale
Asst. Coordinator, Symbiosis School of International Studies
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(Please note, office is closed on public holidays, Sundays and second and fourth Saturdays)

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