



School of Law, KIIT University,
Bhubaneswar



Centre For International Law and Diplomacy

IDSA-KIIT National Security Symposium

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“Sessions Rapporteurship”

Keynote Presenters:

1. Amb. Sujan R. Chinoy, DG, MP-IDSA
2. Prof. Satya Narayan Mishra, Professor Emeritus, KIIT
3. Col. Vivek Chadha, Senior Fellow, MP-IDSA
4. Brig LC Patnaik, Former Chairman of OPSC
5. Dr. Pushpita Das, Research Fellow, MP-IDSA
6. Dr. Sanghamitra Patnaik, Associate Professor, KIIT School of Law
7. Dr. Adil Rasheed, Research Fellow, Coordinator of Counter-Terrorism Center MP-IDSA
8. Mr. Anirudha Choudhury, Assistant Professor, KIIT School of Law

“Presentation Layout”

Session - 1

A.Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy - DG, MP-IDSA

Topic - India China Relations in a Changing World Order

1. India’s cultural impact on China through history, Chinese culture and civilization greatly impacted by India. India gave a lot more to China than what it got back, through Buddhism and Hindu- Buddhist thought and philosophy played a big role.
2. Contemporary world in flux such as world today is divided with major power contestation. Foreigners regarded as Barbarian or devil from across ocean. China and India were 40% of global GDP in 17th century. China’s rise, China expects the entire world to adjust to its growth, which has led to disruption in balance of power. China is using the current situation to encourage its ideology. It project itself to the country to have controlled the COVID.

3. China continues to employ ancient strategies of divide and rule, encirclement and weaken/ subjugate using force, bribe, etc. The step of making China modernity and rejuvenated Chinese nation, the first goal, of course, was achieved by 2019. But there are many contradictions today in China has the to face. Reservation of the supremacy of the party as the main object and there are other you know priorities such as developing further military channel fusion or challenging the united states for supremacy creating a China led world order so to speak.

4. Resets in India-China ties, 1947-49-Bandung Conference; 1962- India-China War; 1988- Rajiv Gandhi visit to China; 1998- India's Nuclear test, 2017- Doklam, 2020- Galwan. Mistrust between China-India Relation, as China has always tried to harm sovereignty of India, including Galwan dispute.

5. Chinese want to normalise as soon as possible, India want peaceful negotiation rather than bloodshed in boarder area. China's unilateral LAC, China uses unilateral and ever changing concept of LAC to seek more territory. Way forward is India and China to have good relations and it is vital for these two countries to address present situation, should fight stereotypes, abide by consensus of Wuhan/ Mamallapuram, and many other.

B.Prof. Satya Narayan Mishra - Professor Emeritus, KIIT

Topic - India as Global Economic Power and the Security Imperatives

1. The areas of presentation critical linkage of security and economic power, economic power with military industry capability and liberalization, importance to make in India growth.

2. Nominal GDP- India is the 3 rd, Real GDP of India rose from 2.7% to 7.7%
Rise of Indian GDP is due to a concise public policy in place, Indian foreign direct investment

3. In 2000- 2.2 dollars and rose to 70.9 dollars in 2023. Significant policies In India are GST implementation, Bankruptcy law, RERA ACT, demonetisation and digitization. Relation between economic power and defence in India- economic liberalization came to the defence sector

4. Several committees put in place: Kalam committee-1993, Karjil Review committee-1999 And Make in India in defence-2022.

C.Col. Vivek Chadha - Senior Fellow, MP-IDSA

Topic- Reforms in the Defense Sector

1. Military change happens in revolutionary manner. In India there has been seen a revolutionary change. Key areas are organizational change, structural change, and military change.

2. Why change? Due to lack of Cohesion, there was issue in operational planning, in decision-making it lacked direct connect and the problem of bureaucratic control, Arbitration due to COSC In effective affected decision due to consensus of all, in advice there was no single source and often contrary. Major impetus post Kargil 1999, K Subrahmanyam committee and GOM of 2001 recommendation led to creation of

Andaman Nicobar command, CDS, etc. Combined commanders conference, 2015, Prime Ministers view.

3. Evolution of integration was announcement of CDS. CDS/ permanent chairman COSC; principal military advisor to RM, Advisor NAC, etc. Future directions of reforms are theatre commands, functional commands, and cultural cohesion. Agnipath scheme intake of 4 years, retention of 25% of intake, 46000 will be recruited every year, bring down the average age of soldiers.

4. Women in armed forces, Agniveer induction into the armed forces. Army, air force and Navy recruitment. Women entry in Sainik school and NDA. Major challenges, over reliance on imports, limited private sector presence, weak innovation eco-system, R&D weakness, inadequate investment, Low share in defence exports.

D.Brig L C Patnaik - Former Chairman of OPSC
Topic : India- West Asia Dynamic: Emerging Trends

1. How dynamics in the Middle East has evolved and how India plays a key role in the activities of Middle East? The sections strategic space, Geo politics, security perspective and emerging trends. The series of wars in the middle east left several countries in turmoil

2. Opportunities India has in relation to middle east such as CEPA, Joint Venture , MoU between ISRO and UAE on airspace, UPI scheme of India adopted in Iran and Corporation in the remote sensing

3. The emerging trends are Convergence of middle east with India, Maturation of non traditional sector sphere and Shifting of Islamic orthodoxy.

Session - 2

A.Dr. Pushpita Das - Research Fellow, MP-IDSA
Topic- Border Management

1. Border is often defined as outer boarder of a country which allows free flow along with restriction with what are harmful. Border management to ensure safety to stop harmful object or people from entering and to facilitate trade and travel. Threats and challenges such as illegal migration, drug trafficking, etc. Different strategies such as unilateral or cooperative and hard or soft boarder.

2. Indi's approach to boarder management is response to various threats, challenges and opportunities, War with Pakistan in 1947-48 and China invasion in Tibet and Xinjiang. India carried its first boarder management reforms with boarder war with China in 1962 and Pakistan in 1965. Second reform was taken in 1980s in form of militancy in Punjab and trafficking of narcotics. Pakistan provided safe haven, training and facilitated infiltrated by Sikh militants. Third set of reform was during the Kargil war, principle of 'one border one force' was given by the taskforce. Border guardian forces strengthened; new battalions raised.

3. Fourth set was increasing trade, greater prosperity bought confidence and attitude change in policy makers, Borders were seen as bridges rather than barriers. Change in

political dispensation in neighboring countries, greater bilateral talks. Fifth set was threats such as terror acts in Pathankot and URI 2016. Sixth set was India-China border clash in 2020, underdeveloped areas and poor road connectivity, depopulation of border area. Union budget 2021-22, which led to boarder management initiative and vibrant village program.

B.Dr. Saghamitra Patnaik -Associate Professor, KIIT School of Law
Topic: Indo-Pacific Dynamics in Indo- US Relations

1. The most important security resource in people, friends who you rely on Indo pacific is a new hot topic where major powers come to establish their pace Theories in which Indo- pacific runs on Realism, Constructivism- to perceive the matter then act upon it and Neo functionalism- start regionally then towards globalization.
2. Challenges of Indo- pacific initiative - Managing Chinese expansion, Maritime security, North Korea nuclear ambitions, Territorial disputes, Climate change and Cyber security threat. In order to move forward, their needs to be a collaboration between the countries and countries need to sort out their individuality.

C.Dr. Adil Rasheed - Research Fellow, Coordinator of Counter-Terrorism Center MP- IDSA
Topic- Radicalisation

1. Modern Jihadism doomsday warriors, new adversary is not the conventional soldier of a foreign military, the threat is new as the fighter doesn't know what they are fighting for. This warfare employs a new kind of psy-ops, directed not against the opposing army or security agencies but its population in order to turn a section of citizen against its own state and security forces. Asymmetry of hatred against humanity.
2. Earlier in the modern age American revolutionary called themselves 'radicals' now a days radicals are attached to extremist forces and communist. The process by which a simple law-abiding citizen changes to terrorist is radical as per the view of the speaker. This process has been highly pronounced by Islamic religion.
3. Islam is concern with spiritual and ethical matters. It doesn't support or oppose political ideology, theory, or system. Jihad can only be declared by head of state (AMIR), killing of non-combatants is prohibited, truce and peace to be accepted at first instance.
4. Terror linkages with states in southern India, Kerala gulf-based radicalisation of global terror groups dajjaj indoctrination popular front of India-influence in several states, as far as Uttar Pradesh and Manipur Kerala havdathul miljahiddin (obe), jamaat-e-islami. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Zakir naik's-Islamic research foundation (irf) & peace tv, company, Mumbai underworld, Indian muliahideen, simi remnants Tamil Nadu, rise of salafi madrassas such as tawheed jamaat, southeast Asia influence base movement attacks in Karnataka and beyond umma network upto Nepal.

D. Anirudha Choudhury - Assistant Professor, Kiiit School of Law
Topic - State Responsibility and Doctrine of Non-Intervention

- 1.State responsibility is a sense of commitment and action states. States have responsibility towards other state. Different types of responsibility are Treaty responsibility and customary responsibility, Direct and indirect responsibility.
- 2.States have to respect other states sovereignty and respect treaties in place. Article 2(4) of UN Charter- bounds states to maintain peace and security.
- 3.Element of state responsibility are Wrongful acts, Attribution to the state, Breach of international law and Damaged caused.
4. Other wrongful acts that require state responsibility include Apartheid, genocide, slavery, colonial domination, aggression. Sample cases: Nicaragua v USA and Corfu channel case.

Q&A Discussions

1. Keeping in reference the current stage of India-China Relations and how the world order has been a see-saw in current times, what kind of relation do you think both the nations will have in the next 10 years?

Ans. As answered by Amb. Sujan R. Chinoy, unless we find modus operandi between both nations it would be difficult to manage both the nations. Bilateral discussion is important, and China need to recognize India for its own socio-cultural factors. The development of China can't eradicate the sensitivity of India or of that matter to other countries of Asia. We shouldn't forget our past to protect our geography.

2. How would India balance its interest by both dealing with Iran and Israel with whom it has very good relations?

Ans- As answered by Prof. Anirudh Choudhary India need to be practical as it has good connection with both Israel and Ira. We can't take sides otherwise it can backfire against us. Concept of 'Vasudeva kutumbakam' need to be respected and followed.

3. Do you think the new policies which have been brought up by China in regard to opening up of its shares to the global market will affect India's transition into a global economic power keeping in mind that both the nations have been the most important foreign investment centers of the world?

Ans- As answered by Prof. Satya Narayan Mishra Compared to India, China FDI is almost 10x to India. Changing dynamic, Crypto currency will possess a challenge as China has already implemented Crypto currency but India seems to be very cryptic about it. G20 agreement of linking middle east to Europe has upset China, it is a trend to right direction.
