

Invitation and Call for Papers

**National Seminar on
Extremism in Afghanistan and its impact on India
& Asian region**

13-14th May 2022



Department of Political Science in Collaboration with
Centre for Ladakh and Jammu Kashmir Studies
Central University of Haryana
Mahendergarh-123029

About the seminar

The return of Taliban to power not only bodes ill for the ordinary Afghan population but also threatens the regional and international security architecture. The sole purpose of the US invasion of Afghanistan was to destroy the terrorist infrastructure that prevailed under the Taliban regime and to restore the human rights that the organization had destroyed in Afghanistan. But, after the US withdrawal from the region and Taliban's return to power have emerged as a persistent threat to global peace and more specifically South-Asia region.

Afghanistan was the next-door neighbor of undivided India, with multiple road connections – from Khyber Pass in the west to Chaman in the south and a few in between. India's relation with Afghanistan can be traced since Harappan valley civilization. During the Mauryan empire, Hinduism and Buddhism were embraced by the residents of the region. Even after the arrival and establishment of Islam, persons of different faith lived side by side. The involvement of Pashtun leader Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan can be seen in this historical alignment. After Partition, India's physical connection with Afghanistan was through Pakistan. The accessibility of this connection depended upon India-Pakistan ties. It is also a part of the idea of 'Greater India' or 'Akhand Bharat'. The sudden halt to the development and progression in Afghanistan makes India one of the countries that may stand to lose the most. Diplomats and analysts say that for India, the power shift in Kabul almost certainly means the painful loss of a fellow democracy — albeit a beleaguered one that rested on U.S. support — in an otherwise largely hostile region. It could also mean a loss of safety and security for India, if militants from its neighbor and archrival, Pakistan, expand training bases into Afghanistan.

The sizing of power by the Taliban has raised security concerns in the south-east Asian region. Scholars are of opinion that this would lead to creating a threat to democracy, peace, human rights, and women's rights in the region due to its fundamentalist temperament. According to the UN report, 2020 on Drugs and crime indicated a 37% increase in opium production. The Taliban had previously used drugs as a major revenue model, making trafficking a major part of the organization's economy. With the Taliban's lack of effective understanding of public administration and policy, the organization had always counted on drugs to fund its objectives and this may affect the native countries.

The return of Taliban has also been speculated that again Afghanistan will emerge as a terrorist hub in the south Asian region, as it has been speculated that major terrorist groups like Laskar-i-Taiba and Jaish-a-Mohammed will be now operational from Afghanistan and if this happens then Pakistan may use it against India on various issues including Kashmir. India has not recognized the Taliban regime yet, as if it does so then it may weaken its stand on the Kashmir issue. Scholars are watching the return of Taliban as a defeat of the US and now again it is speculated that radical groups will feel more energetic after such an incident.

The last two decades witnessed the upward momentum between India and Afghanistan and a pro-active role in infrastructural and human capital reconstruction boots the scope for the pan-Asia connection. Afghanistan lies at the crossroads of the North-South and East-West connectivity networks in the Asian Heartland. Instability in Afghanistan threatens regional connectivity projects. Besides given the past experiences the Human insecurity in the regions will increase as fundamentalists are known.

Meanwhile, in the last two decades, trade between India and Afghanistan registered an upward momentum, prompting a reimagination of land routes. Also, there is the worry for India of the impact on Afghanistan itself, due to continuous erosion of women's and minority rights.

It becomes very pertinent to understand and gauge the effect of this new radical regime in Afghanistan on the Indian sub-continent and how it hampers the pacific means of development and harmony in the region, which has been evolved since the beginning of civilization on this part of the land. The proposed seminar is an attempt to evolve an understanding encompassing all the major dimensions of bilateral relations with special references to Asia.

Theme of the Seminar

Papers (not published or submitted for publications) are invited on the sub-themes listed below.

These sub-themes are indicative and contributions may be accepted to new/unexplored dimensions:

1. Fall of Afghanistan: Reasons for Taliban's Success
2. Taliban in Kabul: Implications for India

3. India Afghan Relations: Historical, Economic and Cultural Dimensions
4. Human Rights under Taliban: Women and Minorities
5. Taliban and its impact on Radicalisation in the Region
6. Economic viability of Afghanistan under Taliban
7. India's Options

Outcome of the Seminar:

The organizers plan to publish the proceedings of the conference in the form of a book with ISBN. As such, all presenters will have to submit one hard copy of the presented paper at the time of registration. There is also the provision of publishing an Abstract Volume which will be provided in the Conference Kit. Proceedings and recommendations will be submitted to the concerned ministries, government of India for further consideration and action.

Important dates:

Deadline for submission of abstract (300 words):	April 25 th , 2022
Communication of acceptance:	May 2 nd , 2022
Full Papers to be submitted by:	May 8 th , 2022
Conference presentation:	May 13 th 14 th , 2022

Registration Fee:

Scholar/ Student –	300 (Without accommodation)
Scholar / Student –	600 (With accommodation)
Faculty/ others –	600 (without accommodation)
Faculty/ others –	1000 (with accommodation)

All Correspondence to be addressed to:

Interested participants are requested to send their abstract and full paper to email: seminarpoliticalscience05@gmail.com

Guidelines for Submission for the abstract and full paper:

The guidelines for submission of abstracts and full papers are as follows.

Abstract:

The abstract should not exceed 300 words. It should include title of the abstract, the author's name, designation, institutional affiliation, mailing address, contact number, and E-mail ID.

Full Paper:

- The length of full paper including tables, diagrams, illustrations, references, etc. should be between 5000 to 7000 words.
- The full paper should be in English and typed in MS-Word in Times New Roman with font size 12 and 1.5 space.
- Bibliographical references should be arranged alphabetically and given at the end of the text in the APA 2021 format.
- The full version of the paper should be submitted in both hard and soft copy latest by 8th May 2022 to seminarpoliticalscience05@gmail.com

A committee will review the abstracts and full papers and information regarding acceptance, modification, rejection, and presentation shall be communicated to the authors subsequently. The selected papers will be published through a reputed national publisher with ISSN no.

REGISTRATION FORM

Link - <https://forms.gle/ym45ojtV7WKYeuzq7>

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