

1st ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES

Organised by

Institute of Chinese Studies

&

Department of International Relations & Governance Studies,

Shiv Nadar University

21-22 March 2022

Venue: Zoom

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CONCEPT NOTE

The **All India Conference of East Asian Studies (AICEAS)** has been developed as an annual national conference which brings together students, researchers, university faculty, practitioners and other individuals with an interest in East Asia to present and discuss their research in the field.

The principal objective of the All India Conference of East Asian Studies (AICEAS) is to foster interest in and strengthen research on East Asian Studies, primarily focusing on Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Mongolia and Taiwan. We have also broadened our mandate to include papers related to Southeast Asia. The conference will be convened annually in collaboration with a leading Indian university/research organization across India.

The **1st AICEAS** will be held virtually by the **Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), New Delhi** and the **Department of International Relations & Governance Studies (IRGS), Shiv Nadar University (Delhi NCR)** on 21-22 March 2022.

Eminent and young scholars from over 20 institutions from India and abroad, will showcase recent scholarship on various facets of East Asia over 10 sessions spread across two days. The best original paper presented by a young scholar will be awarded the ***GP Deshpande Award***, instituted in memory of Prof. G.P. Deshpande, a doyen of Chinese and East Asian Studies in India.

PROGRAMME*

(*Programme Timings are in IST)

DAY ONE: MONDAY, 21 MARCH 2022

**Inaugural Session
9:45 A.M.–10:45 A.M.**

Chair: Deepa Wadhwa, Member, Governing Council, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi; former Ambassador of India to Japan, Qatar and Sweden.

Welcome Remarks: Ashok K. Kantha, Director, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi; former Ambassador of India to China.

Opening Remarks: Rajat Kathuria, Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida.

Convener's Remarks: Sandip Mishra, Convener, 1st AICEAS; Associate Professor, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University; Honorary Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

Keynote Address: H.E. Taro Kono, Director, Liberal Democratic Party Public Affairs Department; former Minister, Administrative Reform and Regulatory Reform; former Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence, Government of Japan.

Vote of Thanks: Jabin T. Jacob, Co-Convener, 1st AICEAS; Associate Professor, Department of International Relation and Governance Studies, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida.

BREAK: 10:45 A.M.–11:00 A.M.

**Special Panel I: East Asia and the Soft Power Diplomacy
11:00 A.M.–12:30 P.M.**

Panel Convener: Dharitri Narzary Chakravartty, Assistant Professor, School of Liberal Studies, Ambedkar University, Delhi; formerly Research Associate, India Bureau of the Yomiuri Shimbun (New Delhi Office).

Chair: Skand R. Tayal, Adjunct Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi; former Ambassador of India to Republic of Korea.

Speakers:

Vyjayanti Raghavan, Professor, Centre for Korean Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

South Korea's Soft Power and Search for Global Presence

Raviprasad Narayanan, Associate Professor, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Adjunct Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

Taiwan: Soft Power as Determinant

Vikas Jambhulkar, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.

The Affective and Normative Dimension of Soft Power in East Asia

Dharitri Narzary Chakravartty, Assistant Professor, School of Liberal Studies, Ambedkar University, Delhi; formerly Research Associate, India Bureau of the Yomiuri Shimbun (New Delhi Office).

Reflecting on Japan's Soft Power in Contemporary Period

BREAK: 12:30 P.M.–1:15 P.M.

**Thematic Panel I: Disruption: China and East Asia
1:15 P.M.–2:45 P.M.**

Chair: Sharad Kumar Soni, Director, Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Advanced Study (JNIAS) and Professor, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Speakers:

Siddharth Rai, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement: A Study of Cross-Straits Economic Integration

Aishe Ghosh, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Belt and Road Initiative: Implications on Mongolia

Kant Kumar, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

China and the UNCLOS: The Legal Status of China's Claimed Area in the East China Sea and Its Implications Among the East Asian Countries

Khushboo Sen Dhuruv, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

South China Sea: A Triangle of Dispute between China, Southeast Asia and India

Discussant: Shamshad A. Khan, Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS Pilani), Dubai Campus; Visiting Associate Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

BREAK: 2:45 P.M.–3:00 P.M.

Thematic Panel II: In Transition: Security & Economics
3:00 P.M.–4:30 P.M.

Chair: Siddharth Mallavarapu, Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida.

Speakers:

Bhavana Kumari, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Taiwan-US Bonhomie: Whose Trick, Whose Treat?

Anuprita Lele, Master's Student (China Studies), K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies, Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Vidyanagar, Vidyavihar East, Mumbai.

Omkar Bhole, Master's Student (China Studies), K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies, Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Vidyanagar, Vidyavihar East, Mumbai.

Ishani Kotwal, Master's Student (China Studies), K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies, Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Vidyanagar, Vidyavihar East, Mumbai.

Motivations Behind Japan's Security Conundrum In Taiwan

Parul Bakshi, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Japan Foundation Japanese Studies Fellow, University of Tokyo, Tokyo.

The Geopolitics of Japan's Energy Transition: Case of the Middle East and Russia

Kaushal Kishore Chandel, Assistant Professor, Centre for Chinese and South East Asian Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Fulbright Nehru Doctoral Researcher (2019-2020), India China Institute, The New School, New York.

China as a Factor in Taiwan's National Cyber Security Strategy

Rajarshi Biswas, Master's Student in Chinese, Department of Chinese Language and Culture, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan.

Tracing the Historical Perspective of India-Mongolia Relations and China's Response

Discussant: Rajiv Kumar, Research Professor, Institute of Indian Studies, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul.

BREAK: 4:30 P.M.– 4:45 P.M.

Special Panel II: Transforming Strategic Order in East Asia: Regional Developments and National Responses
4:45 P.M.– 6:15 P.M.

Panel Convener: Jojin V. John, Research Fellow, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

Chair: Srabani Roy Choudhury, Professor, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Adjunct Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

Speakers:

Prashant Kumar Singh, Associate Fellow, Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi.

Taiwan's External Relations Amidst International and Regional Strategic Flux

Avinash Anil Godbole, Associate Professor (International Relations) and Assistant Academic Dean, Jindal School of Liberal Arts and Humanities, O.P. Jindal Global University (Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University), Sonapat.

China's Evolving East Asia Strategy: Domestic Imperatives

Titli Basu, Associate Fellow, East Asia Centre, Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi.

Reimagining Japan's Role in East Asian Security

Jojin V. John, Research Fellow, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

South Korea and the East Asian Regional Order Transition: The Quest for Strategic Autonomy

DAY TWO: TUESDAY, 22 MARCH 2022

**Thematic Panel III: In Flux: Political Economy
9:30 A.M.–11:00 A.M.**

Chair: Partha Mukhopadhyay, Senior Fellow, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi; Honorary Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

Speakers:

Radha Raghuramapatruni, Chairperson, BOS- Department of International Business and Associate Professor, GITAM Institute of Management, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam.

Paluri Sheela, Professor, Department of Finance, GITAM Institute of Management, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam.

Yugesh K. Singh, Research Scholar, GITAM Institute of Management, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam.

An Empirical Analysis of Trade Relations between India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Shubhangi Jain, Master's Student, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Political Economy of Climate Change in South Korea: From Green Growth to Green Transformation

Raj Deep, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Gauging the Importance of Electoral Reforms in Evolving Procedural Democracy in Mongolia

Chandrali Sarkar, Senior Researcher, Keio University, Tokyo; Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

The Trajectory of Structural Reform of Japanese Economy: Strategizing Package-Type Infrastructure Overseas

Yukti Panwar, Master's Student (Diplomacy, Law and Business) and Research Intern, Centre of Northeast Asian Studies and Publications Coordinator, Centre of Security Studies, Jindal School of International Affairs, O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonipat

Ashita Koul, Postgraduate Diploma Student, The Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi; Research Intern, Political Sampark.

Comparative Analysis of Socio– Political Development of Women in India and South Korea

Discussant: Titli Basu, Associate Fellow, East Asia Centre, Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi.

BREAK: 11:00 A.M.–11:15 A.M.

**Special Panel III: India's Engagement with East Asia in the Post-RCEP Era
11:15 A.M.–12:45 P.M.**

Panel Convener: G. Venkat Raman, Associate Professor, Humanities and Social Sciences Department, Indian Institute of Management Indore; Adjunct Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

Chair: G. Balatchandirane, (Retd.) Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Speakers:

Debashis Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Kolkata.

India's Trade Engagement with 'East' Asia: Post RCEP Expectations

Nilanjan Banik, Professor and Program Director (BA, Economics and Finance) School of Management, Mahindra University, Hyderabad.

Engagement and Isolation with China, How much does India stand to Gain or Lose?

G. Venkat Raman, Associate Professor, Humanities and Social Sciences Department, Indian Institute of Management Indore; Adjunct Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

India's Foreign Policy Challenges and the Politics of Regional Trade Agreements

Roger Chi-feng Liu, Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, FLAME University, Pune.

"Promoting Practical Engagements between India and Taiwan with the QUAD Framework in the Post-RCEP Era: Opportunities and Challenges"

To-hai Liou, Director, Center for WTO Studies and Adjunct Professor of Diplomacy, National Chengchi University, Taipei.

Taiwan-India Economic Relations in the Post-RCEP Era

BREAK: 12:45 P.M.–1:30 P.M.

Thematic Panel IV: Kaleidoscope: Literature & History
1:30 P.M.–3:00 P.M.

Chair: Gita A. Keeni, Associate Professor & Head of the Department, Department of Japanese (Nippon Bhavana), Bhasha-Bhavana, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.

Speakers:

Nidhi Maini, Doctoral Candidate, Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Shufu no Tomo: Dressing Up the Interwar Japanese Women

Mayank Sharma, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Japanese Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

The Depiction of Māyā in Endō Shūsaku's Fukai kawa : The Case of Isobe and Kiguchi

Cherry Hitkari, Master's Student, Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Constructing the "Homeworld" and "Alienworld": Understanding North Korea through Propaganda posters

Ashna Joy, Doctoral Candidate, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai.

Survival of Mongolian Culture Under China: Analysis between Qing Dynasty and People's Republic Of China

Shreya Mangain, Doctoral Candidate, Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Korean Collaboration and Japanese Colonisation 1876-1945: A Political Legacy and Assessment

Discussant: Tariq Sheikh, Assistant Professor, Asian Languages: Japanese, School of Arab and Asian Studies, The English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad.

BREAK: 3:00 P.M.–3:15 P.M.

Thematic Panel V: Shape-Shifting: Culture & Society
3:15 P.M.–4:45 P.M.

Chair: Sushila Narsimhan, Professor (Retd.) of Japanese Studies, Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Speakers:

Visieno Kiso, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Japanese Pop Culture's Response to COVID-19: Embracing Digitalization and Hybridization

Tanu Diwakar, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Japanese Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Challenges and Strategies of Interlingual Subtitling: A Case Study of Japanese Subtitles of the Hindi Film 3 Idiots

Ahmad Shadaan, Doctoral Candidate, Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Bosozoku Subculture: Japanese Speed Tribe

Pratyusha Majumder, Master's Student (Japanese Language), Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Hikikomori: How the Youth of Japan Are Living as a Shut-in

Discussant: Anushree, Assistant Professor, Centre for Japanese Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

BREAK: 4:45 P.M.–5:00 P.M.

**Valedictory Session
5:00 P.M.–6:00 P.M.**

Chair: Ashok K. Kantha, Director, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

Welcome Remarks: Gopal Karunakaran, Executive Director, Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida.

Valedictory Address: Kim Yeon-chul, former Minister of Unification, Republic of Korea; former President, Korea Institute for National Unification; Professor, Inje University, Republic of Korea.

Report of Conference: Jabin T. Jacob, Co-Convener, 1st AICEAS; Associate Professor, Department of International Relation and Governance Studies, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida.

Vote of Thanks: Sandip Mishra, Convener, 1st AICEAS; Associate Professor, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University; Honorary Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

Note: Speakers in all the thematic sessions will have 10 minutes to make their presentations, while Discussants will be allotted 10 minutes to respond. The Chair will take upto 5 minutes to make the opening and concluding remarks. The remaining time will be for Q&A.

In Special Panels, unless otherwise decided by the Chair beforehand, each speaker is requested to confine their presentations to 10-12 minutes, and keep the remaining time for Q&A.

ABSTRACTS

SPECIAL PANEL I

Vyjayanti Raghavan, Professor, Centre for Korean Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

“South Korea’s Soft Power and Search for Global Presence”

Soft Power diplomacy in other terms is cultural diplomacy, and unlike the economic and military diplomacy, which are seen as ‘hard power’ diplomacy, it strives beyond just the nations’ self interest. But culture is also seen as being ‘inherently deficit making’, meaning, the return on investment is not always positive. However, the South Korean government has been one of the first that has been successful in demolishing this concept. It has effectively used its culture not only as a tool for nation branding but also for furthering its foreign policy objectives. Having overcome the hardships of the Korean War and rehabilitating itself and its citizens through sheer grit, determination and hard work, and having placed its economy on a firm footing the South Korean government turned its attention to promoting the country. Its cultural soft products proved very useful in enhancing its competitiveness in the fast globalizing world and aided the country’s economy by making sizeable contributions to its GDP. This paper seeks to see what steps the South Korean government took to make this possible and to see what amongst these would be possible to emulate in the Indian context.

Raviprasad Narayanan, Associate Professor, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Adjunct Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

“Taiwan: Soft Power as Determinant”

Cross Strait relations between China and Taiwan are a powerful feature of international relations/strategic affairs in East Asia. Since Cold war decades and the post-Cold war phase, Taiwan Strait has been considered to be a flashpoint in security and geo-political terms. The strategic centrality of the Taiwan Strait for international shipping, from and to, northeast Asia, makes the ‘locale’ witness to political and economic exuberance. Complex geopolitics and geo-economics as ballast have charted a course of uncertainty, involving China and the United States. It could be postulated that a ‘managed stability’ prevails with episodic illustrations of extreme animus in bilateral relations under construction between Beijing and Taipei. The management of relations not slipping into conflict in the Taiwan Strait is owing to domestic political aspects and deep economic linkages benefiting both. In this ‘theatre’ Taiwan comes out as an ‘actor’ with right cards of democracy, economic success and high social indicators rivalling and even better than, many advanced countries. China, in contrast, emerges as the ‘actor’ willing to go beyond established norms in quest for the island, illustrating an incompleteness to the political project of what China is – a socialist expression desiring to be central lodestone of global politics and economics. Is it ‘soft power’ that makes Taiwan’s presence ‘appealing’ at a time when ‘hard power’ and its attributes find international relations witnessing new schema transforming older? The lecture to be delivered focuses on Taiwan and its credentials as soft power.

Dharitri Narzary Chakravartty, Assistant Professor, School of Liberal Studies, Ambedkar University, Delhi; formerly Research Associate, India Bureau of the Yomiuri Shimbun (New Delhi Office).

“Reflecting on Japan’s Soft Power in Contemporary Period”

Scholars working on East Asia, particularly on Japan, are well aware of the historical process of Japanese modernization in the late 19th century. Taking a cue from the Japanese experience of that period to analyse

the ideology and method of engaging with the outside world, this paper will highlight the importance of (non)state agencies in promoting the national interest of Japan in contemporary international politics. With the changing power dynamics, induced by a shift in geopolitics of East Asia, Japanese interaction and engagement with the global community had to be reconsidered. Thus, whether the approaches and methods used by Japan in contemporary period to stay globally relevant can be considered an effective ‘soft-power’ strategy, will be the centre of discussion.

THEMATIC PANEL I

Siddharth Rai, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

“Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement: A Study of Cross-Straits Economic Integration”

China and Taiwan signed an interim preferential trade agreement – the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) in June 2010 to formalize the indirect and unofficial trade relations between both sides of the straits. Unlike other free trade agreements signed by the mainland, Beijing didn’t negotiate the ECFA via the Ministry of Commerce, in order to avoid recognising Taiwan as an independent country. The agreement met with a mixed response – with Taiwan’s nationalist party Kuomintang (KMT)-led camp supporting the agreement and the main opposition party Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) opposing the agreement. This paper reviews the impact of ECFA on the political economy of Taiwan and the structural changes it brought to the industries and trade mechanisms on both side of the straits and assesses its impact on Taiwan’s economic position in the Asia-Pacific region.

Aishe Ghosh, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University.

“Belt and Road Initiative: Implications on Mongolia”

The President of People’s Republic of China in 2013, put forward the idea of ‘community of common destiny’ to increase cooperation within the region. The Belt and Road Initiative proposed, also focused into the transcontinental development. Mongolia, being a landlocked country has been disadvantaged economically. But from 2014 onwards, Mongolia has increased its export of crude oil, copper, coal etc, with China becoming its primary and largest export market. In 2016, the announcement of ‘China-Mongolia-Russia’ Economic corridor shows the growing possibility of a new silk route in the region, indicating towards better and increasing cooperation in the areas of technology, mineral and energy resources. It also expanded the trade near the border regions and created transit network to connect China with Russia. Even recently, a multinational peacekeeping exercise, code named ‘Shared Destiny 2021’ where the troops from China, Pakistan, Mongolia and Thailand participated shows, the growing importance of Mongolia placed in the region. Thus, Mongolia has become an integral and important factor for China’s new silk route strategy and to have a hegemony in the region. This paper will try to understand the implications of BRI as an initiative for Mongolia. It will also study and analyse China’s growing engagement with Mongolia despite its economic and other challenges and detail out the potential interest of Mongolia in BRI.

Kant Kumar, Doctoral Candidate, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

“China and the UNCLOS: The Legal Status of China’s Claimed Area in the East China Sea and its Implications Among the East Asian Countries”

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea sets out the legal framework applicable in demarcating the Maritime areas and activities in the oceans. The codification and progressive development of the law of the sea are aimed to strengthen the peace, security, cooperation and friendly relations among all nations in conformity with the principles of justice and equal rights. However, since a couple of decades, the discovery

of natural resources and national security concerns have resulted in competing claims over the Maritime areas. The East China Sea and South China Sea are two hotspots for such claims. China claims the major part of the East and South China Seas on historical basis. The Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) ruling on South China Sea Arbitration (Philippines vs China) in 2016 does not validate China's claim on historical basis. China termed the 2016 ruling of PCA null and void. The competing claims and interpretation of the convention, based on one's national interest over the East China Sea are unable to define the jurisdiction area and delimitation of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and Continental Shelf as defined by UNCLOS.

Khushboo Sen Dhuruv, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

“South China Sea: A Triangle of Dispute between China, Southeast Asia and India”

The South China Sea is most disputed in terms of the geopolitical nature of states and the most important source of economic power and strategically very relevant in global politics. The South China Sea is a blue water strategic dispute for fishing and natural resources which involves territorial and maritime claims within the region. The South China Sea have the most longstanding dispute between China and Southeast Asian nations in international affairs. South China Sea is one of the busiest waterways and strategically crucial for commercial and military exercise. However, many non-claimant countries, including India and US, want the South China Sea to remain as international water according to the United Nations freedom of navigation operation law. The region is growing importantly for India's trade-economic linkages with East Asian nations and the pacific region. Thus, India's presence in the sea based on economic, strategic, and diplomatic interests to emerge as a capable regional actor for Southeast Asian countries in against rising China's domination.

THEMATIC PANEL II

Bhavana Kumari, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

“Taiwan-US Bonhomie: Whose Trick, Whose Treat?”

Taiwan and the United States (US) bonhomie has reached new heights after the outbreak of SARS CoV-19 (COVID 19) pandemic. The US is also the staunch supporter and security provider for Taiwan. However, recent debates and discussions in the US academia have given an uncertain picture of America's move towards Taiwan, in case of a futuristic conflict in the Taiwan strait. Some American experts believe that the US must carry forward its long followed principle of 'strategic ambiguity' vis-à-vis Taiwan. However, there is also a voice for opting 'strategic clarity' and abandoning the policy of ambiguity. The paper discusses the meaning and difference between 'strategic ambiguity' and 'strategic clarity' and also tries to know what is Taiwan's understanding of its relation with the US in the background of these debates. This paper argues that Taiwan understands the limitation of its relationship with the US and the redlines it has in the cross-strait relations. Taiwan is relying on a pragmatic approach and thus focuses on guarding and advancing 'self-defence' capabilities both militarily and through diplomatic, economic, and Track-II channels.

Anuprita Lele, Master's Student (China Studies), K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies, Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Vidyanagar, Vidyavihar East, Mumbai.

Omkar Bhole, Master's Student (China Studies), K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies, Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Vidyanagar, Vidyavihar East, Mumbai.

Ishani Kotwal, Master's Student (China Studies), K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies, Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Vidyanagar, Vidyavihar East, Mumbai.

“Motivations Behind Japan's Security Conundrum in Taiwan”

China's growing military presence in Taiwan strait and East China sea has caused significant concerns in Tokyo in recent times. As a result, Taiwan's defence and security has become one of the central themes of Japanese security policies as outlined by its recent defence white paper. 'China threat' is the most crucial reason for Japan's interest in Taiwan's defence as emphasized by previous research related to Taiwan-Japan relations. However, this research fails to define different aspects of 'China threat' envisaged by Tokyo. Considering geographical proximity between Japan and Taiwan, Chinese control over Taiwan is likely to complicate Sino-Japanese relations. However, it is difficult to analyse these complex relations without understanding motivations that necessitates Japanese response to Chinese aggression in Taiwan. Economic factors like strong bilateral trade relations and Taiwan's location at Japan's energy supply route motivates Tokyo to protect Taipei. Strategically, Taiwan's centrality in the First island chain makes it an important link for ensuring peace and stability in Japan's eastern neighbourhood. In addition, both regions have developed a critical partnership as two democratic systems in East Asia. This paper attempts to explore and analyse these motivations behind Japan's growing engagement in Taiwan and helps in better understanding of Japan-Taiwan relations.

Parul Bakshi, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Japan Foundation Japanese Studies Fellow, University of Tokyo.

“The Geopolitics of Japan's Energy Transition: Case of the Middle East and Russia”

With the recent release of the IPCC Working Group report of 2021 alerting code red for humanity, the prominence of the future climate ambitions of nations has risen exponentially. One of the most significant contributors to global carbon emissions, the energy sector, will play a prominent role in achieving a net-zero emission target to control global warming. In this context, Japan being one of the top five global carbon emitters, is set to be a crucial player on the international green stage. While the economic and technological aspects of the Japanese energy transition are often discussed in detail, the role of geopolitics in this regard is often overlooked. As an island country with no energy interconnections such as those existing in Europe, Japan's energy choices are often determined by underlying geopolitical dynamics. This paper, therefore, attempts to bridge the existing research gap within Japanese energy policy literature by bringing to the forefront the role of relations of Japan with Russia and the Middle East in the evolution of Japanese energy policy and energy transitions. Furthermore, it traces the historicity of the impact of geopolitics on energy policy since the oil crisis and the transformation ushered by the Fukushima disaster of 2011. The energy transition process of Japan will hence be understood from the geopolitical perspective as well as the opportunities and challenges these bring for Japan.

Kaushal Kishore Chandel, Assistant Professor, Centre for Chinese and South East Asian Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Fulbright Nehru Doctoral Researcher (2019-2020), India China Institute, The New School, New York.

“China as a Factor in Taiwan's National Cyber Security Strategy”

In today's information age, cyberspace is closely linked with economic prosperity, security and integrity of a nation. Therefore, cyber security has been elevated to the level of national security by many nations, including Taiwan. Ever since cyberspace was declared as the fifth war-fighting domain by the US, many nations have invested in the new domain so as to build both offensive as well as defensive capabilities. According to a study, over 50 nations have published some form of National Cyber Security Strategy (NCSS). Taiwan has also released its own version of NCSS. Taiwan's National Security Bureau (NSB) 2013 report, described China as being armed with a cyber army of more than 100,000 people. It also added that the China has allocated more than \$80 million to its cyber war workforce in 2013 and the NSB director described the Chinese cyber threat as 'very severe.' One of the Taiwan's officials claimed that Taiwan's government network faces 'five million attacks and scans a day', he also emphasized that out of millions of cyber-attacks every month,

half of them are believed to originate from China. In such a backdrop it is imperative to analyse Taiwan's NCSS, in order to understand Taiwan's priorities, concerns and strategic objectives in cyberspace. It is also crucial to study how China, being a dominant player in 5G and artificial intelligence technologies, is perceived in Taiwan's NCSS. This paper attempts to study: Taiwan's strategic objectives and priorities in cyberspace; what kind of role China plays in shaping Taiwan's NCSS; and how Taiwan plans to develop its cyber capabilities in order to counter China in case of a crisis or conflict. By using both qualitative as well as quantitative methods, this study will make use of both Chinese and English language primary and secondary sources.

Rajarshi Biswas, Master's Student in Chinese, Department of Chinese Language and Culture, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan.

“Tracing the Historical Perspective of India-Mongolia Relations and China's Response”

Mongolia is one of those countries which has been connected with India since a long time. This connection started from the ancient times when it began mainly through the spread of Buddhism and more importantly, through invasions by Mongol rulers like Temujin. These incidents tied the two countries together. However, with the changes of time, the relation has also witnessed ups and downs. Sometimes the relation had flourished, sometimes it got worse and was interrupted abruptly but eventually, the relation developed and today we see both the countries maintaining stable relationship, which mainly flourished after the 1960s. In my study, I have tried to show that how the relationship between India and Mongolia has evolved in the modern era. India, has long ago, established diplomatic ties with Mongolia and now Mongolia has also become a strategic partner of India which signifies how important this relation is to India. Many senior level officials and ministers of India and Mongolia visited each other countries several times. India is further spreading Buddhism as a soft power in Mongolia. Talking about the cooperation, India and Mongolia have mutual strategic cooperation in Economy, Education, Culture, Defense, Medical, Technical and so on which definitely further consolidated the relationship. This has drawn the attention of Mongolia's neighboring country China, the largest trading partner of Mongolia. However several issues which are conflicting to Mongolia's interest still prevails in the ties between china and Mongolia. These disputes with China have also worked as contributing factors for Mongolia to rely on India more in coming days. However, it is evident that China will not be easily accepting the fact that Mongolia is dependent more on India nowadays than her and, as a result this will have an impact China's relation with both Mongolia and India. Therefore, my paper will look back at the historical angle of the India-Mongolia relationship and how has changed and developed in the modern days. While discussing this I will also focus upon the factor of China's influence and response in this particular relationship. My paper will be based mainly on several secondary sources.

THEMATIC PANEL III

Radha Raghuramapatruni, Chairperson, BOS-Department of International Business, GITAM; Associate Professor, GITAM Institute of Management, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam.

Paluri Sheela, Professor, Department of Finance, GITAM Institute of Management, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam.

Yugesh K. Singh, Research Scholar, GITAM Institute of Management, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam.

“An Empirical Analysis of Trade Relations between India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)”

India's new growth story is the direct result of the conscious change in its economic policy after its macro crisis of 1991. The country has shifted from an 'inward looking strategy' to an 'outward looking strategy' and the initiative of its 'Look East Policy' adopted during the year 1992, where India initiated the process of revitalizing its economic partnership with the ASEAN economies had an important bearing in the integration of its domestic economy with the external world -especially with the East Asian economies that had resulted in sizeable outcome thereby increasing its trade volumes. On the other hand, ASEAN also sees India as an emerging power in Asia and keen to develop its relations with India that would be beneficial to countries within ASEAN and to the region as a whole. It realizes that, India possesses large strategic capabilities and can be a strong stabilizing force in the region. Over the years, India and the ASEAN relations have traversed a long and dynamic path interspersed with multiple achievements by the year 2017, when the two celebrated the 25 years of their partnership and India's 'Look East' Policy had morphed into 'Act East' in the year 2017. Today, the ASEAN-India put together consist one of the largest economic regions with a total population of about 1.8 billion and a combined GDP of more than US\$ 3 trillion. ASEAN is currently India's fourth largest trading partner, accounting for 10.2 percent of India's total trade. Despite an impressive trajectory of trade relations between the two nations, there is room for further growth through the integration of India into the Asian value chains. In this background the study would assess the commodity trade patterns between India and ASEAN by analysing the impact of sub-regional grouping on India's trade performance and to explore the comparative advantage and competitiveness for economic co-operation between India and the other ASEAN countries. The research would be mainly based on different measures of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) in addition to Balassa Index. Accordingly, alternative RCA indices are calculated. The stability of different measures of RCA are also tested along with the intensity indices. In the light of the evidence some policy implications would be drawn.

Shubhangi Jain, Master's Student, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, New Delhi.

“Political Economy of Climate Change in South Korea: From Green Growth to Green Transformation”

Climate change is in the domain of multidisciplinary and multidimensional inquiry. Multiple actors and stakeholders on board are shaping the discourse of the politics of climate change. Governments across the world are proposing policies to lead the way for the century. In line with this, the 'Korean New Deal: National Strategy for a Great Transformation' proposed by the Moon Government in July 2020 outlines the way to approach future development. This is being seen as an innovative response to its economic recovery post-covid-19. The Green New Deal sets out eight targets to be accomplished under three strategic areas that are - green urban development, low-carbon decentralized energy and innovative green industry. It has hence been hailed across East Asian countries as a milestone in environmental policy planning. The paper seeks to assess whether the aimed Green Transformation is a 'just transition' through the lens of the Political Economy of Climate Change. Critics have raised that the Korean New Deal operates with the same growth model of the developmental state and state-led industrial policy. It will further unfold the contradictions that capitalist societies face in responding to the adaptation of climate policies. It will also assess the lessons that the earlier Green Growth strategy of South Korea offers for this new 'Green Transformation'.

Raj Deep, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Inner Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University.

“Gauging the Importance of Electoral Reforms in Evolving Procedural Democracy in Mongolia”

The central theme of the research paper is to analyse the democratic evolution especially the procedural aspect in the context of the electoral reforms in Mongolia. Tracing the trajectory of elections since 1996 till 2020, the research paper tries to highlight as how the electoral reforms in post-communist Mongolia since 1996 have guided the electoral mechanism in such a way that it has strengthen the democratic ideals in the region. The research paper also dealt with the major debates pertaining to the electoral reforms in Mongolia. The study makes use of both the primary sources like the governmental data and reports and the secondary sources like newspapers, journals and internet sources. Deductive and inductive approaches along with analytical method

have been employed so as to make the study more comprehensive. The research paper concludes by making us understand as how the various burning issues and demands that pushed for subsequent electoral reforms in Mongolia have helped in evolving the procedural democracy in a more natural way.

Chandrani Sarkar, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

“The Trajectory of Structural Reform of Japanese Economy: Strategizing Package-Type Infrastructure Overseas”

The Japanese government has gradually learned to rearrange its policy priorities to deal with the stagnation post-bubble burst and engagements with international players based on significant structural changes at the global level. Since the early 2000s, the Japanese government has formulated several growth strategies which reflect their policy readjustments from time to time in compliance with domestic and international structural changes. In early 2000, Liberal Democratic Party attributed Japan’s exit from its decade-long recession to its strong export to the western markets (the US and Europe) which accounted for two-thirds of Japan’s real GDP growth. This growth pattern was majorly disrupted by the onset of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. In order to address this setback, the newly instated Democratic Party of Japan under the leadership of Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama released the ‘New Growth Strategy, 2010 which aimed for an ambitious target to increase its nominal GDP growth by 1.4 times to 650 trillion yen and to lower joblessness rate to less than 3 % by 2020. His successors too have formulated growth strategies with similar aims. The important growth strategies after PM Hatoyama’s were that of PM Shinzo Abe’s Revitalization Strategy, 2014. Each of these growth strategies addressed important structural changes at both domestic and global levels in the past 10 years. Even though a few key areas of investments and policy priorities have changed with every growth strategy what remained conspicuous was Japan’s strive towards strategizing infrastructure investments and technological innovation leading to market creation and establishment of strong political and economic relations with the Asian countries. This paper will trace how Japan’s growth strategy has evolved vis-à-vis the economic crises faced by the Japanese government. It will look into how these growth strategies have strengthened the demand side of the economy by factoring overseas infrastructure investments as an integral part of their structural reform. Further, this paper will also trace how the Japanese government over ten years from 2010 to 2020 has rearranged its policy priorities to strategize infrastructure investments with the dual motive to address both economic challenges and secure its position as a global power.

Yukti Panwar, Master’s Student (Diplomacy, Law and Business, Jindal School of International Affairs, O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat; Research Intern, Centre of Northeast Asian Studies and Publications Coordinator, Centre of Security Studies, JSIA.

Ashita Koul, Postgraduate Diploma Student, The Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi; Research Intern, Political Sampark.

“Comparative Analysis of Socio-Political Development of Women in India and South Korea”

In line with the recognition of the significance of women in the path of development both politically and socially, various countries have sought to increase women’s participation in politics and public sphere to increase women’s socio-economic participation over the past decades. While many European countries have been successful, numerous post-colonial countries have failed. The purpose of this study is to compare women’s participation in politics in India and South Korea, as these have been two of the most prominent post- colonial societies. Participation of women in politics is a multidimensional concept that should be evaluated from cultural, socio-economic, and political perspectives. Thus, the underlying hypothesis that will be tested here is that increased participation of women in public and political spheres leads to better welfare facilities and employment opportunities for women.

Debashis Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Kolkata.

“India’s Trade Engagement with ‘East’ Asia: Post RCEP Expectations”

Since 2010-11, India had entered into a number of regional trade agreements (RTA) with the East Asian partners, e.g., Japan and South Korea, apart from entering into trade negotiations with Australia and New Zealand. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations envisaged to integrate India with the East and Southeast Asian partners as well as the Asia-Pacific region, a move which was part of the larger vision, i.e., the Act East policy (2014). While India anticipated transfer of technology related benefits and high-tech product imports from the RCEP partners, rise in exports of mid-tech merchandise products as well as services was among the major expectations from the deepening engagements. Even after the RCEP pullout decision in 2019, India’s engagement with the region has continued. Through a brief data analysis, the current discussion narrates how Indian engagement evolved with the ‘East’ over the years and whether the perceived benefits from the current level of association may ensure continuation of the ongoing process. The analysis concludes that India is likely to deepen engagements with the region, while reducing supply chain exposure vis-a-vis China.

Nilanjan Banik, Professor and Program Director (BA, Economics and Finance), School of Management, Mahindra University, Hyderabad.

“Engagement and Isolation with China, How much does India stand to Gain or Lose?”

To analyze the interdependence of India and China, we look at how China’s gross domestic product (GDP) changes, excluding the trade component—exports and imports—attributable to India. In addition to exports and imports, there are three other components of GDP; namely, consumption, investment, and government expenditures. A change in any one of these components is likely to impact the size of the national income or GDP. A trade war impacts the exports and imports component of GDP, and is likely to shrink the size of GDP. Therefore, we examine the effect on China’s GDP were it to stop trading with India. Likewise, India's trade dependence on China can be known by estimating how India's national income would change if its trade component with China were to be excluded.

G. Venkat Raman, Associate Professor, Humanities and Social Sciences Department, Indian Institute of Management Indore; Adjunct Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

“India’s Foreign Policy Challenges and the Politics of Regional Trade Agreements”

Despite significant political investment by India at the highest level in improving its bilateral ties with China, relations have deteriorated alarmingly between the two countries. For a considerable period, India’s policy to East Asia has depended on its China policy. However, to make its ‘Look East approach’ rewarding, India needs to reboot its approach towards East Asia and South East Asia. The RCEP arrangement coupled with India’s decision to stay out of it has added a new dimension to this formidable foreign policy challenge. In this regard, some of the critical questions that the Indian strategic community and policymakers face are as follows: a) What are the politics of regional trade agreements in general, and how should India engage the East Asian and ASEAN region in the post RCEP world? b) To what extent countries like Japan, South Korea, and ASEAN states, the principal signatories, be willing to engage India without risking their own political and trade compulsions? c) In the post, covid era, regionalization of the value chains and China’s dominant role in the RVCs has forced India to look for alternative foreign policy arrangements in dealing with the region. How can India diversify its risk in the region by relying on other players in the region and convince them to be part of alternative arrangements that can pose a significant challenge to China’s overwhelming role in the area? In brief, one would like to look at the possible forms of India’s engagement with East Asia and the ASEAN

region (in the post RCEP era) since it will play a very influential role in India's emergence as a critical player in the Asian region.

Roger Chi-feng Liu, Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, FLAME University, Pune.

“Promoting Practical Engagements between India and Taiwan with the QUAD Framework in the Post-RCEP Era: Opportunities and Challenges”

The revival and growth of QUAD in the past few years not only enhance potential interactive features among member states but also actually create possible avenues for India to further collaborate with non-QUAD countries such as Taiwan. In this presentation I would first explain why through the multilateral and "mini-lateral" nature of QUAD Taiwan and India can better work together, followed by the identification of most-likely areas, including trade, investment, technology as well as security-related topics that Taipei and New Delhi can share goals with each other. In the last part, I would like to discuss some possible challenges among the India-Taiwan bilateral collaboration within the QUAD framework with the provision of solutions and policy recommendations.

To-hai Liou, Director, Center for WTO Studies and Adjunct Professor of Diplomacy, National Chengchi University.

“Taiwan-India Economic Relations in the Post-RCEP Era”

Taiwan-India economic interactions have become robust more than ever since Prime Minister Modi came to power in 2014. In addition to the Modi factor, the second driving force that has brought about positive development came from the US. US President Trump launched trade war with China in 2018, aiming at sabotaging China's dominating role in the global supply chain. As a result, Apple required its suppliers to remove 30% of their production lines away from China to countries adjacent to China such as India. The third wave came in June 2020 when Modi formally decided to not allow Chinese Huawei to bid its 5G system and build India's own 5G after Sino-India border conflict in the Gialwan Valley. In addition, the Modi Government banned more than seventy Chinese apps including tiktok. As Sino-India relations turned sour, US tech giants including GAFAM, Microsoft and Walmart pour billions of dollars into India in the same year for witnessing robust e-commerce business opportunities in India during the Covid-19 pandemic era. In October 2020, Taiwanese enterprises Foxconn (鴻海科技集團), Wistron (緯創資通) and Pegatron (和碩聯合科技) – Apple's three contract manufacturers plan to invest about US\$ 900 million in India in the next 5 years to set up units under the new production-linked incentive plan (PLI). Hon Hai agrees to joint venture with India's Vedanta in South Asian chip supply deal in February 2022. Key iPhone assembler Hon Hai Precision Industry Co (鴻海精密) signed a MOU with Indian billionaire Anil Agarwal's Vedanta Ltd to establish a joint venture that aims to manufacture semiconductors in India. The planned joint venture could provide a significant boost to domestic manufacturing of electronics in India. The investment would be considered a win for Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government, which aims to create an ecosystem for semiconductor manufacturing in India. Both Taiwan and India are now engaging each other economically in a big way, given that they are not included in the RCEP. Moreover, for the foreseeable future, the bilateral economic relations are quite promising, not only because driving forces come from both Taipei and New Delhi and their economic complementary, but also because the Biden administration is going to enhance economic relations with countries in our region through the Indo-Pacific economic framework soon.

THEMATIC PANEL IV

Nidhi Maini, Doctoral Candidate, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi, New Delhi.

“Shufu no Tomo: Dressing up the Interwar Japanese Women”

Women magazines dominating the Japanese print media in interwar Japan played an important role in shaping Japanese culture and Japanese literature. Millions of women read about the ‘feminine’ concerns of family and home in these magazines which were supposedly premised on the state ideology of ‘ryōsai kenbo’ (good wife, wise mother). Inter-war women magazines have been majorly examined from the perspective of history of print culture and women’s history. These magazines drew extensive attention and criticism from contemporary critics on account of their low-brow content, vulgarity and sensationalism. How the rationalised domesticity and ideals of cultured life propounded by these magazines brought to fore the ‘fantasy of modern life’, establishing women as an important agency in the act of consumption opens window to the rich consumer culture of inter war Japan. The objective of this paper is to analyze the most popular women magazine of the time ‘Shufu no tomo’ (Housewife’s companion) and the way of life it advocated. On one hand, it will examine how women magazines assumed their special place in Japanese society, making women the vanguards of consumption in interwar years. On the other hand, it will examine how Shufu no Tomo by way of its articles, advertisements and strategies popularized western clothes, dressing up and new ways of life, thus giving a boost to the modern sewing machine and cosmetics industry in Japan, in addition to the publishing and advertising industry.

Mayank Sharma, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Japanese Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

“The Depiction of Māyā in Endō Shūsaku’s Fukai kawa : The Case of Isobe and Kiguchi”

Fukai kawa or Deep River is one of the greatest novels of the well-known Japanese author Endō Shūsaku. He is considered as a Catholic writer and his works has been seen through the lens of Western perspective mainly. However his works are not confined to a certain world view but depicts various world views. According to Japanese scholar Sengaku Mayeda, the Indian ideas are deeply rooted in Japanese minds and Indian and Japanese people share same sense of spiritual values. Fukai kawa depicts this shared philosophy through its plot and characters. This paper attempts to focus on Indian philosophical element of Māyā and analyse it by studying the characters Isobe and Kiguchi. The analysis will be through an Indian perspective and based on the philosophical concepts of Māyā as perceived in the Advaita Vedānta system of Ādi Śaṅkaracarya. Ādi Śaṅkara is the great philosopher and reformer. His philosophy is deeply rooted in the Indian thought system. According to one of the great Japanese philosopher Nakamura Hajime the Vedanta philosophy of Śaṅkara maintains the central position in the philosophical world of modern India.

Cherry Hitkari, Master’s Student, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi.

“Constructing the “Homeworld” and “Alienworld”: Understanding North Korea through Propaganda Posters”

“In the arts of representation are found the real origins and organs of social control..What then is a King? He is a King’s portrait,and that alone makes him a King.”

Propaganda art plays a major role in not only conveying the ideas of the regime but in building an “Us” versus “Them” narrative. Through the application of the Tartu School’s Cultural Semiotic approach and the Lifeworld concept, this paper presents a study of over 200 North Korean propaganda posters and through it, seeks to understand the nature and unique characteristics of North Korean Communism, its visions of past and future, the retention of pre- Communist ideologies as well as its changing perceptions of the desirable and undesirable traits in the populace vis à vis socioeconomic changes at home and abroad.

Ashna Joy, Doctoral Candidate, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology-Madras, Chennai.

“Survival of Mongolian Culture Under China: Analysis between Qing Dynasty and People’s Republic of China”

In the past, Sino-Mongolian relations were known as the barbarian-civilized state, where Mongolia lies in the northern steppe of the Great Wall and China lies south of it. The Great Wall was created to differentiate the cultural differences between China and Mongolia. Mongolians were known for their pastoral nomadism, horse raising, mounted warfare, and raids. In contrast, the Chinese were known for their settled civilization, Han population, Confucian teaching, intensive agriculture, superior culture, and inferior attitude towards neighbours. Unlike Han dynasties, Qing China was involved in civilizing non-Chinese like Mongols into Chinese by assimilating them into the attributes of Han races to create a ‘Qing’ version of the Chinese empire continued by the current government, the PRC. Mongolians face the same pressure from the PRC as the Qing dynasty. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has gradually eroded the culture and independence of the region’s ethnic Mongolian population. The Outer Mongolians, who enjoy independent democracy, cannot defend their community in Inner Mongolia because it is also under pressure from China. With the help of Constructivist theory, this paper looks into the past and present to analyse the survival of Mongolian culture under Chinese pressure from the Qing dynasty to the Communist Government of China.

Shreya Mamgain, Doctoral Candidate, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi, New Delhi.

“Korean Collaboration and Japanese Colonisation 1876-1945: A Political Legacy and Assessment”

Collaboration is one of the most controversial and debated issues from the period of Japanese colonization of Korea, that haunts the South Korean mind. Like in other colonies, many Koreans collaborated with the Japanese government. As Anil Seal in his phenomenal work, *The Emergence of Indian Nationalism: Competition and Collaboration in the later Nineteenth Century*, points out “Collaboration is a slippery term that may apply at any level between acquiescence and resignation.” The reasons to collaborate with a foreign regime differed with every individual and include- keeping or gaining a position of importance, the habit of the individual to work for any regime despite the unattractiveness as well as the circumstances of the individual at the time. Collaboration, thus, was a means of survival. This paper attempts to look at the case of collaboration in Korea evaluating them using Seal’s theoretical disposition. The four sections in the paper aim to examine the phenomenon of collaboration- the First Section examines the Japanese Colonization of Korean Peninsula. Through the discussion in the Second Section, we understand the phenomenon of collaboration from the perspective of Cambridge historians especially Anil Seal. The Ch’inilp’a / Korean Collaborators and the debates surrounding them are looked at in the Third Section, while in the Final Section of the paper, the emerging new perspectives about the Ch’inilp’a are looked at. The paper is concluded by observing how the issue has continued to dominate Korean politics and society in present times.

THEMATIC PANEL V

Visieno Kiso, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

“Japanese Pop Culture’s Response to COVID-19: Embracing Digitalization and Hybridization”

Since early 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has severely impacted the Japanese arts, cultural and creative industries, leading to the closure of cultural institutions and the cancellation of cultural-related events and performances. In response, Japan made rigorous efforts to remotely provide alternate and supplementary services through online platforms, creating innovative digital production, distribution, and consumption

patterns. This paper offers an understanding of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Japanese pop culture sector and the response to the challenges they faced. It presents an empirical analysis to understand how Japanese pop culture's production and consumption patterns have withstood the consequences of COVID-19. This paper further offers a new viewpoint on success in cultural markets by identifying the role of digital technology and successful partnerships with production houses in responding to the great global crisis. COVID-19 has provided the Japanese pop culture sector an opportunity to boost its position by routing its segments towards digitalization and partnering with non-Japanese online streaming platforms such as Netflix and HBO Max to enhance their position in the global market. The central idea presented in this paper is that the pandemic did not reform Japanese pop culture, but it certainly boosted the trends that were in progress.

Tanu Diwakar, Doctoral Candidate, Centre for Japanese Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

“Challenges and Strategies of Interlingual Subtitling: A Case Study of Japanese Subtitles of the Hindi Film 3 Idiots”

In this era of advanced technology, digital screens have replaced paperbacks. People prefer to tap on their smartphones and laptops for the purpose of accessing information as well as for entertainment. Online platforms have made it possible to watch films and TV series from all over the world. However, those films need to be subtitled and/or dubbed for a foreign audience to enjoy. When it comes to interlingual subtitling, not only two languages but also their cultural backgrounds are involved in the process of translation. Therefore, various issues arise during the interplay of linguistic and cultural aspects between the two involved languages. Recently, Bollywood films are attracting audience, and Japan is becoming a new market. Therefore, working on Japanese subtitles of Bollywood films is the need of the hour. The aim of this study is to investigate the challenges present in a case study of the Japanese subtitles of Bollywood film 3 Idiots. How Newmark's Model of Translation Procedures are used to overcome the challenges that arose due to the presence of cultural elements in the process of subtitling of the film shall also be examined.

Ahmad Shadaan, Doctoral Candidate, Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, New Delhi.

“Bosozoku Subculture: Japanese Speed Tribe”

This article explores one of the post-war Japanese subcultures known as Bosozoku who were biker gangs and groups defying state, police, rules and regulations through speed, noise, violence and symbols during 1970s and 1980s. Established orders elsewhere face certain kind of resistance from its people in different forms which can be violent and non-violent in nature. Resistance in non-democratic countries like China and North Korea is crushed often without being felt whereas in democratic countries like Japan it is felt and gains attention of the establishment. Bosozoku subculture is one such example of resistance against westernization which was visually violent but physically non-violent. Bosozoku were basically a youth subculture which emerged due to discontentment against the post-war establishment in Japan with capitalism and westernization from the deprived youth who eulogised native Japanese culture and authority of emperor. This article briefly explores certain characteristics of Bosozoku subculture like symbols, attire, styles and tools used to attract the authorities and people. And how Bosozoku subculture has inspired pop culture in Japan by looking at the example of popular anime movie Akira. Also, looking into the sociological and historical aspect of this subculture by examining Japanese society and Akira and drawing parallel between them. This article simply examines the Bosozoku subculture and its delinquent behaviour which was direct challenge to the established order and dominant culture and behaviour in Japan.

Pratyusha Majumder, Master's Student (Japanese Language), Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, New Delhi.

“Hikikomori: How the Youth of Japan are Living as a Shut-in”

Hikikomori in Japan is a condition in which affected people want to withdraw from society and often do not leave home for days. First identified in Japan in the late 1990s, current studies suggest that the condition is far more widespread than previously thought. Some researchers saw the growth of the withdrawal phenomenon in 1980. It is linked to the collapse of the “bubble economy” of the generation and the beginning of his recession in Japan in the 1990s. However, withdrawal has recently become a global phenomenon. Especially found in developed countries such as South Korea, China, the United States and the United Kingdom. This work discusses a very detailed analysis of hikikomori. Starting with the definition, it specifically discusses the type, stage, common traits, causes, impact, and more recently the impact of covid-19 on hikikomori.

PARTICIPANTS

INAUGURAL SESSION



Deepa Wadhwa has been a distinguished career diplomat who joined the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) in 1979 and retired in December 2015. She has served as Ambassador of India to Japan (2012-2015), Qatar (2009-2012) and Sweden (2005-2009). She was concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Latvia (from Stockholm), and Republic of the Marshall Islands (from Tokyo). During her career, she has also held other significant assignments in China, Geneva, The Netherlands, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Ministry of External Affairs. In the course of her career spanning over 36 years, she has handled a wide swathe of issues and subjects related to India's relations with key countries such as Pakistan, China, and Japan; participated in international conferences and negotiations related to climate change, sustainable development, disarmament and human rights and was instrumental in the active promotion of India's economic interests in areas of trade, technology, investments and energy security during postings in Europe, the GCC and Japan. Ms Wadhwa is currently Chairperson of the India-Japan Friendship Forum, Member, Governing Council of the Institute of Chinese Studies and is on the Governing Council of the Asian Confluence, based in Shillong. She also serves as independent Director and advisor on the Boards of a few companies.



Ashok K. Kantha joined as Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi on 31st March 2017. A career diplomat, Kantha was Ambassador of India to China until January 2016. Prior to this, he was Secretary (East) at Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi with responsibility for about 65 countries in India's extended neighbourhood. His previous assignments include High Commissioner of India to Sri Lanka and Malaysia, Consul General in Hong Kong, Deputy Chief of Mission in Kathmandu (Nepal), and Joint Secretary (East Asia) in Ministry of External Affairs. Earlier, Kantha served in different capacities at Indian Missions in Singapore, China and the USA, and at headquarters in New Delhi. In his diplomatic career spanning over 38 years, Kantha specialized in Asian affairs, with a particular focus on China. Apart from three assignments in China, he served as Joint Secretary (East Asia) and Director (China) at Ministry of External Affairs for periods of four years each, closely involved in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy in respect of China and East Asia. He has an advanced certificate in Chinese language from National University of Singapore. Amb. Kantha joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1977.



Rajat Kathuria carries over 20 years of experience in teaching and more than 15 years of experience in economic policy, besides pursuing extensive research on a range of issues relating to regulation and competition policy. He served previously as Director and Chief Executive at the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations. He has taught undergraduate Economics at the University of Maryland, USA, and spent over 12 years with the International Management Institute, New Delhi teaching post-graduate students Managerial Economics and International Trade. He has also previously worked with the World Bank in Washington D.C. as a Consultant, and on research assignments for among others, the International Labour Organization, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, The World Bank and The Asian Development Bank. Prof. Kathuria's work has been published in several journals of repute as well as in top magazines and newspapers across the world and he serves on multiple industry and government committees such as the Confederation of Indian Industry Committee on International Trade Policy and Exports, the Implementation for Intended Determined Contribution of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, and on the Research Advisory Council of the State Bank of India.



Sandip Mishra is Associate Professor at Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Previously, he was Assistant Professor of Korean Studies at University of Delhi. He worked as Lecturer of Political Science and International Relations at the J.V. College, Baraut for around one year before joining University of Delhi. He completed his Master degree in International Politics from Jawaharlal Nehru University and obtained his M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees from the same university. He studied Korean Language in Korea in 2006 and 2010 at the Yonsei University and Sogang University. He has been Visiting Fellow and Visiting Scholar at Kim Dae-jung Presidential Library and Museum, Institute for Far East Studies, Kyungnam University, Sejong Institute, Northeast Asia History Foundation, and Korean Institute for International Economic Policy. He has published several articles in Indian and Korean academic journals along with book chapters and contributed opinion articles to Indian and Korean newspapers such as Korea Times, Indian Express, Financial Express, Pioneer, and Statesman. He has presented his research papers in India, China, South Korea, North Korea, and United Kingdom. Security Dynamics of East Asia and Korean Peninsula is his forthcoming book. His latest article “India and Republic of Korea: Growing Strategic Partnership”, was published in Foreign Affairs Journal, July-September 2012 Issue.



H.E. Kono Taro, 59, is a ninth-term Member of the House of Representatives. Among positions he has held are Foreign Minister; Defense Minister; Minister in charge of COVID-19 Vaccine Roll-out; Minister for Administrative Affairs; Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, or Minister in charge of the National Police Organization; Minister for Civil Service Reform; Minister for Consumer Affairs and Food Safety; Minister for Disaster Management; and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. He is a graduate of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University. He was Chairman of the Japan Race Horse Association and Chairman of the Shonan Bellmare Football Club, the 1995 Asia Champion Soccer Club. He is married to Kaori and has a son, Ippei.



Jabin T. Jacob teaches courses on Chinese foreign policy and on the role of science and technology in International Relations. His research interests include Chinese domestic politics, China-South Asia relations, Sino-Indian border areas, Indian and Chinese worldviews, and centre-province relations in China. He is an Adjunct Research Fellow at the National Maritime Foundation, New Delhi and was previously Fellow and Assistant Director at the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi and Associate Editor of the journal, *China Report*. As part of his research, Dr. Jacob has travelled in many of India’s border states and visited parts of the country’s disputed borders with China and Pakistan. He is a PhD supervisor at the Naval War College, Goa and a regular speaker at various other Indian defence training institutions. Jacob’s latest publication is a co-edited volume with Hoang The Anh titled, *China’s Search for ‘National Rejuvenation’: Domestic and Foreign Policies under Xi Jinping* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2020).

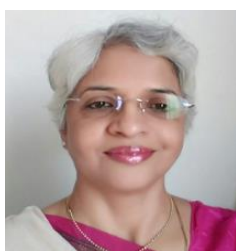
SPECIAL PANEL I



Dharitri Narzary Chakravartty is Assistant Professor at the School of Liberal Studies, Ambedkar University Delhi (AUD) and a founding member of the North East Forum (NEF) at the University. Prior to joining AUD, she was working as researcher for the Japanese newspaper, Yomiuri Shimbun, at its India bureau office in New Delhi. Dr Dharitri specializes in Japanese studies and her interest areas include race and minority issues, multiculturalism and material culture, imperialism and colonialism, education and society in East and South Asia (North East of India). She completed her higher education in History from University of Delhi and has a PhD from the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi. Currently, Dr Dharitri is involved in the Humanities Across Border (HaB) project of IIAS, Leiden.



Skand Ranjan Tayal is a graduate of Allahabad University and has a Post-Graduate Degree in Chemistry from the prestigious Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. After joining the Indian Foreign Service (1976), Ambassador Tayal served in Indian Missions in Sofia, Warsaw, Geneva and Moscow. He was India's Consul General in Johannesburg (1996-98) and Houston (2002-05), and Ambassador of India to Uzbekistan (2005-08). He was Ambassador of India to the Republic of Korea during 2008-11. Ambassador Tayal was Secretary of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO during 1991-95 and served briefly as the Director in charge of IITs in the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. He was Joint Secretary (Consular, Passport and Visa) in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Chief Passport Officer of India during 1999-2002. He introduced far reaching reforms in the passport issue system including comprehensive computerization, machine printing of passports and Tatkal Scheme for fast track issue of passports. Ambassador Tayal has wide experience in both bilateral and multilateral diplomacy and has been a frequent speaker on contemporary affairs. He regularly writes for academic journals and *Asian Age*.



Vyjayanti Raghavan was Professor of Korean Language and Culture at the Centre for Korean Studies, JNU. She has also been the Chairperson of the Centre from 2013-15, and 2017-19. She has done her Masters in History from Seoul National University, and her Ph.D in International Relations from JNU. Her association with Korea is since 1976 and she has been teaching at JNU since 2000. She has several publications to her credit, pertaining to all aspects of Korea. Some of her recent publications are *Colonization: A Comparative Study of India and Korea* (co-edited); *Sino-Indian and Sino-South Korean Relations: Compulsions, Comparisons and Contrasts* (Co-authored); *Comparative Security Dynamics in North East Asia and South Asia* (Co-authored). She is currently working on a book titled *Super Power Dynamics in North East Asia and South Asia: The Xi-Trump Effect* under a grant from ICWA. Prof. Raghavan is member of various academic boards. She has played a major role in setting up the Centre for Korean Studies in JNU, and in recognition of her efforts she was awarded for contribution to the promotion of Korean in India by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea in 2015.



Raviprasad Narayanan is Associate Professor at the Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Previously, he was Associate Research Fellow with the Institute of International Relations (IIR) and concurrently, Assistant Professor, International Doctoral Program in Asia-Pacific Studies, College of Social Sciences, National Chengchi University, Taipei. The IIR is Taiwan's most renowned think-tank specializing on strategic and security issues and NCCU is Taiwan's leading university specializing in social sciences. After a post-graduate degree in Political Science from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi he earned his M.Phil/Ph.D from the Centre of East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. On completing his Ph.D, he worked with the Institute for Defense Studies & Analyses (IDSA), from 2003 to 2009. His research interests include Sino-Indian relations, South Asian security, Asia-Pacific security issues and IR Theory & Research Methods. He has taught graduate courses on *Research Methods in IR*, *International Relations of South Asia* and *Contemporary India – Politics, Economics and Security of a Rising Power*. His publications have appeared in the *Asian Perspective*, *China Report*, *Harvard Asia Quarterly* and the *Strategic Analysis* among other journals. The main thrust of his writings is to tease out interstices within the rubric of China-India relations and to explore nuances of a growing bilateral that despite palpable differences on contested issues like the unresolved boundary between the two countries has elements of cooperation – evidenced by the congruence the two sides display when it comes to non-traditional security issues like climate change. A continuous strand emphasizing itself in his research is that China and India occupy a unique place in contemporary international relations attracting much needed epistemological categories. The categories have to emerge from the respective epistemic communities in both the countries since existing frames and approaches fall short in providing a typology capturing the essence of what these two civilizational states are all about.



Vikas Jambhulkar is an Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science RTM Nagpur University past 15 years and more. Earlier He had taught at the National Law University, Bhopal as an Assistant Professor and also worked as a Research Associate to Dr Shubhash Kashyap (Constitutional Advisor to the Government of India) at Centre for Policy Research New Delhi. He has been the Coordinator of the Centre for the UGC Scheme for Entry in Services, RTM Nagpur University as well Coordinator of BARTI'S IAS Training Centre of the University. He has been actively engaged with both the administrative and academic work of the University and has published more than 25 papers in national and international journals and books. He has also delivered more than 250 invited lectures in various national and international Seminars, Conferences and Workshops on various themes of Political Science and International Relations. He is the recipient of the US Cultural and Educational Department fellowship for a short term training on American Political Development at the US. He has been to China as a part of delegation initiated by Institute of Chinese Studies and Chinese Embassy. He has been invite to Turkey and Parague for Conferences. He had been actively engaged in organizing various programmes national as well as international including seminars, Conferences, Workshops, Guest Lectures and Training Programmes in the Department of Political Science where he is presently teaching.

THEMATIC PANEL I



Sharad K. Soni is Professor at Centre for Inner Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He is also serving as Director, Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Advanced Study (JNIAS) and also as Director, Human Rights Studies Programme at the same University. His research interests focus on issues concerning Inner Asian/Eurasian Studies including the geopolitics in the region; society, culture and politics in Mongolia, Asiatic Russia, Central Asia and China's Inner Mongolia; foreign and security policy of post-socialist Mongolia as well as its international relations. He has been Visiting Scholar/Professor at University of Cambridge, UK; Peking University, Shandong University and Sichuan University, China; Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan; Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Mongolia; and Indiana University, USA. He is a Book Review Editor for South Asia, *Asian Ethnicity* Journal (Routledge, UK) and Editorial Board Member of *European Scientific Journal* (ESI, Spain and Macedonia). He has to his credit six books including *Mongolia Today: Internal Changes and External Linkages* and over 100 articles/research papers/chapters published in journals and edited volumes. A recipient of ASIA Fellows Award he was also conferred with the prestigious *Nairamdal* Medal by a decree of the President of Mongolia in 2015 for his contribution to Mongolian Studies.



Siddharth Rai is a doctoral candidate in Chinese Studies at the Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He completed his M.Phil from the same centre; his thesis was on the topic "Local Government's Debt Governance in China (2007-2016)". He completed his Master's and Bachelor's in Chinese language from the Centre for Chinese and South-East Asian Studies, School of Language, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He can speak Hindi, English and Chinese.



Aishe Ghosh is a Research Scholar at the Centre for Inner Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. She holds a master's degree in international relations and area studies from JNU and a bachelor's degree in political science from University of Delhi. Her research interest includes environment, aspects in climate change in the Inner Asian region, government and politics of Central Asia, Mongolia, Tibetan autonomous region. She tweets at @aishe_ghosh.



Kant Kumar is a doctoral candidate at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His PhD synopsis is titled “Law and Governance in China: An Evolving Legal Framework with Chinese Characteristics, 1999-2019”. He completed this M.Phil in 2018 from the Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. He had pursued his Masters and B.A. from the Centre for Chinese and South East Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has extensive knowledge of Chinese language and China’s legal system and possesses excellent command on Chinese language to understand the language and its nuances. Having exceptional multi-tasking and organisational skills, all of which are imperative when working closely with sensitive subject like law and governance system of China.



Khushboo Sen Dhuruv is a Research Scholar pursuing integrated M. Phil/PhD from the Centre for European Studies in School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. She has pursued Master in International Politics (Specialization in International Relations) from School of International Studies, JNU. Her research interest areas are related to the EU Foreign and Security Policy, and Security Strategy, Transatlantic Relations, EU-India Relations, South Asia and South-East Asia and Global Security.



Shamshad Ahmad Khan is an Assistant Professor of International Relations at the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, BITS Pilani Dubai Campus, UAE. He is also associated with the Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi as a Visiting Associate Fellow. After completing his PhD in Japanese Studies from the School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi, he had researched at Indian and Japanese institutes. He was associated with Indian Council of World Affairs, Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses, Institute of Chinese Studies and Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi. He had been associated with various Japanese think tanks including the Policy Research Institute, Keio Research Institute, Japan Institute of International Affairs, Institute for Developing Economies, Slavic and Eurasian Research Centre, Hokkaido as a visiting researcher. Before assuming current position, he taught as Visiting Assistant Professor at the Department of International Relations, University of Sharjah, UAE. He got Nakasone Yasuhiro award in 2011 from International Institute of Policy Studies, Tokyo for his research on Japan-India relations.

THEMATIC PANEL II



Siddharth Mallavarapu has considerable research and teaching experience in the discipline of International Relations and takes a special interest in the evolution and instantiation of the discipline in India. He previously taught at Jawaharlal Nehru University and at South Asian University. He has published widely and taught a vast array of courses at the undergraduate, graduate and doctoral levels. He is currently co-series editor (along with Prof. Himadeep Muppidi of Vassar College, New York and Prof. Raymond Duvall of the University of Minnesota) of *Critical Global Thought* published by Oxford University Press. Prof. Mallavarapu has also been a Senior Fellow at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research, Duisburg and a Visiting Professor at Sciences Po, Paris. He has been on the editorial board of the journal *Global Perspectives* and part of editorial teams at the *Strategic Analysis* and the *Indian Journal of International Law*. He is the author of *Banning the Bomb: The Politics of Norm Creation*, and co-editor of two anthologies on International Relations in India (with Prof. Kanti Bajpai), and another titled, *International Relations: Perspectives for the Global South* (with Prof. B.S.Chimni) as well as published assorted journal articles.



Bhavana Kumari is a doctoral candidate at the Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Her current research areas are China, Taiwan, the US triangular relations and Cross-Strait relations.



Anuprita Lele is a student of M.A in China Studies from K.J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies. Anuprita wishes to explore various dimensions of China along with Chinese language, culture and tradition. She has graduated in Microbiology and has been learning Mandarin for the last 4 years and her areas of interest are foreign policy, political science and Science & Technology.



Omkar Bhole holds a master's degree in History and is currently pursuing MA in China studies. Omkar has been learning Mandarin language for the past 4 years and is a keen observer of news related with China. Omkar's interests lie in China's foreign policy, politics, economic transformation and China's environmental policies. With this knowledge, Omkar aims to contribute towards better understanding of China in India.



Ishani Kotwal has completed her graduation in Arts and Law and is currently pursuing MA in China Studies at Somaiya Vidyavihar University. She has been learning Chinese for the past 5 years and with the increased interest in the language and China, she further wanted to learn more about the country. Ishani would further like to study and research about China's various aspects including its foreign policy and domestic and international laws.



Parul Bakshi is a PhD Candidate at the Japanese Division of the Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. She is presently a Special Research Student at The University of Tokyo as a Japan Foundation Japanese Studies Fellow 2021-22. Her research is titled "Japan's Post-Fukushima Energy Transition Towards Renewable Energy: Lessons from German Energiewende". Parul has widely published in academic journals such as the *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, *The Pacific Review*, *Environment: Science and Policy for Sustainable Development*, and the *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal*, among others. She is also a recipient of the Mitsubishi Cooperation International Scholarship in recognition of excellence in the Japanese language.



Kaushal Kishore Chandel has worked as an Assistant Professor at the Centre for Far East Languages, Central University of Jharkhand from July 2013 to November 2014. Since 2014, the author has been working as an Assistant Professor at the Centre for Chinese and South East Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. He was a Fulbright-Nehru Doctoral Researcher 2019- 2020 at India China Institute, The New School, New York. He also availed "Understanding China Fellowship 2018-19" at Beijing Language and Culture University sponsored by Confucius Institute. He has been researching and writing on China's cyber security, cyber policy, cyber strategy related issues. He has published a chapter in an edited volume titled "China and the BRICS: Setting up a Different Kitchen".



Rajarshi Biswas is a Master's student (1st year) in the Department of Chinese language and Culture, Visva Bharati University. This is the very first time, he has got an opportunity to present a paper in a national level conference. Although his major is Chinese language and culture, he has gradually developed vast interest in fields such as comprehensive mutual relationship between countries related to India and China and their mutual response towards incidents occurring worldwide. He wishes to continue his study and pursue research the way. He feels this experience will be very valuable and helpful for him.



Rajiv Kumar is a Research Professor at the Institute of Indian Studies, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea. He also teaches at the Department of East Asian Studies, Sungkyunkwan University. Dr. Kumar has been an Affiliate Scholar at the East-West Centre in the United States. He has recently published works on political economy and international relations.

SPECIAL PANEL II



Srabani Roy Choudhury is a Professor in Japanese Studies, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. She received her Ph.D from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Prior to joining Jawaharlal Nehru University in 2007, she was a faculty in International Management Institute. She has been recipient of Japan Foundation fellowship, visiting scholar programme to Keizai Koho Centre, Ministry of Economics and Industry, Japan, Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, Japan, a visiting fellow at Research Institute for Economic & Business Administration, Kobe University and Graduate School of Development Studies, Nagoya University. Her research interest lies in the area of Japanese investment in India and enjoys micro –level firm studies. Her recent publications are centered on Japan- India economic relations and Japanese Multinationals experiences in India, their entry strategies and their survival techniques.



Prashant Kumar Singh is an Associate Fellow at the Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi. Dr. Prashant Kumar Singh follows the strategic and domestic affairs of China. He is also a keen follower of state and society in Taiwan and he has a deep interest in India's engagement with East Asia. His current research project is “Foreign Relations and Security in Xi Jinping’s Chinese Dream”. Dr. Singh joined the MP-IDS in 2009. He obtained his PhD and MPhil degrees in 2009 and 2004, respectively, from the Centre for East Asian Studies (CEAS), School of International Studies (SIS), Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. He is a recipient of the prestigious CCS Grant for Foreign Scholars (2016) by National Central Library (Taiwan), Taiwan Fellowship (2014) and National Huayu Enrichment Scholarship, Taiwan (2011-12). Dr. Singh has been invited to speak at renowned institutes including Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER), National Central Library (NCL), National Chengchi University (NCCU), National Chung Hsing University (NCHU), Council of Advanced Policy Studies (CAPS), Taiwan Think Tank and Tamkang University [all in Taiwan]; China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) in China, Asia Centre in France, and Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics and Thai Nguyen University in Vietnam. He has High School/Intermediate-level of fluency in Mandarin Chinese.



Avinash Anil Godbole is Associate Professor and Assistant Academic Dean at JSLH, JGU. He received the Ashoka China India Visiting Scholars Fellowship for 2021-22 to work on China's Dual Circulation Strategy. Previously he has worked with ICWA and IDSA. His doctoral thesis was on the Political Economy of China's Environment. He was a Visiting Fox Fellow at the Macmillan Center at Yale in 2007-08. His research interests are in the fields of Chinese Foreign Policy, Environmental Changes in China, Minorities in China, Domestic Politics in China, China's Asia strategy and India-China Relations. He has written extensively on these subjects in academic and media publications. He has been part of the India-China Think tank Forum and has been involved in various other track 1.5 and track 2 events. He is a Visiting Faculty at the Naval War College, Goa since June 2020 and SIRSS, Mumbai University since January 2022.



Titli Basu is Associate Fellow at the East Asia Centre. Her research interests include Japanese security, strategy and foreign policy; Japan and the Indo-Pacific; great power politics in East Asia; and India-Japan relations. Dr. Basu has published several research articles on these issues including in *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, *Tamkang Journal of International Affairs*, *The Asian Forum*, *East Asia Forum*, *Asian Journal of Public Affairs*, and *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal*. Her current research project in MP-IDSA is on Japan's Defence Industrial Policy Reform: Debates and Implications for International Cooperation. She completed her doctoral thesis from Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi. She was associated with the Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo as a Visiting Research Fellow (November 2010 to October 2011). She was a recipient of the Japan Foundation fellowship in 2010. Previously she was with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan.



Jojin V. John is a Research Fellow at the Indian Council of World Affairs on East Asia focusing Korean Peninsula and Japan. Prior to joining ICWA, he taught political science in Christ University, Bangalore and held visiting research position at National Chengchi University, Taipei; Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi; Seoul National University and Academy of Korean Studies, Korea. Dr. John received PhD from the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Dr. John has several publications to his credit, including book chapters and articles appeared in academic journals including *Copenhagen Journal of Asian Studies*, *China Report*, *The Journal of International Relations*, *Strategic Analysis*, *India Quarterly* and *Area Studies*.

THEMATIC PANEL III



Partha Mukhopadhyay is an Honorary Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi. He is also a Senior Fellow at the Centre for Policy Research since 2006. He was previously part of the founding team at the Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC), focusing on private participation in infrastructure. In previous positions, he has been with the Export-Import Bank of India, and with the World Bank in Washington. He has been on the faculty at Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur and the School of Planning and Architecture in Delhi. He has published extensively, frequently writes for the national media and has also been associated with a number of government committees. Most recently, he was chair of the Working Group on Migration, Government of India and member of the High-Level Railway Restructuring Committee, Ministry of Railways and of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. He has previously been associated with the Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources and with the Prime Minister's Task Force on Infrastructure. He also serves on the Scientific Advisory Council of LIRNEasia, Colombo. He received his PhD in economics from New York University and an MA and M.Phil from the Delhi School of Economics. In 2006, he was chosen as one of

the inaugural Fellows of the India China Institute, New School, New York and in 2016, he was selected for a Residency at the Bellagio Center of the Rockefeller Foundation. His research interests are in urbanisation, infrastructure, and the development paths of India and China.



Radha Raghuramapatruni (PhD) is a Double Gold Medallist in Economics from the School of Economics, Andhra University Visakhapatnam. She is a recipient of the “Best Researcher Award -2017” from GITAM (Deemed to be University), Visakhapatnam, Dewang Mehta National Education Award (2017) from Mumbai as “Best Professor in Economics”, Amity University’s, Amity Excellence Award at World Inbush Summit as “Best Woman Faculty in the area of Economics-2020” and “Best Research Paper Award -2005” from School of Social Sciences, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam along with the Indian Council for Social Science Research Fellowship Award for the Southern Region -2008. Dr. Radha is a Professional Expert for Global trade.net of FITA, Vookal & Rapid Mile.com. She has presented over 75 Research Papers at various Conferences and published 58 Research papers in reputed Journals, including ABDC category, Scopus and UGC care along with 2 authored books with ISBN on International trade. She is on the board of many reputed publishing houses as an associate editor and reviewer. She has been an active invited subject expert/discussant in the reputed media houses on the issues related to international relations, trade & economics and regular speaker/trainer/consultant for the industry fraternity in the various programmes organized by the Chamber of Commerce, CII, DGFT & DRDO, besides being a prolific writer on the contemporary issues related to international relations, trade and economics in the editorials of the National dailies. Dr. Radha has completed one UGC Major Research Project titled “*Effect of Globalization on Inclusive Growth: A Study of Visakhapatnam District*” and four consultancy projects in the area of branding, trade and market potential sponsored by Muli EXIM, ITC and Capstone Constructions. She has organized 5 International Conferences on BRICS Countries, India & Sri Lanka, India & ASEAN @25, India’s Foreign Trade and India & China and 3 Ambassador Lecture series sponsored by EXIM Bank of India, Mumbai & Ministry of External Affairs and 2 Faculty Development Programmes on International Trade and Economics.



Paluri Sheela is currently Professor in the Dept. of Finance, GITAM Institute of Management, GITAM Deemed to be University. Put in 26 years of experience in the line of teaching, research and administration. She has published widely in the areas of finance, Insurance and entrepreneurship. Her current research areas in finance are Behavioral Finance, Financial Inclusion, Farm credit, Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurship, Work life balance, Life and Health insurance. Seven research scholars have been awarded their Ph.D under the guidance of Prof. P. Sheela and currently five scholars are pursuing their research in finance under her guidance. Prof. Sheela has authored six books titled “A Study on Foreign Direct Investment in India- Motives and Determinants”, Financial Management, Entrepreneurship, Business Economics, Business Ethics, Financial Services, and has edited four other books. Prof. P. Sheela has to her credit 52 articles and research papers published in reputed national and international journals and presented 34 papers at national and international conferences and seminar. Prof. P. Sheela has successfully completed two major research projects under the funding of the UGC. Prof. P. Sheela, had received the Best Teacher Award, at the 32nd Foundation Day Celebrations on the 11th August, 2012. From GITAM Deemed to be University, Visakhapatnam and received the Best Researcher Award at the 33rd Foundation Day Celebrations on 8th August, 2013 From GITAM University, Visakhapatnam. Prof. Sheela was also associated with around eleven social projects initiated at the institution between 2011-2016. Prof. Sheela was the founder HOD for the Dept. of Bachelor of Business Management, Founder HOD for Post Graduate Advanced Diploma in Risk and Insurance Management funded under the innovative program sponsored by UGC. Prof. Sheela Served as Vice-Principal for GITAM Institute of Management for a period of six and half Years- 2010-2016 and thereby was alleviated has principal of GITAM Institute of Management for a period of three years- 2016-2019.



Yugesh K. Singh was commissioned into the Executive branch of the Indian Navy on 01 Jul 1998. During his service spanning over two decades, he has served onboard various frontline ships of the Indian Navy. He is an alumnus of Defence Services Staff College, Wellington and College of Defence Management, Secunderabad. His research interests includes, International Affairs, Strategy, China, Maritime Domain, and Data in Decision Making. He regularly contributes to various magazines and journals and published over 10 research papers. Capt.Singh received various honours: Commendation by The Chief of the Naval Staff, 2006., Commendation by the Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command, 2014., Commendation by the Chief of The Integrated Defence Staff to The Chairman Chief of Staff Committee (CISC), 2020. He is currently pursuing part-time PhD from GITAM University, Visakhapatnam.



Shubhangi Jain is pursuing Masters in Political Science from Lady Shri Ram College, University of Delhi. She completed her graduation from Daulat Ram College, DU. Her area interests are International Relations with a special focus on Asia, Political Technology and Indian Thought. She runs an Academic Writing Community called ‘The Inquisitive Circle’ and is also currently interning at the Association of Asia Scholars.



Raj Deep is a doctoral candidate at the Centre for Inner Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. He completed his M.Phil from the same centre. Raj deep completed his Master’s in Political Science from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and his B.A. in Political Science from the University of Delhi.



Chandrali Sarkar is currently working as a Senior Researcher at Keio University (SFC) in Japan. Chandrali further pursues her Ph.D. from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She specializes in Japan’s policy towards infrastructure investments in the Indo-Pacific Region and its geopolitical implications. She received her M.Phil. Degree from the same university. She has several publications on Japan’s official development assistance and infrastructure investments.



Yukti Panwar is currently pursuing MA in Diplomacy, Law and Business from Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA), OP Jindal Global University. She is working as a Research Intern at Centre of Northeast Asian Studies (CNEAS), and as a Publications Coordinator at Centre of Security Studies (CSS), JSIA.



Ashita Koul is currently pursuing her Postgraduate Diploma in International Law and Diplomacy, from Indian Society of International Law. She is currently working as a Policy Research Intern at Political Sampark, a political consultancy firm.



Titli Basu is Associate Fellow at the East Asia Centre. Her research interests include Japanese security, strategy and foreign policy; Japan and the Indo-Pacific; great power politics in East Asia; and India-Japan relations. Dr. Basu has published several research articles on these issues including in *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, *Tamkang Journal of International Affairs*, *The Asan Forum*, *East Asia Forum*, *Asian Journal of Public Affairs*, and *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal*. Her current research project in MP-IDSA is on Japan's Defence Industrial Policy Reform: Debates and Implications for International Cooperation. She completed her doctoral thesis from Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi. She was associated with the Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo as a Visiting Research Fellow (November 2010 to October 2011). She was a recipient of the Japan Foundation fellowship in 2010. Previously she was with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan.

SPECIAL PANEL III



G. Venkat Raman is currently an Associate Professor in the Area of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Management, Indore. Venkat is a Sinologist. He has completed his doctoral studies from the School of Government in China's premier University, Peking University, Beijing. Venkat is a fluent Mandarin speaker. He has also worked in Beijing as a professional for two years and eight months. Venkat offers courses like Understanding China, Political Risk in International Business, and Business Ethics at PG (post-graduate) level. In the UG (under-graduate) level, Venkat offers courses like International Relations, Power Rivalries and Global Governance in the Twenty-First Century. He has been a visiting Fellow in the BRICS centre, Fudan University, Shanghai, and visiting Faculty in ICN Nancy, France. His areas of research interest are China's interface with Global Governance and Business Ethics pedagogy.



G. Balatchandirane retired from the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi and had been a Visiting Professor at the University of Kanazawa, Yokohama National University and Osaka University, Japan. He is interested in comparative issues of economic development of East Asia. He was a member of the Job Migration Task Force of the Association of Computing Machinery (ACM) of the USA. He is currently Associate Editor of ICS quarterly journal, China Report.



Debashis Chakraborty is Faculty of Economics at IIFT Kolkata Campus. He received his Ph.D. Degree from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. He has a rich experience of more than fifteen years in teaching and five years of experience in policy research. Before joining IIFT, he was with Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies (RGICS), a policy Thinktank. His area of research interest includes International Trade and WTO issues, Environmental Sustainability and Indian Economic Development. Dr. Chakraborty has conducted several research projects on regional trade agreements, India's trade and investment flows, WTO related commitments, topics relating to Indian Economic Development etc. for State and Central Government departments in India as well as for International Funding Agencies. He has extensively published research articles in national and international refereed journals. Of late, he is also focusing on popularization of sustainability narrative among readers in wider forums. He has presented his research in both academic and policy forums in India and abroad. For the last ten years, Dr. Chakraborty is Editorial Board member of *Foreign Trade Review* (Sage), which is a comprehensive forum for disseminating theoretical and empirical research on international trade and investment related issues.



Nilanjan Banik currently works as a Professor at School of Management, Mahindra University, India. He is also an Academic Consultant with Geneva Network, United Kingdom; Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea. He earned his Phd in Economics from Utah State University, USA and a Master of Economics from Delhi School of Economics, India. Prof. Banik works focus on the application of time series econometrics in issues relating to international trade, market structure and development economics. Prof.

Banik has project experience with Geneva Network, United Kingdom; Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia; Laffer Associates, USA; Ministry of Commerce, Government of India; TATA Trust, India; Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi; Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi; Center for Economic Policy Research, UK; Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo; Asian Development Bank, Manila; South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI); UNESCAP-ARTNeT, Thailand, Australia India Institute, University of Melbourne; Copenhagen Consensus (India Consensus), Denmark; and World Trade Organization, Geneva. He has teaching experience with Utah State University, USA; University of Durham, UK; University of Greenland, Nuuk; Bennett University, Greater Noida; Institute for Financial Management and Research, Chennai; Indian Institute of Management (Indore, Rohtak, Nagpur, and Ranchi); Madras School of Economics; and Reserve Bank Staff College, Chennai. He has also provided training for lateral recruits for the Union Public Service Commission, Government of India, and ICICI Bank. Prior to joining the Graduate Program in the Department of Economics, Utah State University, Professor Banik has worked as a Research Officer with Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, New Delhi and Senior Business Analyst with DTA Consultancy Firm, New Delhi. He has publications in International Review of Economics and Finance, Empirical Economics, Review of Development Economics, Development Policy Review, Journal of World Trade, Asia Pacific Trade and Investment Review, Asian Development Bank Working Paper, Economic and Political Weekly, Foreign Trade Review, etc. He has contributed in edited volumes with publishers, like Elsevier, Springer Verlag, Routledge, etc. Additionally, he has written a book on Indian macro economy which is published by Sage. He also has the distinction of writing editorials for all major English dailies in India, and abroad including that of Wall Street Journal and Huffington Post. He has written over 175 editorials.



Roger Chi-feng Liu is Associate Professor of international politics with the Department of Social Sciences, FLAME University. He also serves as the Chairs of International Studies discipline and the Centre for South and Southeast Asia Studies (CSSAS FLAME). Professor Liu earned his Ph.D. in political science from University of South Carolina, and his research interests span political geography, geopolitics/geo-economics, interstate/intrastate conflicts, geographic/quantitative IR methodology, India's foreign policy, and China-India Relations. Dr. Liu's recent research focus is on China's policy

towards India, India in the Indo-Pacific strategy, great power politics in the context of QUAD (the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue), and China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in South and Southeast Asia. Prof. Liu has been actively engaging the Indian academic and policy communities with think tanks and universities such as ORF, Pune University, JNU, etc. Dr. Liu's opinion and policy pieces have been published on The Diplomat and Taipei Times, as he also participated frequently in major news channels such as CNN-New 18, News X, Raja Sabha TV, Lok Sabha TV, CNBC-News 18, as the commentator, panelist or discussant for international politics and foreign policy-related topics.



To-hai Liou (劉德海), Ph.D.(University of Arizona), is Adjunct Professor of Diplomacy and Director of the Center for WTO Studies and Center for Australian Studies in College of International Affairs, National Chengchi University(NCCU), Taiwan, ROC. He was Professor of Diplomacy and Vice President for International Cooperation, NCCU. He has been Visiting Fellow at University of Melbourne (Dept. of Political Science, 2001-2002), University of Calgary(Dept. of Political Science, summer 2002), Australian National University (Dept. of International Relations, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies,

2006-2007) , Masaryk University (Dept. of International Relations and European Studies , Faculty of Social

Studies, November 2008 and November 2009), Brno, the Czech Republic, Department of International Studies, Hallym University of Graduate Studies (April 2010), Centre for Dialogue, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia (June-September 2011) under the *Executive Endeavour Award* of the Australian Government and at University of Economics, Prague (VSE), the Czech Republic (teaching a regular course on *China and Taiwan's Foreign Economic Relations* in November 2016 and November 2017) and overseas mentor for teaching *Mandarin on Global Commerce* at University of Virginia (UVA) under the Global Mentors Program in Spring 2022. He is the author of the book entitled *South Korea's Foreign Relations Since the mid 1980s* (1997), and co-author of two books, *International Politics* (1996) and *Introduction to Korean Studies* (2001). He is currently writing a Chinese book on *South Korea's Relations with Emerging Economies* and is also a regular Columnist on *the Economic Daily*(經濟日報).The most recent article is 名家觀點：美中俄三角關係的新演變2022/02/25

https://money.udn.com/money/story/5629/6122693?from=edn_subcatelist_cate

Dr. Liou is an editor of *Taiwanese Journal of WTO Studies*. He has contributed many articles to academic journals such as *International Journal of Korean Unification Studies*, *Journal of East Asian Affairs*, *Foreign Trade Review*, *the Icfai University Journal of International Relations* and so on. His research interests focus on WTO, FTA, international relations of Asia, Asian economic integration, comparative foreign policies, foreign policies of two Koreas, Japan and Australia and India.

THEMATIC PANEL IV



Gita A. Keeni is Associate Professor and Head of the Department, Department of Japanese, Nippon-Bhavana, Bhasha-Bhavana, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan. She obtained her PhD in Arts from the University of Calcutta in 2015. Her research interests include Japanese Language and Literature, History and Culture of Japan, Paremiology: Comparative Study on Proverbs of India and Japan, Gender Studies, Rabindranath Tagore and Japan and translation from Japanese to Bengali.



Nidhi Maini is a doctoral candidate at the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi. Her PhD Research area is concentrated on women magazines and consumption patterns in Interwar Japan with a special focus on sewing machines, cosmetics and bicycles. She is also teaching Japanese Language at the University of Delhi.



Mayank Sharma is currently pursuing Ph.D. Japanese at Centre for Japanese Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University under the supervision of Prof. P. A. George, who is also the current Chairperson of CJS. The area of his research is Modern Japanese Literature. At present, he is doing research on the novel of well-known Japanese author Endō Shūsaku called *Fukai kawa* or Deep River. The focus of the study is to compare and analyse the literature through the perspective of Indian Philosophy. The topic of his PhD research is 'Indian Philosophical Elements Portrayed in Endō Shūsaku's *Fukai kawa*: An Analysis through the Logic of Vedānta Philosophy of Śaṅkara'.



Cherry Hitkari is a postgraduate student of East Asian Studies at University of Delhi. She graduated in History (hons.) from Jesus and Mary College, University of Delhi. In 2020-21, She published 42 research articles on international relations, domestic politics, history and culture of China, Japan, North and South Korea in Indian and Foreign news websites and journals. She speaks Hindi, English, French and Chinese and has a keen interest in foreign relations and domestic politics of China, North Korea and South Korea.



Ashna Joy is currently pursuing her PhD in the Department of Social Sciences, in IIT Madras, Chennai under the guidance of Dr. Joe Thomas Karackattu, IIT Madras.



Shreya Mamgain is a Ph.D. scholar at Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi. She has completed her Bachelors in History at Lady Sriram College for Women in 2018 and her Masters in History in 2020 from the University of Delhi. Her area of study is Modern Japanese History, with special emphasis on the history of Japanese Empire especially in the Korean Peninsula.



Tariq Sheikh is Assistant Professor of Japanese Studies at the English and Foreign Languages University in Hyderabad, India. He has previously taught at the Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Bengal. He was a Japanese government scholar at Osaka University and Japan Foundation Fellow at Waseda University, Tokyo. He is interested in the literary and intellectual history of early modern Japan and has presented his research in universities and institutions across three continents and in several cities in India. He has been teaching Japanese language, history, and literature for twelve years to both Indian and

foreign students.

THEMATIC PANEL V



Sushila Narsimhan, Professor of Japanese Studies, began her career in 1964 in Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi, and later moved to the Department of East Asian Studies where she taught until her retirement in October 2007. Thereafter, from 2008 - 2015, she taught as Guest Faculty in the same department. She is recipient of the Japan Foundation Fellowship in 1987-1988 for doctoral dissertation, and in 2001 for post-doctoral research and, on both the occasions, was affiliated with the University of Tokyo, Japan. In 2002, she got UGC field trip grant for her post-doctoral research in Stanford University, California, USA. Her specialization is Japan's Meiji period and 19th century Sino-Japanese relations. Her major publications include: *Nineteenth Century Japanese Perceptions of China: Influence of Fukuzawa Yukichi* (New Delhi: 1999) and several research papers. She has edited/co-edited eleven books on India and East Asia, India-Korea relations, and India-Japan relations. Her latest edited book is: *India-Japan Narratives: Lesser known historical and cultural interactions* (New Delhi:2021). Her academic interests also include the study of plants that changed the course of human history and world civilization. The focus is on plants that are native to India, e.g., spices like pepper, cotton, indigo, jute, and how these plants from India became catalysts of some of the greatest adventures in human history – exploration of sea routes and new lands, extending Europe's commercial traffic to Asia triggering aggressive mercantilism, Industrial Revolution in Britain, quest for raw materials, acquisition of India's resourceful regions, commercialization of crops, rise of plantation industries, and subjugation of the native population. She is also a self-taught artist.

Her floral paintings (80) in watercolours, mainly Botanical art works, compiled in form of an illustrated book with brief descriptions under the title *Voice of the Heart*, is in the press.



Visieno Kiso is a research scholar at the Centre of East Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. She is currently pursuing her Ph.D. in Japanese Studies on the topic “Projection of Japan’s Soft Power through the Channels of Cultural Diplomacy and Nation Branding: “Cool Japan Initiative” in South Korea, 1990-2018”. She has a bachelor’s degree in Political Science from Delhi University and a Master’s degree in East Asian Studies from Delhi University. She worked on the topic “Role of Japanese Print Media in covering the Triple Disaster: A Case Study of Fukushima Incident; 2011-2016” for her M.Phil. dissertation. She has a keen interest in the intersections between Japanese pop culture, society and mass media.



Tanu Diwakar is currently pursuing her PhD in Japanese Studies from Centre of Japanese Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. The topic of her thesis is “Challenges in Subtitling Culture: A Case Study of Japanese Subtitles of Bollywood Films”. She completed her M.A and B.A in Japanese Language and Literature from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She presented a paper in the webinar ‘Young Scholar’s Webinar on Recent Trends in Research in Japanese Studies’ organised by Centre for Japanese studies, JNU and Japan Foundation in 2021.



Ahmad Shadaan is a doctoral candidate at the Department of East Asian Studies, School of Social Sciences, University of Delhi.



Pratyusha Majumder is currently pursuing her Masters in Japanese at the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi. She completed her B.A. in Japanese from Visva-Bharati University. She has successfully passed the Japanese Language Proficiency Test upto level 5 and successfully completed ‘The Japanese Language Teachers’ Training Course’ conducted by the Ministry of External Affairs of India & The Embassy of Japan in India, September 13-17, 2019.



Anushree is an Assistant professor at the Centre for Japanese Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. She also taught as Ad Hoc (Assistant Professor) in Japanese language at the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi. She did her Ph.D. at Osaka University, Japan. Her areas of interest are the Japanese language, literature, culture, and travel writing.

VALEDICTORY SESSION



Gopal Karunakaran served in the Indian Army for 30 years and possesses Masters and M Phil degrees from Madras University. He has served in Kashmir, the Siachen Glacier, and in a United Nations Mission in Kuwait. Beginning his journey in the education sector in 2008, he has rich and diverse experiences across all facets of school education including policy, academic leadership, operations and business. Col. Karunakaran has been a member of the National Committee of Education of the Confederation of Indian Industries since 2008 and was part of the team which formulated draft proposals to the Government on the Right to Education Act. He has been the CEO of Shiv Nadar Schools since August 2014.



Kim Yeon-chul is a South Korean associate professor of unification at Inje University who served as Minister of Unification under President Moon Jae-in from April 2019 to June 2020. Before promoted to Minister, Kim was the president of the Korea Institute for National Unification, a government-funded research institute. He was previously a policy advisor to then-Minister of Unification Chung Dong-young from 2004 to 2006. After completing his doctorate programme, he joined Samsung Economic Research Institute as its senior researcher. He was also the first president of The Hankyoreh's research institute on peace studies. Kim holds three degrees in political science from Sungkyunkwan University from a bachelor to a doctorate.

ABOUT THE ORGANIZERS



The **Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), New Delhi** is an institution engaged in and committed to interdisciplinary research on China. Apart from the annual AICCS, the Institute undertakes various collaborative research programs and multilateral initiatives with prominent institutions in India and abroad, and brings together leading and upcoming scholars through multiple fora. Among its many legacies, it has been conducting the iconic Wednesday Seminar for over 50 years and publishes China Report, a peer-reviewed quarterly journal on China and East Asia, currently in its 58th year of publication.



Shiv Nadar University (SNU) is a multidisciplinary, research-focused, and student-centric University offering a full range of academic programs at the undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral level. With state-of-the-art infrastructure, the University comprises of academic wings, sophisticated labs, international standard sports facilities, amphitheatres, auditorium, conference rooms and smart classrooms. The University's goal is to become internationally recognized for the quality of its research and creative endeavors and their applicability to improving quality of life, generating new insights and expanding the boundaries of human knowledge creativity. Committed to excellence in teaching, research and service, the University aims to serve the higher education needs of India and the world beyond. The **Department of International Relations and Governance Studies** at SNU combines a strong interest in bringing world historical developments in conversation with international relations theorizing. While conscious of developments in the Anglo-American mainstream, the Department is inclined to pursue genuinely wide-ranging empirical and theoretically anchored accounts of international politics across diverse issue areas – development, security and the environment. Twenty-first century Asia qualifies as a special theatre of attention in this regard from the Department's vantage point.
