

Research Centres of JSIA

CENTRE FOR GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND POLICY (CGGP)

Traditional notions of sovereignty and the nation-state in international relations and international law have, if not entirely eroded, been joined by the rise in importance of transnational actors. These bodies may be state driven international institutions such as the World Trade Organization or the G-20, regional political organizations such as the Southern African Development Community, or private sector entities ranging from multinational corporations (MNCs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to activist networks. Cooperation and interdependence between this network of state and non-state actors with the intention of tackling problems that transcend traditional nation-state boundaries is the aim of the area of study known as global governance. The Centre for Global Governance and Policy (CGGP) is unique in its study of global governance issues. CGGP is held jointly by the Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA) and Jindal Global Law School (JGLS). As such, CGGP combines legal and International Relations perspectives. As disciplines, International Relations and Law often speak in separate tones. CGGP aims at intensive and multi-disciplinary research on the abovementioned cross-border problems, marrying the insights of Law and International Relations to address both the academe and a policymaking audience. CGGP emphasizes a Global South perspective and probes the possibility for more balanced and even-handed structure for global governance. Simultaneously, CGGP feels that academic focus on Indian foreign policy is fixated on strategic issues relating to immediate neighbours (i.e. Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka et al) or with Europe and the US, leaving the country's relations with Latin America, Africa, and the rest of Asia understudied. The CGGP seeks to break new ground in transcending this parochial mold and promoting cutting edge research on South-South relations with a special onus on India's role as a bridge-builder and consensus maker. In March 2011, CGGP released a report entitled *Rethinking International Institutions: A Global South Agenda*. The Report interrogates existing international institutions—both formal institutions, such as the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Security Council, and informal institutions, including concepts like humanitarian intervention and democracy promotion. The Report builds on existing literature on institutions within International Relations and International Law parlance. It notes the declining prominence conferred by the Global

South on traditional international institutions, and examines the implications for the rise of so-called post millennium international institutions. The Report highlights diverging aspirations between, roughly, advanced and less advanced emerging economies, creating marked differences in use of traditional international institutions, and access to post millennium international institutions. The Report calls for the development of a Standing Committee in the G-77, chaired by India, to address these divergences.

CENTRE FOR STUDY OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE (CSPV)

The Centre aims to study political violence from two prisms—globalized violence and globalized ethics—and to explore alternative ways to understand it. The Centre takes an interdisciplinary approach, in particular combining international relations, political theory, sociology, ethics and philosophy in general. There is a particular focus on specific and urgent phenomena, such as mass killing, forced displacement, human security, and gender based violence. Starting from Western ways of thinking, the Centre's focus has expanded to cover non-Western philosophy, thereby inserting inter-civilizational perspectives. The Centre also aims to provide an Indian hub for those interested in both globalized violence and ethics. It was Vladimir Lenin who once famously claimed that the twentieth century would be the time of war and revolution, but it was not only he who witnessed a bloodiest century. Behind this history was an intact chain of violence, the essence of which was within the political realm. Yet, the contemporary world is entering a new phase. The Weberian conception of sovereign states, monopolizing all means of violence, has sometimes collapsed dramatically, while the spread of weapons and related materials continues to be a grave problem. The locus of violence is now expanded from the political to non-political, including one's private realms, of which gender-based violence is representative. The introduction of 'new' wars has been accompanied by serious ethnic cleansing, and the Western claim for the war against terrorism has demonstrated that violence may have a tight link with grave uncertainty. What one observes is the process of radical change of violence – a phenomenon once regarded as collective, society-based, and therefore possible to be regulated, behaviour is now changing into more atomized events of suffering people across the planet.

Tackling political violence is a daunting task. Part of its reason exists in its very paradoxical nature that all politics requires some kinds of violence in some stages in order to establish and secure authority. Poststructuralist understanding tells us about the inevitable linkage between politics and

violence. Nevertheless, it is a hasty evaluation that we have lived in a world of harming and the harmed. It is at the same time arguable that, throughout history, human beings have been struggling for limiting, if not banishing, it, thereby giving chances for social life. The development of political violence has always been in tandem with the development of the ideas to mitigate it, and it is largely ethics which has provided its foundation. Learning and analyzing globalized violence is, therefore, a task to learn globalized ethics, and vice versa. CSPV organizes bi-weekly reading seminars with faculty and postgraduate students. It will host international seminars and lectures and provide the JGU community with opportunities to exchange views and enriching ideas. Research outcomes will be released through various media, including the University's in-house journals and working papers, so that the Centre will also offer a locus for global feedback. Finally, the Centre also aims to develop international linkages and joint activities with JSIA's other research centres. The overall goal of the Centre will be to provide firm knowledge and value basis for the future generations of scholars and practitioners, both domestic and global.

CENTRE FOR NEW ECONOMIC STUDIES (CNES)

The main aim of the Centre is to promote an environment for ethically sound economic policy making through rigorous and high quality research. With a focus on amassing research output in the form of contemporary political and economic studies, the Centre also organizes a large number of activities in the form of weekly seminars, short term courses, quizzes, and debates on contemporary economic and political issues. The effort shall be to encourage students of social sciences, and law to undertake research on economics and economic history within the Centre by thinking critically and working analytically on socio-economic problems affecting emerging market economies.

CENTRE FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES (CMES)

The objectives of the Centre are: fostering interdisciplinary research on Middle East Studies in collaboration with regional academics, experts and practitioners; conducting research and analysis on bilateral relations between India and the Middle East to explore synergies and address mutual long-standing economic, political and social challenges; supporting Arabic, Farsi and Turkish language studies to widen access to first-hand knowledge of the Middle East; developing materials and resources for educators and bring the wider public; contributing to broad dissemination of research results and information regarding the Middle East; and

expanding the network of institutional partnerships with universities in the Middle East, opening opportunities for student and faculty exchange.

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES (CES)

The field of European studies has over the decades engaged in extensive research of the plurality and diversity of Europe. Consequently, any focus on Europe has been of an elaborated yet contested one. Moving beyond the “tunnel history” which risks ignoring the relations of domination, exploitation and exclusion of non-Europe that has shaped Europe to the present day, CES aims to contextually study socio-political and legal transformations that continues to reinvent the region and engage in interdisciplinary diffusions - a shift from eternally studying Europe as the “inside” to Europe “inside-out”. The Centre for European Studies (CES) intends to build an unprecedented and discursive community of researchers who can engage and debate their approaches in open floors together with peers from other continents, academic traditions and cultures. Founded in 2011, CES at the Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA) aims to establish plural observers who will endeavour to study Europe, Europeanness and its myriad identities as a reflexive concern through three core research groups: Anthropology of Europe • European Politics, Culture and Society • New Democracies of Europe Centre for European Studies is now a part of Globus Research Cluster funded by EU commission’s Horizon 2020 project. The cluster is led by Prof. Helene Sjørusen, ARENA Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo, Norway. Earlier, CES has coordinated and published the European edition of the Jindal Journal of International Affairs (JJIA) Volume 2 Issue 1. It was released by Cord Meier-Klodt, Acting Ambassador, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, New Delhi. Through its research networking, CES has coordinated and concluded JSIA MoUs with Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Warsaw, Poland; Centre for European Studies, Katholieke Universiteit (KU), Leuven, Belgium, Institute for European Global Studies, Basel University, Switzerland and Faculty of Humanities, Leiden University, The Netherlands.

CENTRE FOR A NEW SOUTH ASIA (CNSA)

The Centre seeks to mitigate the security dilemma of the South Asia region of great potential and immense risk by reviving the liberal and free exchange which formerly existed and which is the foundation of peace and civilizational growth. The Centre utilizes interdisciplinary research, debate, dialogue, performances and ideas to advance this goal. Along with talks, seminars, conferences and exchanges with academics, students and

practitioners from across the region as well as globally, the Centre focuses on the power of performances and consanguinity in culture to move the prevailing paradigm from a realist zero sum interaction towards the liberal order prevalent in other parts of the world.

CENTRE FOR AFGHANISTAN STUDIES (CAS)

Located at the crossroads of South Asia and Central Asia, facing southwards from the Hindukush into the Indian sub-continent and looks down northwards into India's extended neighbourhood. Afghanistan's political geography has left a deep imprint not only on the regional geopolitical calculus but is also mirrored in its diverse and complex sociocultural tapestry. Traditionally the India has had deep civilizational links with Afghanistan. The change in political geography of the region with the 1947 partition notwithstanding, India has maintained good political relations with the Afghan state. The only aberration thus far being the period of Taliban rule (1996-2001). India's engagement with the country was stepped up after 2001 with the aim of contributing to international efforts to bring peace, stability and eventually resuscitating the country as a bridge between South and Central Asia. However, intensified political and diplomatic engagement has not translated into a deeper socio-anthropological understanding of Afghan society, essential to evolving a sound policy prognosis.

The Centre for Afghanistan Studies (CAS) through its research intends to provide a window into complex yet fascinating dynamics shaping sociocultural, geo-political and economic landscape of Afghanistan. CAS would contribute to cutting edge, policy oriented research on Afghanistan and its implications for the region at large. It would also provide a platform for collaborative exchange programs and transmission of knowledge to students and scholars.

CENTRE FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES (CSEAS)

Southeast Asia, a sub-region of Asia, consists of the countries that are geographically south of China, east of India, west of New Guinea and north of Australia, which includes Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. These countries share historical, political, economic, cultural and social ties, and all but East Timor are members of the regional bloc called Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In recent years, the regional bloc has taken several initiatives to integrate member countries, including developing a single market that will ensure

the free flow of goods, services, investment and skilled labor, and the free flow of capital. Nonetheless, the region is far from being homogeneous and encompassing with different political institutions, diverse languages and cultures. Because of the geostrategic location and its emerging economy, the region has become greater interest to its neighboring countries as well as the Western democracies.

JINDAL CENTRE FOR ISRAEL STUDIES (JCIS)

The field of Israel Studies is an important area of geo-politics. It merges studies of race, peoplehood, culture, identity, history, regional conflict in the Middle-East and spatial coexistence. Since August 2012 Jindal Centre for Israel studies in JSIA through the initiatives of Dr. Rohee Dasgupta has been engaging MA students in the study of modern Israel and organizing academic conferences. It has fostered institutional networks and exchange on Israel Studies with the Schusterman Center for Israel Studies, Brandeis University, USA and Tel Aviv University, Israel. JCIS aims to carry out research on race, ethnicity and conflict; Jewish Identity, bilateral relations between India and Israel, the American-Jewish Diaspora and Israel as well as on Europe and Israel. It intends to build a research colloquium of scholars pertaining to modern Israeli politics, culture, society, and economy and the betterment of Israeli-Arab relations (including Israeli-Palestinian relations). It welcomes students to write MA dissertations on Israel Studies. JCIS currently offers two elective courses in the Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA) and the Jindal Global Law School (JGLS).

CENTRE FOR AFRICAN, LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES (CALACS)

JSIA's Centre for African, Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS) mission is to enhance interregional understanding and cooperation through policy-oriented research, dialogue and training. To achieve this goal, CALACS serves as a hub at JGU for academics, policy-makers, diplomats and businessmen in India and abroad to connect, exchange, and develop initiatives related to: African, Latin American and Caribbean (ALAC) countries relations with India ALAC countries, India and the Global South: interregional policy coalitions and institutions Sustainable development, trade, investment and other issues affecting ALAC countries

Submission Guidelines for Jindal Journal of International Affairs (JJIA)

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

Manuscripts and all editorial correspondence should be addressed to: The Editor-in-Chief, Jindal Journal of International Affairs, at Jindal School of International Affairs O.P. Jindal Global University Sonipat-Narela Road, Sonipat, Haryana-131001, NCR of Delhi, India.

Manuscripts should be submitted via email to **editorjjia@gmail.com** or **submissionsjjia@gmail.com**. Contributors must provide their affiliation; complete postal and e-mail addresses and telephone numbers.

The onus lies on the author to divulge any potential conflict of interest regarding the manuscript.

The preferred length of an **article** submitted to JJIA is between 6000 and 7500 words including references. All articles must be accompanied by an abstract of 150–200 words together with eight important keywords.

Book reviews should be between 1500 -2500 words with full details of the reviewed book including the subtitle, the name of the author, place of publication, name of publisher, year of publication, number of pages and the price. Notes should be numbered serially and presented as footnotes. Notes, other than website sources (with access date), must contain more than a mere reference.

All figures, i.e., diagrams, images, photographs and tables should be placed at the end of the contribution and numbered in the order they appear in text. Table and figure locations should be indicated in text by callouts (e.g., “[See Table 1]”) inserted after the respective paragraphs.

Each table or figure should have a heading, an explanatory caption, if necessary, and a source or reference. Tables need to be submitted in MS Excel or MS Word.

All figures having an image resolution of minimum 300 dpi, 1500 pixels, min width 4 inches and their format should be TIFF or JPEG. It is requested that excessive formatting for tables and figures be avoided.

Limit the levels of heading within an article to two, or at most three. Avoid long headings and do not number them.

JJIA prefers British spellings throughout ('labour' not 'labor', 'centre' not 'center'); universal 's' in '-ise' and '-isation' words.

Single quotes throughout; double quotes used within single quotes. Spellings of words in quotations should not be changed.

Quotations of 45 words or more should be separated from the text and indented with one space with a line space above and below supported by specific page source.

Use 'eighteenth century', '1980s'. It is suggested to spell out numbers from one to nine (in words), 10 and above to remain in figures. However, for exact measurements use only figures (5 km, 7 per cent not %).

Use thousands, millions and billions. It is advised that the use of italics should be minimized unless necessary, but used consistently.

Permissions and Releases- Material taken directly from a copyrighted source should be clearly identified, and the copyright holder's written permission to reproduce it must be submitted in a separate file. It is the author's responsibility to seek permission for reproducing copyrighted material.

References and Citations for citing and referring to scholarly works the Journal follows Chicago Manual of Style. The Journal prefers footnotes instead of endnotes. We will consider manuscripts for publication only if they are written in accordance with this style.

Sample of Chicago Manual of Style is given below.

For further details, kindly see the website - http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html

Book

Reference list entries (in alphabetical order)

Grazer, Brian, and Charles Fishman. 2015. *A Curious Mind: The Secret to a Bigger Life*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Smith, Zadie. 2016. *Swing Time*. New York: Penguin Press.

In-text citations

(Grazer and Fishman 2015, 12)

(Smith 2016, 315–160)

Chapter or other part of an edited book

In the reference list, include the page range for the chapter or part. In the text, cite specific pages.

Reference list entry

Thoreau, Henry David. 2016. “Walking.” In *The Making of the American Essay*, edited by John D’Agata, 167–95. Minneapolis: Graywolf Press.

In-text citation

(Thoreau 2016, 177–78)

In some cases, you may want to cite the collection as a whole instead.

Reference list entry

D’Agata, John, ed. 2016. *The Making of the American Essay*. Minneapolis: Graywolf Press.

In-text citation

(D’Agata 2016, 177–78)

Translated book

Reference list entry

Lahiri, Jhumpa. 2016. *In Other Words*. Translated by Ann Goldstein. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

In-text citation

(Lahiri 2016, 146)

E-book

For books consulted online, include a URL or the name of the database in the reference list entry. For other types of e-books, name the format. If no fixed page numbers are available, cite a section title or a chapter or other number in the text, if any (or simply omit).

Reference list entries (in alphabetical order)

Austen, Jane. 2007. *Pride and Prejudice*. New York: Penguin Classics. Kindle.

Borel, Brooke. 2016. *The Chicago Guide to Fact-Checking*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ProQuest Ebrary.

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Melville, Herman. 1851. *Moby-Dick; or, The Whale*. New York: Harper & Brothers. <http://mel.hofstra.edu/moby-dick-the-whale-proofs.html>.

In-text citations

(Austen 2007, chap. 3)

(Borel 2016, 92)

(Kurland and Lerner 1987, chap. 10, doc. 19)

(Melville 1851, 627)

Journal article

In the reference list, include the page range for the whole article. In the text, cite specific page numbers. For articles consulted online, include a URL or the name of the database in the reference list entry. Many journal articles list a DOI (Digital Object Identifier). A DOI forms a permanent URL that begins <https://doi.org/>. This URL is preferable to the URL that appears in your browser's address bar.

Reference list entries (in alphabetical order)

Keng, Shao-Hsun, Chun-Hung Lin, and Peter F. Orazem. 2017. "Expanding College Access in Taiwan, 1978–2014: Effects on Graduate Quality and Income Inequality." *Journal of Human Capital* 11, no. 1 (Spring): 1–34. <https://doi.org/10.1086/690235>.

LaSalle, Peter. 2017. "Conundrum: A Story about Reading." *New England Review* 38 (1): 95–109. Project MUSE.

Satterfield, Susan. 2016. "Livy and the *Pax Deum*." *Classical Philology* 111, no. 2 (April): 165–76.

In-text citations

(Keng, Lin, and Orazem 2017, 9–10)

(LaSalle 2017, 95)

(Satterfield 2016, 170)

Journal articles often list many authors, especially in the sciences. If there are four or more authors, list up to ten in the reference list; in the text, list only the first, followed by *et al.* ("and others"). For more than ten authors (not shown here), list the first seven in the reference list, followed by *et al.*

Reference list entry

Bay, Rachael A., Noah Rose, Rowan Barrett, Louis Bernatchez, Cameron K.

Ghalambor, Jesse R. Lasky, Rachel B. Brem, Stephen R. Palumbi, and Peter Ralph. 2017. "Predicting Responses to Contemporary Environmental Change Using Evolutionary Response Architectures," *American Naturalist* 189, no. 5 (May): 463–73. <https://doi.org/10.1086/691233>.

In-text citation

(Bay et al. 2017, 465)

For more examples, see [15.46–49](#) in *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

News or magazine article

Articles from newspapers or news sites, magazines, blogs, and the like are cited similarly. In the reference list, it can be helpful to repeat the year with

sources that are cited also by month and day. Page numbers, if any, can be cited in the text but are omitted from a reference list entry. If you consulted the article online, include a URL or the name of the database.

Reference list entries (in alphabetical order)

Manjoo, Farhad. 2017. "Snap Makes a Bet on the Cultural Supremacy of the Camera." *New York Times*, March 8, 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/08/technology/snap-makes-a-bet-on-the-cultural-supremacy-of-the-camera.html>.

Mead, Rebecca. 2017. "The Prophet of Dystopia." *New Yorker*, April 17, 2017.

Pai, Tanya. 2017. "The Squishy, Sugary History of Peeps." *Vox*, April 11, 2017. <http://www.vox.com/culture/2017/4/11/15209084/peeps-easter>.

Pegoraro, Rob. 2007. "Apple's iPhone Is Sleek, Smart and Simple." *Washington Post*, July 5, 2007. LexisNexis Academic.

In-text citation

(Manjoo 2017)

(Mead 2017, 43)

(Pai 2017)

(Pegoraro 2007)

Readers' comments are cited in the text but omitted from a reference list.

In-text citation

(Eduardo B [Los Angeles], March 9, 2017, comment on Manjoo 2017)

For more examples, see [15.49](#) (newspapers and magazines) and [15.51](#) (blogs) in *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

Book review

Reference list entry

Kakutani, Michiko. 2016. "Friendship Takes a Path That Diverges." Review of *Swing Time*, by Zadie Smith. *New York Times*, November 7, 2016.

In-text citation

(Kakutani 2016)

Interview

Reference list entry

Stamper, Kory. 2017. "From 'F-Bomb' to 'Photobomb,' How the Dictionary Keeps Up with English." Interview by Terry Gross. *Fresh Air*, NPR, April 19, 2017. Audio, 35:25. <http://www.npr.org/2017/04/19/524618639/from-f-bomb-to-photobomb-how-the-dictionary-keeps-up-with-english>.

In-text citation

(Stamper 2017)

Thesis or dissertation

Reference list entry

Rutz, Cynthia Lillian. 2013. "*King Lear* and Its Folktale Analogues." PhD diss., University of Chicago.

In-text citation

(Rutz 2013, 99–100)

Website content

It is often sufficient simply to describe web pages and other website content in the text ("As of May 1, 2017, Yale's home page listed . . ."). If a more formal citation is needed, it may be styled like the examples below. For a source that does not list a date of publication or revision, use *n.d.* (for "no date") in place of the year and include an access date.

Reference list entries (in alphabetical order)

Bouman, Katie. 2016. "How to Take a Picture of a Black Hole." Filmed November 2016 at TEDxBeaconStreet, Brookline, MA. Video, 12:51. https://www.ted.com/talks/katie_bouman_what_does_a_black_hole_look_like.

Google. 2017. "Privacy Policy." Privacy & Terms. Last modified April 17, 2017. <https://www.google.com/policies/privacy/>.

Yale University. n.d. "About Yale: Yale Facts." Accessed May 1, 2017. <https://www.yale.edu/about-yale/yale-facts>.

In-text citations

(Bouman 2016)

(Google 2017)

(Yale University n.d.)

For more examples, see [15.50–52](#) in *The Chicago Manual of Style*. For multimedia, including live performances, see [15.57](#).

Social media content

Citations of content shared through social media can usually be limited to the text (as in the first example below). If a more formal citation is needed, a reference list entry may be appropriate. In place of a title, quote up to the first 160 characters of the post. Comments are cited in reference to the original post.

Text

Conan O'Brien's tweet was characteristically deadpan: "In honor of Earth Day, I'm recycling my tweets" (@ConanOBrien, April 22, 2015).

Reference list entries (in alphabetical order)

Chicago Manual of Style. "Is the world ready for singular they? We thought so back in 1993." Facebook, April 17, 2015. <https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoManual/posts/10152906193679151>

Souza, Pete (@petesouza). 2016. "President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit." Instagram photo, April 1, 2016. <https://www.instagram.com/p/BDrmfXTtNCt/>.

In-text citations

(Chicago Manual of Style 2015)

(Souza 2016)

(Michele Truty, April 17, 2015, 1:09 p.m., comment on Chicago Manual of Style 2015)

Personal communication

Personal communications, including email and text messages and direct messages sent through social media, are usually cited in the text only; they are rarely included in a reference list.

In-text citation

(Sam Gomez, Facebook message to author, August 1, 2017)

