



INSTITUTE OF OBJECTIVE STUDIES, NEW DELHI (INDIA)

*Two-day International Conference in Hybrid Mode*

*On*

**WAR, POLITICS AND PEACE IN THE GLOBALISED WORLD:  
LOOKING FOR WAY FORWARD**

*On*

**16-17 December, 2023**

**CONCEPT NOTE**

**INTRODUCTION**

The popular expression geopolitics, coined by Rudolf Kjellén, the Swedish political scientist, is now in worldwide use, much more than ever before. It gives expression to the undercurrents of the cold war and thunderous over currents of the Two World Wars, featured by both devastation and destruction. Asian countries are quite often seen presently in a state of major geopolitical repositioning. It all looks like a whirlpool, which is restless, confused and directionless. Europe and America have positioned themselves strategically. India discarded the non-alignment to pursue a strong national interest-based policy and build stronger strategic ties with a wide range of countries. In the mid of all is a dreadful scene of Ukraine-Russia War. As per some reports, Ukraine suffered more than 70,000 killings of troops and around 120,000 wounded. Russia is reported have suffered more. A lack of timely medical care in such situations adds to numbers.

The essence is, the war is horrible wreckage emerging out of geopolitics as prevalent in the world in its worst of the forms, devoid of sense of reciprocity at any level. New strides in war-technology and military sciences, with state and non-state actors, have worsened the scene. Failure of honest diplomatic performances has produced a hell of insecurity.

The situation is furious demanding keen and deeper attention. Latest is the October 2023 War/Outrage at Israel-Gaza, politically and geopolitically sensitive landscape, resulting into thousands of killings of children, women and unarmed people through bomb shells every day. It is unabated even after about 10,000 killings of civilians with loss of children, parents, relatives, homes, living and property. This all goes against the United Nations Charter adopted in 1945 by the people of the world. Its Preamble reads:

*We The Peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of*

*men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.*

[<https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/ctc/uncharter.pdf>]Emphasis added.

The UN Security Council, General Assembly and the International Court of Justice, War Tribunals and other organizations are in place without any effective and prompt outcome to the surprise of billions of peace-loving people of the world. International Humanitarian Law (Geneva Conventions and Protocols), the International Human Rights Law (UDHR etc.) and the International Refugee Law are quite absent from the scene. It looks, as if the humanity has agreed upon the possible holocaust in sight. Economics, politics and the war-thirst have dominated the scene. Globalization and International Trade were expected to create a better opportunity for peace to flourish. But the conflicts have survived the opportunities. It is quite threatening, intimidating, bullying, hostile and aggressive!

The economic and social agendas put forward by the United Nations as Millenium Goals or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are practically poor persuasions for harmony and peace. Human rights violations are in abundance everywhere. The threat of imposition of war anywhere is conspicuous. Indescribable sorrow is suffered by people, but it goes almost untold. There seems failure in reaffirming faith in fundamental human rights leading to no respect for dignity and worth of the human person. There is, in some way, an open denial of equal rights and co-existence of nations, large and small to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law could be maintained. There seems little to promote social progress and better standards of life in many global and regional jurisdictions. Quite alarming is the absence of initiatives for practicing of tolerance and living together in peace with one another as good neighbors. There seems among nations no good indication to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure that the armed force shall not be used as a means to suppress smaller or under developed people or nations. In spite of globalization, the international machinery is not being satisfactorily employed for the promotion of the political, economic and social advancement with peace, for all peoples of the world.

Seen in the context, the eminently visible future horrendous and ruinous outcomes of this critical situation in the form of vehement use of weapons and war, the academic bodies of the world should not remain silent and shirk their responsibility of discussing relevant issues meticulously. All the social scientists, economists, political scientists and peace leaders should explain the world scenario with due concern and act for promoting peace and preventing miseries.

## STRUCTURE AND PROGRAMME

In its furtherance of the programmes, the Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi, will be organising a two-day international conference on “*War, Politics and Peace in the Globalized World: Looking for Way Forward*” on 16-17 December, 2023 in hybrid mode.

## SUB-THEMES FOR TECHNICAL SESSIONS

The Sub-themes to be addressed during the Conference will include:

- I. The Tale of Human Sufferings under the Scourge of Wars (including World Wars) and Aspiration for Peace
- II. The International Legal Framework for Lessening of War Prospects and Reduction of War Atrocities
- III. Institutional Evaluation of the Working of the United Nations as its Triumphs and Tragedies
- IV. Crucial Social, Economic and Political Conflicts Creating Ground for Wars in the Emerging World
- V. Underscoring Inadequacies in the World Developmental Agenda for Evolving a Harmonic World Order
- VI. Policy Crunch and Lack of Efficient Dispute Resolution Mechanism in the International Conflicts
- VII. Ways and Measures for Developing a Peace Oriented World Order, etc.

## PARTICIPATION

Academicians, scholars, administrators, social workers, policy makers, promoters of international cooperation, etc., from anywhere in the world are invited to participate.

## LANGUAGE

The language of presentation will be English.

## ABOUT THE ORGANISER

Institute of Objective Studies (IOS), headquartered at New Delhi, India, established in 1986, is a non-political and non-profitable, public organisation, successfully completed 37 years of its existence with steady progress and widening the scope of its endeavours. The IOS which enjoys consultative status (Roster) with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the UN, has gained recognition at national and international plane for promoting research, conducting surveys on relevant themes, publishing books and journals in areas of national concern and pressing challenges of civil societies, awarding scholarships to meritorious scholars in India, actively participating in social welfare, educational and management fields. It is working on developing development models suiting to Indian masses particularly the poor, marginalised and deprived sections; initiatives to foster world peace, and strive hard to develop mechanisms and environment for conflict resolution. The IOS has always tried its best to uphold the ideals of secularism, democracy, rule of law and Constitutionalism.

The Institute so far, has completed and published around 450 research projects and there are still more to come. The Institute so far organized 1315 programmes—conferences, seminars, symposia, workshops and discussions at national and international levels in collaboration with prominent universities and organisation of India and abroad. More details about the Institute can be sought from its website [www.iosworld.org](http://www.iosworld.org).

### **Papers, Presentations and Publication:**

High-quality original and research contributions and unpublished conceptual, practice-based, constructive, experimental, empirical or theoretical work are cordially invited for presentation at the conference. Participants are encouraged to contribute content that bring value to the conference through submissions of abstracts followed by the full paper on relevant themes, issues and topics. The proceedings and papers presented of the conference would be published in a book form by the Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi.

### **Important dates**

Last date for submission of Abstract (in pdf & doc. file):	<b>25 Nov., 2023</b>
Last date to notify about acceptance/rejection of the Abstract:	<b>30 Nov., 2023</b>
Last date for submission of full paper (in pdf & doc. file) :	<b>10 Dec., 2023</b>

### **Registration and Abstract Submission:**

Please submit the abstract of 500-1000 words in Word as well as PDF form by clicking on the link below:

<https://forms.gle/N2oPuEH8tpB5bzJz8>

### **Enquiries at:**

#### **Institute of Objective Studies**

162, Joga Bai Main Road, Jamia Nagar

New Delhi (India)

Pin Code: 110 025

Tel. +91-11-26981187, 26987467, 26989253

Mob.: +91-9311226224, 9810131927

E-mail: [info@iosworld.org](mailto:info@iosworld.org), [ios.newdelhi@gmail.com](mailto:ios.newdelhi@gmail.com)

Website: [www.iosworld.org](http://www.iosworld.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

## SOME USEFUL REFERENCES

*All the participants can use materials as per their perceptions and need. Some references are added here for general information:*

1. Claude, I (1956). *Swords into Plowshares: The Problems and Progress of International Organization*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
2. Galtung, J. (1969). Violence, Peace, and Peace Research. *Journal of Peace Research* 6 (3). 167-191.
3. Kriesberg, L, & B. Dayton (2017). *Constructive Conflicts: From Escalation to Resolution*. Rowman and Littlefield.
4. Rudd, K (2016). "My 10 Principles to Reform the United Nations before it's too Late". *The Guardian*, August 7, 2016.
5. Saunders, H. (2005). *Politics is about Relationship*. Palgrave Macmillan.
6. Weiss, T., D. Forsythe, R. Coate, and K Pease (2020). *The United Nations and Changing World Politics*. 8<sup>th</sup> edition. London: Routledge.
7. Peace and Harmony as the Choice for Mankind—The significance of peace and harmony  
<http://www.cppcc.gov.cn/ccrp/2012/07/16/ARTI1342429602870273.shtml>.
8. <sup>1</sup>M. Afzal Wani, Analysis of Conceptual Foundations of International Instruments for Global Peace and Development, Vol. 55 (2) *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 202 (2013)
9. Maintain International Peace and Security <https://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do/maintain-international-peace-and-security/index.html>
10. International Instruments, Research Guides, United Nations Library, Geneva, available at <https://libraryresources.unog.ch/c.php?g=462687&p=3163267>; There are many other instruments promoting peace such as the UN Declaration on the Essentials of Peace, 1949; UN Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, 1978.
11. Charter of United Nations, available at <https://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/preamble/index.html>, last visited on January 19, 2021.
12. Affirmation of the Principles of International Law recognised by the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal (1946).
13. Resolution on Measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war, UN General Assembly Resolution, Second Session, (1947)
14. Uniting for Peace (1950) [General Assembly Resolution 377(V), known as the Uniting for peace resolution]
15. Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (1960).
16. Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (1965).
17. Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (1970).
18. Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (1970).
19. Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition (1974).
20. Definition of Aggression (1974). UNGA Resolution 3314 (XXIX)

21. Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind (1975).
22. Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Detente (1977).
23. United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000).
24. World Summit Outcome Document (2005).
25. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015).
26. New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016).
27. Review of the United Nations peace-building architecture (2016).
28. Declarations and Resolutions, Research Guides, United Nations Library, Geneva, available at <https://libraryresources.unog.ch/c.php?g=462687&p=3163265>.
29. Olivier Barsalou, "Making Humanitarian Law in the Cold: The Cold War, the United State and the Genesis of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, IILJ Emerging Scholars Paper 11 (2008), <https://iilj.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Barsalou-Making-Humanitarian-Law-in-the-Cold-2008.pdf>,
30. Maarten Bosker, Joppe de Ree, The spread of civil war, available at <https://voxeu.org/article/spread-civil-war>
31. US Military Expansion and Intervention, Global Policy Forum, <https://www.globalpolicy.org/us-military-expansion-and-intervention.html>
32. China's belligerence reflection of its expansionist policy, thwarted by India: Experts, The Economic Times, July 17, 2020, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/chinas-belligerence-reflection-of-its-expansionist-policy-thwarted-by-india-experts/articleshow/77019609.cms?from=mdr>
33. Conflict in Ukraine, Global Conflict Tracker, <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-ukraine>
34. Poison and prison: On political importance of Navalny, The Hindu, January 19, 2021 <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/poison-and-prison-on-political-importance-of-navalny/article33603620.ece>
35. 6,00,000 Rohingya still in Myanmar at 'serious risk of genocide': UN, The Hindu, September 16, 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/600000-rohingya-still-in-myanmar-at-serious-risk-of-genocide-un/article29431001.ece>.
36. China: New Hong Kong Law a Roadmap for Repression, Human Rights Watch, July 29, 2020, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/07/29/china-new-hong-kong-law-roadmap-repression>
37. Twitter locks Trump's account, threatens permanent ban over inciting violence, Hindustan Times, January 7, 2021, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/twitter-blocks-trump-threatens-permanent-ban-over-inciting-violence/story-LqWc0UelfcTNd3pLqoxZUN.html>
38. Per Sevastik, "Rule of Law, Human Rights and Impunity: The Case of Afghanistan", *HJRL* (2020).
39. Mob attacks and sets fire to Hindu temple in Pakistan, The Guardian, December 30, 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/dec/30/mob-tears-down-hindu-temple-and-torch-holy-shrine-in-pakistan>.
40. Mass shooting at two mosques in New Zealand: What we know so far, Times of India, March 15, 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/new-zealand-terror-attack-on-two-mosques-what-we-know-so-far/articleshow/68422220.cms>.
41. Larry Buchanan, Quoc Trung Bui and Jugal K. Patel, Black Lives Matter May Be the Largest Movement in U.S. History, The New York Times, July 3, 2020,

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/07/03/us/george-floyd-protests-crowd-size.html>.

42. Robert Howse and Makau Mutua, "Protecting Human Rights in a Global Economy: Challenges for the World Trade Organisation", [https://www.iatp.org/sites/default/files/Protecting\\_Human\\_Rights\\_in\\_a\\_Global\\_Economy\\_Ch.htm](https://www.iatp.org/sites/default/files/Protecting_Human_Rights_in_a_Global_Economy_Ch.htm).
43. Noora Arajarvi, "The Rule of Law in the 2030 Agenda", *HJRL* (2018).
44. Thomas Kleinlein, "Alfred Verdross as a Founding Father of International Constitutionalism?" *Goettingen Journal of International Law* 4 (2012) 2 385-416.
45. Hans Kelsen, *Peace Through Law* (Law book Exchange Limited, 2008)
46. Paul Gragl *Legal Monism: Law, Philosophy and Politics* (Oxford, 2018).
47. Treaty of Accession, 1972
48. Section 2(1) of the European Communities Act, 1972
49. Helen Fenwick, Gavin Phillipson et al. *Text, Cases and Materials on Public Law and Human Rights* (Routledge, 2017) 183
50. European Communities Act, 1972.
51. E Szyssczak, 'Sovereignty: Crisis, Compliance, Confusion, Complacency?' (1990) 15(6) EL Rev 480-81 cited in Helen Fenwick, Gavin Phillipson et al *Text, Cases and Materials on Public Law and Human Rights* (Routledge, 2017) 186.
52. E Szyssczak, 'Sovereignty: Crisis, Compliance, Confusion, Complacency?' (1990) 15(6) EL Rev 480-81 cited in Helen Fenwick, Gavin Phillipson et al *Text, Cases and Materials on Public Law and Human Rights* (Routledge, 2017) 186.
53. Helen Fenwick, Gavin Phillipson et al. *Text, Cases and Materials on Public Law and Human Rights* (Routledge, 2017) 188, 189
54. *Pactasuntservanda* of Vienna Convention of Law of Treaty, 1969
55. Robert Kolb *The Law of Treaties: An Introduction* (Edward Elgar, 2017) 92.
56. United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2625, "The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States"
57. Gareth Evans, *The Responsibility to Protect: Ending Mass Atrocity Crimes Once and For All*, (Washington D. C., Brookings Institution Press, 2008) 150
58. M. Shah Alam, "Enforcement of International Human Rights Law by Domestic Courts: A Theoretical and Practical Study" *NILR* (2006).
59. P. R. Ramdhass, "Incorporation of International Law into Domestic Legal System: A Special Reference to the Indian State Practice", 4(2) *IJLESS* 35 (2017).
60. Supriya Akerkar, "Affirming Radical Equality in the Context of COVID-19: Human Rights of Older People and People with Disabilities", 12 *JHRP* (2020).