

CALL FOR PAPERS



MANOHAR PARRIKAR INSTITUTE FOR
DEFENCE STUDIES AND ANALYSES
मनोहर पर्रिकर रक्षा अध्थयन एवं विश्लेषण संस्थान

Journal of Defence Studies

**Special Issue: UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS:
LESSONS, TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS**

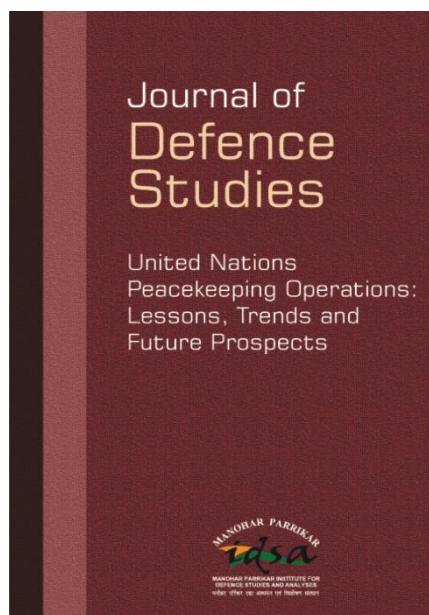
Deadline for Submission: 15 March 2022

India has been a founder member of the United Nations that was established on 24 October 1945 and has been consistently contributing to enhance the charter and role of the UN which has evolved much post World War II. It was after nearly eight years that India held the Presidency of the UN Security Council in August 2021. The three key areas of focus during India's presidency were:

- (a) Maintenance of International Peace and Security:
Maritime Security
- (b) Technology and Peacekeeping
- (c) Counter Terrorism

Among the signature events of its presidency in August, India organised ministerial-level open debates in the UN Security Council. The open debates also provided an opportunity for the Council members to exchange views on the challenges and opportunities arising from the application of technology and innovation in peacekeeping. In keeping with the tradition of providing timely policy inputs, the *Journal of Defence Studies* is inviting contributions for a special issue being planned to examine India and United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. The United Nations organisation has been conducting peacekeeping operations since its creation and continues to have twelve such missions underway at present. These operations may be viewed for their part in ending or mitigating conflict, facilitating nation-building and stabilising many conflict zones and have ranged from monitoring ceasefire agreements between States to robust peace enforcement against warring factions in disintegrating countries or regions within countries.

India has participated in several of these operations and has played an important role not only as a major contributor of troops but also as a leader of such missions and as a participant in conceptualising and supervising humanitarian relief operations under the auspices of the United Nations. India's involvement with United Nations began with the Korean War in 1951 which has been one of the success stories of the UN Peacekeeping Operations.



This special issue endeavours to explore and examine UN peacekeeping operations in all their varying facets—from a historical perspective, to the current and future use of technology, from kinetic operations to nation-building and humanitarian relief.

Topics of Interest

- Military operations in specific zones of conflict
- Use of airpower and armour
- The use of technology
- Perspectives on negotiating ceasefire agreements
- Past, present and future peacekeeping in ethnic conflict zones
- Protection of humanitarian aid
- Nation-building and peacekeeping

Submission:

Contributors may submit articles/commentaries/opinion pieces to the Associate Editor, *Journal of Defence Studies* at jds.mpidsa@gov.in latest by **15 March 2022**.

A full-length analytical article should be in the range of 4,000–8,000 words; the word count range for a Perspective/Commentary is 2,000–3,000 words. The contributions will be double blind peer-reviewed following the journal's standard review process, and the honorarium will be paid for selected articles in keeping with our usual practices.

Guidelines for contributors are mentioned on the following page.

More details about the journal are available at <https://www.idsa.in/journalofdefencestudies>

For further queries, contact:

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Guidelines for Contributors

(JDS Special Issue: *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Lessons, Trends and Future Prospects*)

Manuscript submission: Articles ranging between 4,000–8,000 words and commentaries/perspective pieces between 2,000–3,000 words may be sent to the Associate Editor, *Journal of Defence Studies* at jds.mpidsa@gov.in latest by **15 March 2022**.

Format

1. Manuscripts need to be submitted in MS Word format (2003/2007/newer versions). The text (including notes) should be typed in Times New Roman, 12 pt with 1.5 line spacing and standard margins.
2. An abstract of about 100–150 words and 5–6 keywords should be provided in the articles.
3. British spellings with ‘s’ variant should be used, i.e., ‘analyse’, ‘organise’, ‘specialisation’, ‘labour’, etc.
4. Single quotation marks should be used consistently and use double quotation marks for indicating quoted matter within quotations.
5. Tables/Figures/Maps/Images should be numbered sequentially, with appropriate captions, source details and call-outs in the text.

References

All citations/references to others’ works should be clearly mentioned in the notes (footnotes), with a corresponding note cue in the text. The format is mentioned below.

Book: Liang Zhang, Andrew J. Nathan, Perry Link and Orville Schell, *The Tiananmen Papers: The Chinese Leadership’s Decision to Use Force Against their Own People—In Their Own Words*, New York: Public Affairs, 2001.

Edited Volume: Ashley Tellis, Mercy Kuo and Andrew Marble (eds), *Strategic Asia 2008–09: Challenges and Choices*, Seattle: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008.

Chapter in an Edited Volume: T. Jayaraman, Tejal Kanitkar and Mario D’Souza, ‘Equity and Burden Sharing in Emission Scenarios: A Carbon Budget’, in Navroz Dubash (ed.), *Handbook of Climate Change and India: Development, Politics and Governance*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012, pp. 140–46.

Journal Article: Arthur A. Stein, ‘Coordination and Collaboration: Regimes in an Anarchic World’, *International Organization*, Vol. 36, No. 2, 1982, pp. 99–114.

Web Reference: Vladimir Radyuhin, ‘INS Vikramaditya Begins Sea Trials’, *The Hindu*, 8 June 2012, available at <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/article3503982.ece>, accessed on 8 June 2012.