1. Located at Ezhimala, in the Kannur district of the state of Kerala, Indian Naval Academy (INA) is amongst the premier armed forces institutions of our country. It is through the hallowed portals of the INA that all officer-trainees joining the Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, and selected trainees from friendly foreign countries pass, in their progression to join the officer-corps of their respective service. The academy follows a system of holistic training that caters to the physical, intellectual and socio-cultural development of each cadet. In preparing its trainees for the myriad challenges of military leadership that they will encounter at sea, on land, in the air, as also in both ‘outer’ and ‘inner’ (cyber) space, the INA actively promotes academic and professional excellence.

2. Named after the historic Mount Dilli located within INA premises, ‘Dilli Series’ Sea Power Seminar is conducted at INA during Autumn Term every year, with an aim to expose young trainees to the vibrant maritime history and on the geopolitical significance of sea power for a nation, which is felt necessary for future naval officers. Keeping this requirement at the milieu, the seminar is conducted under the banner theme of ‘The Significance of Sea Power’.

3. This year in view of the prevailing circumstances of COVID-19, the format of Seminar has been converted to Webinar so as to continue the spirit of extending knowledge exchange. The theme of the seventh edition of the seminar to be held at INA on 16-17 Oct 20, is ‘Military Use of Sea Power’. Papers are invited from serving as well as retired officers, academia, and cadets on the following sub themes (write-up on the subthemes attached at subsequent enclosures):

   (a) **Sub-theme 1 (Historical Aspect).** ‘Exploration and Annexation through Sea.’ (Enclosure 1)

   (b) **Sub-theme 2 (Theories of Sea Power).** ‘Relevance of Corbett and Mahan for Military Dominance in the 21st Century.’ (Enclosure 2)

   (c) **Sub-theme 3 (Contemporary Relevance).**
      
      (i) ‘Great Power Rivalry in the Indo-Pacific Region.’ (Enclosure 3)

      (ii) ‘Naval Strategies in a Globally Interconnected Era.’ (Enclosure 4)

4. **Selection of Papers.**
   
   (a) Only selected papers shall be presented during the Webinar.

   (b) From the remaining papers received, the papers with requisite quality and content will be published in the Seminar Proceedings/ Compendium.

   (c) Authors of selected papers will be intimated post scrutiny of papers.

5. **Instructions for Authors.** Soft copies of synopsis (250-300 words) and final paper (3000 to 5000 words) along with the author’s bio-data, passport size photo and author’s certificate as per the guideline enclosed (Enclosure 5) are to be forwarded by e-mail at inaseminar-navy@nic.in by 25 Jul and 20 Aug respectively.

**Contact Details**

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1. **Exploration and Annexation through Sea.**

(a) One of the greatest achievements of humankind may be traced back to the time when they started exploring areas for their livelihood, among all the developments, the gradual process of mastering routes across the world’s oceans became the most fruitful endeavour. When humans started moving beyond being hunters & gatherers, the first thing that came into limelight was to maximise land or area under one's control, either for using it in future to extract resources, establish dominance or to safeguard oneself from external threats. Where the majority of the explorations started on land, sea-based annexations were not only challenging in their approach but difficult to get a hold over, which is why one sees the bases of history turning slowly towards sea-based annexations. There is no doubt that ocean exploration changed human history much before Christopher Columbus and others began their journey.

(b) Austronesians were the first humans to invent ocean-going sailing technologies, namely the catamaran, the outrigger ship, the Tanja sail, and the crab claw sail. This allowed them to colonise a large part of the Indo-Pacific region around 3000 to 1500 BC, and ending with the colonisation of Easter Island and New Zealand in the 10th to 13th centuries AD. From the early explorations of the Indus Valley Civilisation, Mesopotamians, Greeco-Romans, merchants from Arabia and Persia, Cholas and later on colonial powers complete the entire picture till the re-integration of Crimea by Russia. If one places all the events on a canvas, a pattern may emerge how necessary it was to explore and annex through the sea. The list of such explorations is too exhaustive to document but the importance is that in some way or the other they have been a part of sea-based warfare.

(c) One can imagine that with the development of shipbuilding activities, explorations were converted into annexations. Earlier one could easily decipher the act of exploration i.e. the search of new land but later on this played a pivotal role in the formation of countries which one sees in today’s world. Exploration/Annexation is not merely a word but the ideology on which many strong civilisations and empires were built.

(d) We would like our participants to enlarge the study of exploration/annexation throughout the history of mankind and dwell upon other aspects of early explorations through seas which led to the formation of the modern world.
SUB THEME 2: THEORIES OF SEA POWER


(a) Sea Power theory is about how economics, politics and technology combine in competition and conflict. It was born of the 'great-power naval competitions' of the 19th century and earlier, and in turn it influenced 20th century war and peace. As elegant as the theory may seem, it originated in a world very different from ours. Thus, any merit there is in trying to apply to the 21st century the theory and history of the 19th and 20th, depends on how the factors of sea power — economics, politics and technology — have changed. The study of the theory of Sea Power is as valid today as it was in the late 19th and early 20th centuries when the two classical theorists Alfred Thayer Mahan and Sir Julian Stafford Corbett were laying down the principles of Sea Power. These two theorists of Sea Power endeavoured to foresee how the military use of Sea Power would determine the outcome of the then dramatic and dangerous shifts and imbalances in world politics.

(b) Referring to how “those far distant, storm-beaten ships, upon which the Grand Army never looked, stood between it and the dominion of the world,” Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan described Britain’s successful blockade of Napoleonic France and sought thereby to persuade Americans that their own nation’s manifest destiny should not stop at the water’s edge. Mahan’s massively popular ‘The Influence of Sea Power upon History’ was singularly successful in so doing, becoming part of the intellectual backdrop to America’s acquisition of Caribbean and Far Eastern colonies and the construction of a world-class battle fleet. Unfortunately, Mahan’s thesis also inspired many influential Germans and Japanese, but their aspirations were dashed at Jutland and Midway. The last of these battles gave the United States unchallenged mastery of the world’s oceans, a position it continues to occupy 70 years later. For Mahan, Sea Power was at once a geographical imperative and a decisive force in international relations since classical antiquity. Sea Power was not strictly equivalent to naval power. Mahan defined this nebulous concept variously in economic and military terms.

(c) Julian Corbett, a lesser known naval strategist compared to his American contemporary Alfred Thayer Mahan, provided pre-World War I Britain with invaluable lessons in naval strategy and in strategic thought through his writings and lectures. Unlike Mahan, however, Corbett's works on the interdependence of the military services in future conflicts, and the need to understand the limitations of maritime power, remain relevant. What is astounding is that Corbett's warnings against perceiving naval strategy as a series of “Trafalgars” occurred during his tenure at the Royal Navy War College in an era when Britain unreservedly ruled the waves. Corbett's conclusions attracted considerable attention, in particular from Lord John Fisher, first sea lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Edmond Slade, chair of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and later, director of naval intelligence during World War I. Corbett's close relationship with these men permitted him to put his writings into practice. The authority with which Corbett advanced his views was recognised with his posting as the official historian for the war.

(d) We would request participants to delve into the various aspects of these theories on Sea Power and its relevance in the contemporary world geo-politics.
3. **Great Power Rivalry in the Indo-Pacific Region.**

(a) The seas today are witnessing an intriguing historical anomaly - the simultaneous rise of two homegrown maritime powers against the backdrop of US dominion over the global commons. While the relationship between major powers has improved in recent years, it continues to oscillate between periods of cordiality and competition. This is exacerbated by a fundamental mismatch of threat perceptions between states, rooted in the shifting balance of power and conflicting signals in the bilateral relationship. Moreover, the rise of countries as major powers has provided them with new tools and platforms to interact with each other, contributing to a spill over of the relationship from the bilateral to regional levels.

(b) Sometimes, nations see each other suspiciously, ‘each is against the other’, and maintain an Equi-association. As per the theory of Balance of Power, if a state tried to increase its power, thereby posing a threat, all the others would unite to prevent it. Alliances and Counter-Alliances are the most commonly used devices for maintaining the Balance of Power. If one state increases its strength, its adversaries have no other option but to balance it by forming coalitions against it.

(c) The Indo-Pacific region can be defined as a maritime super region in the South East Asia, especially the rise of two strategic actors of the region; China and India. The recent emergence of the Indo-Pacific concept represents a new strategic challenge and dimension to a new world order. Today, the world powers have acknowledged the rapid rise of China, especially in terms of its military. China’s influence and power projection are broadening in the Indo-Pacific region. It is unclear about the stand and response of United States, Australia and India to the new situation in the Indo-Pacific region and the balance of power in the region. With the recognition of the Indo-Pacific as an integrated geopolitical theatre, the major powers in the oceanic region have a major role to play in the balance of power.

(d) The United States and Australia have already discussed about the strategic road map for Indo-Pacific theatre in their foreign policy in detail. In 2011, the US Secretary of State, Mrs. Hillary Clinton had written an article titled ‘America’s Pacific Century’ in the Foreign Policy Magazine, which even then, defined well the US strategy for the Indo-Pacific. The US’s new geo-political and diplomatic shift toward the region is closely linked to US’s power projection the region. In today’s geo-politics in the region between Pacific and Indian Ocean, China too plays a pivotal role in global politics. The major Indo-Pacific powers, notably Australia, China, India and the US have a significant role in maritime diplomacy, geopolitics and power projection in the region.

(e) We would request participants to delve into the significance of Indo-Pacific in contemporary geo-politics, the roles of the main stake holders, the balance of power in the region and showcasing one’s power projection in the region.
4. **Naval Strategies in a Globally Interconnected Era.**

(a) Naval strategy is an integral part of the Maritime strategy of a nation to protect its national security. Oceanic nations maintain a naval strategy to pursue their strategic interest at sea through various initiatives. Navies around the world maintain cordial bilateral relations with other friendly foreign navies as part of their naval strategy/ maritime diplomacy. There are several platforms/ activities to achieve these goals. Force structure expansion and modernisation, bilateral exercises, strategic dialogues, exchange of technology, shipbuilding, Humanitarian and Disaster Relief (HADR) operations, surveys, training of foreign naval personnel are part of the Naval strategy. Thus, naval strategy plays a pivotal role in maritime diplomacy, power projection and regional/ global hegemony.

(b) Naval strategy helps the navy to formulate service missions, development goals, and combat engagement rules. Many nations with frontline navies have elucidated the means to achieve their strategic goals in their Doctrine/ Vision Documents/ White Papers. A well-defined Naval Strategy helps navies to maintain their long-term perspective goals and garner government support for their services even during times of fiscal austerity. Samuel Huntington identified this factor in his argument for a naval strategic concept in the 1950s. Huntington noted that “if a service does not possess a well-defined strategic concept, the public and political leaders will be confused as to the role of the service … and apathetic or hostile to the claims made by the service on the resources of society”.

(c) We request our potential authors to delve into the various nuances of naval strategies, its interlinking dynamics with state power, and its effect on the modern day geopolitics.
SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Contributors are requested to follow the guidelines given below:

1. The paper should be composed in 12 point Arial single spaced font for the main body of the text, and 10.5 point Arial single spaced font for footnotes using MS Word 2003 and above. The tentative length of the paper should be 2000 – 5000 words (excluding footnotes, acknowledgements, title and sub title). Use footnotes at the end of each page.

2. An Abstract of about 200-300 words should be included to describe the main argument and the conclusions of the paper. The Abstract cannot contain footnote references.

3. The first sheet should carry details of the author’s biodata (a brief resume of about 200 words), institutional affiliation, a passport-size photograph and the mailing and email address.

4. A Certificate of Authenticity, countersigned by the author, with the following details should accompany the paper:

   “The paper is the original effort of (author’s name, rank, personal number) and the undersigned hereby attest that all material (tables, figures, diagrams, arguments) from primary and secondary sources has been duly cited. The paper bears no Plagiarism in any form. The paper has not been sent to any other publication and has not appeared in print or electronic medium before. The text of the paper does not contain any material above Unclassified.”

5. All diagrams, charts and graphs should be referred to as Figures and consecutively numbered (Fig.1, Fig.2, and so on). Tables should carry only essential data and should complement the text rather than repeat what has already been said. They should carry a short title, be numbered (Table 1) and carry the source at the bottom.

6. Each table must be referenced in the text. If actual statements or phrases are taken from another paper, the name of the author should be mentioned in the text and the chosen material should be placed within quotation marks with an appropriate reference. Alternatively, if another author’s views are to be summarized, use the formulations: ‘The views of xyz are summarized’; give a crisp summary. It is a good practice to reference sources of information extensively and effectively.

7. Author’s acknowledgments(s) may be included at the end of the paper and before References/Endnotes begin.

8. The paper should have sub-headings to make it more reader-friendly.

Base Style Guide

9. Use short, crisp sentences; they add to readability.

10. Use British spelling (colour, organisation, etc).

11. Write dates in the following format: for 12 September 2018, write 12 Sep 18. However, for dates 20th century and below i.e. 17 February 1818, write 17 Feb 1818, or for 12 December 1621, write it as 12 Dec 1621.

12. In the text, write numbers in words till the number nine and then in numerals (e.g. two, four, nine; then 10,11,12 and so on).

13. Write ‘per cent’ and not % or percent.
14. Acronyms should carry the full form at the first mention with the acronym in bracket; and thereafter, the abbreviated version. For eg. The United Nations (UN) declared that...Thereafter, the UN did not...


16. While referring to currency, use ₹ 2,000 crores, not 2000 crores of rupees. Similarly, $ 8.5 million, nor 8.5 million dollars.

17. Use lower case while referring to establishments like the government, the army, and so on. Use upper case if these are accompanied by the name of the country (e.g; the Indian Government or the Chinese Army). The president or prime minister stays lower, unless they are accompanied by the name (eg: Prime Minister Tony Blair or External Affairs Minister Natwar Singh)

References/ Endnotes

18. References/ Endnotes should be sequentially numbered.

19. The authors are responsible for accuracy of the reference.

20. Following is to be kept in mind while citing the works in references:-

While referring to a book, follow the example below:


While referring to a chapter in a book:


While referring to a paper in a journal:


While referring to a paper presented at a conference:


While referring to an article in a newspaper: -


While referring to a website: -


21. If two successive citations/ references refer to the same source, use Ibid.

22. If the same reference is to be cited after a few other references/ citations, write the name of the author followed by the citation number e.g.: Ram Kumar no.16.

23. Any submission not conforming to the above requirements is incomplete and is liable to be rejected by the Review Board.

24. By submitting the paper, the author agrees that if selected, the Copyright for the paper resides with the Indian Naval Academy (INA), and INA reserves the right to published, re-publish the paper with due credits to the author(s).