

CALL FOR BOOK CHAPTERS

“Defence *Atmanirbharta* (Self-reliance), Co-development and Exports”

The **Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (MP-IDSA), New Delhi** invites Book Chapters for a book which would be based on the third Delhi Defence Dialogue (DDD) 2026, scheduled for 3–4 November 2026, on the theme “Defence *Atmanirbharta* (Self-reliance), Co-development and Exports”.

India aspires to become self-reliant in defence technologies and emerge as a developed nation by 2047 (Viksit Bharat@2047). This requires a nuanced and clear articulation of ‘Defence *Atmanirbharta*’, and what all is needed to achieve this aim. The Indian defence forces, as key stakeholders, need to evolve from ‘facilitators’ to ‘partners’ in indigenous development. Accordingly, they may require structural reforms such as creation of integral R&D organisations akin to the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), Office of the Naval Research (ONR) and Army Innovation Command of the US defence forces and equivalent defence forces R&D organisations of leading defence manufacturing countries, i.e. Russia, France, China, UK, Israel, etc. In addition, reforms and synergy in defence finance, defence research, defence production and capital procurement would be required to prevent closure of indigenous development projects and make them successful through in-built mechanisms such as ownership, spiral development, adequate and timely funding, expeditious decision making, approvals, development partnerships and upgradation of design, testing and certification ecosystem.

The transformation of collaborations from ‘license production and Transfer of Technology’ to ‘co-development by the Indian industry’ requires new approaches such as forming consortiums, increasing investment in R&D, enhancing technology development work share and launching IPR-focused endeavours. The defence innovation collaborations could also provide new opportunities for mutually beneficial partnerships.

India is making focused efforts to enhance defence exports, which necessitate a comprehensive understanding of India’s own defence export, taxation and other challenges, and more importantly, an articulation of the way forward to position India as a defence exports hub. In addition, there is a need to examine the defence equipment import and acquisition organisations, taxation, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), certification and other policies of the friendly countries that currently import or have the potential to import Indian defence equipment.

Keeping these issues into consideration, the Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (MP-IDSA), is inviting contributions in the form of Book Chapters on the topics listed on the next page.

KEY TOPICS

1. *Atmanirbharta* in Defence: Concept, Challenges and Way Forward
2. India's roadmap and action plan for self-reliance in naval, aerospace, land and missile systems by 2047.
3. **Global Defence Research, Development and Innovations:** Study the following aspects of defence equipment manufacturing countries like USA, Russia, China, Israel, Republic of Korea, Japan, Germany, UK, France, etc.:
 - i. Integral Defence Forces Research and Development (R&D) Organisations and their organisational structures
 - ii. The Defence Forces R&D organisations' role and contribution in the development of complex and innovative defence technologies
 - iii. Defence innovation organisations and their innovation initiatives
 - iv. Defence design, testing, standards and certification ecosystems
4. **Defence Exports by India:** Study the following aspects of the countries from Africa, Latin America, Central Asia, South Asia, Europe and potential buyers of Indian defence equipment:
 - i. Defence equipment requirements of the friendly countries that could be met by the Indian defence industry
 - ii. Defence Acquisition organisations of their defence forces and their acquisition mechanisms
 - iii. Defence equipment import, FDI, taxation, certification and related policies
5. India's defence export, taxation, regulatory, certification and other policy reforms to stimulate defence exports.
6. Technology development and innovation reforms to make India *atmanirbhar* (self-reliant) in defence technologies
7. Policy, structural and other reforms in the key entities such as Indian Ministry of Defence, Defence Forces, DRDO, DPSUs and others to stimulate self-reliance
8. Reforms in MoD, DPSUs, etc. to prevent delays, inactions and closure of indigenous development projects and make them successful
9. Transforming Indian private industry from 'license manufacturers' to 'co-developers' of defence technologies
10. Nuances and Challenges of novel approaches by the Indian industry such as consortiums for developing complex high value defence technologies.
11. Challenges and way forward for enhancing R&D funding, technology development work share and IPR focused defence technology development by the public and private sector entities in India.

Submission: Contributors may submit Book Chapter to ddd.mpidsa@gov.in latest by **30 July 2026**. A full-length analytical chapters should be in the range of 4,000–8,000 words (including references). All contributions will be double blind peer-reviewed following the standard review process.

In case of any further clarification please reach out to:

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GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors are requested to follow the Guidelines given below:-

- An Abstract of about 100 words should be included, that describes the main argument and the conclusions of the Article/Chapter. The Abstract cannot contain endnote references.
- The first sheet should carry details of the author's biodata (a brief resume of about 50 words), institutional affiliation, and the mailing address.
- A signed declaration of originality and conformance to research ethics should accompany the paper; also, that the paper has not been sent to any other journal for publication.
- 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. Each table must be referenced in the text.
- If actual statements or phrases are taken from another paper or source, 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 summarised, use the formulation: 'The views of xyz are summarised'; give a crisp summary. It is a good practice to reference sources of information extensively and effectively.
- Author's acknowledgement(s) may be included at the end of the Article and before References/Endnotes begin.
- The Article/Chapter can have sub-headings to make it more reader-friendly.
- Hyphens should never appear in typescript at the end of lines.

Base Style Guide

- Use short, crisp sentences; they add to readability.
- Use British spelling (colour, organisation, etc.)
- Write dates by beginning with the month, followed by the date and the year (e.g.: September 11, 2001).
- 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).
- Write 'per cent' and not % or percent.
- Acronyms should carry the full form at the first mention with the acronym in bracket; and thereafter, the abbreviated version.
- Names of books, journals, newspapers and foreign terms in the body of the text should appear in italics, eg: *Asian Security in the 21st Century; Strategic Analysis; The Hindu; de facto*.
- While referring to currency, use Rs 2,000 crores, not 2000 crores of rupees. Similarly, \$8.5 million, not 8.5 million dollars.
- 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 STYLE GUIDE

Please note References/Endnotes should be sequentially numbered. **Do not use in-text citations.**

1. Padmaja Murthy, *Managing Suspicions: Understanding India's Relations with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka*, Knowledge World, New Delhi, 2000, pp. 59-67.
-While referring to a book
2. Meena Singh Roy, "Building a Peaceful Asia", in Jasjit Singh (ed.), *Reshaping Asian Security*, Knowledge World, New Delhi, 2001, pp. 348-61.
-While referring to a chapter in a book
3. P.R. Rajeshwari, 'Bill Richardson's Visit to South Asia; A New Phase in US-South Asia Relations', *Mainstream*, 36 (19), May 2, 1998, pp. 23-26.
-While referring to a paper in a journal
4. Kulbir Krishan, "The Pearl Abduction: Who and Why?" *Pioneer*, New Delhi, February 12, 2002, p. 7.
- While referring to an article in a newspaper
5. Kulbir Krishan, "Excerpts to remarks of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on Nuclear Policies at the CTBT" at www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/sharif052099.htm (Accessed February 2, 2005)
-While referring to a website/web-based article
6. R.V. Phadke, "Security of Energy", Paper presented at the International Conference on Oil and Gas in India's Security, New Delhi, 2001, pp. 82-86. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, 2001.
-While referring to a paper presented at a conference
7. If two successive citations/references refer to the same source, use **ibid.**
8. 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.: **Srikanth Kondapalli, no. 16.**

Any submission not conforming to the above requirements is incomplete and will not be considered for review. All copyright resides with the Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (**MP-IDSA**), New Delhi.