

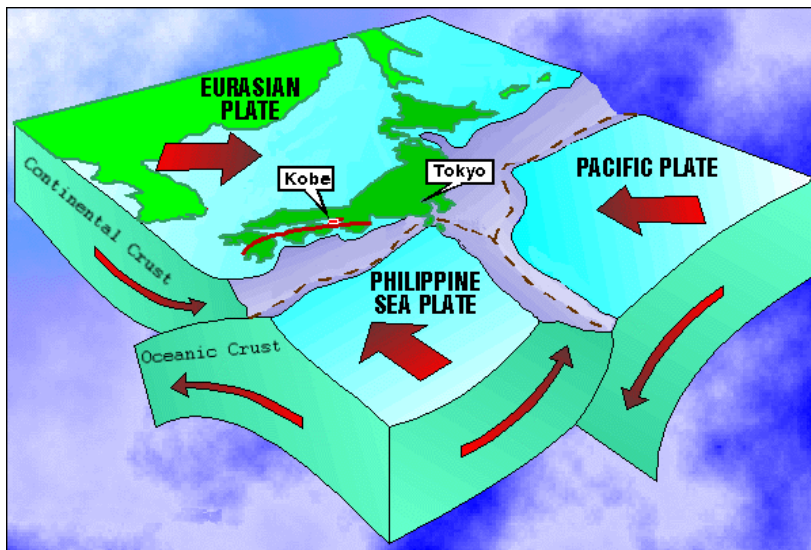


**EAST ASIA DIPLOMACY**



Japan: Japan is substantially prone to earthquakes, tsunami and volcanoes because of its location along the Pacific Ring of Fire. This "ring" is actually an imaginary horseshoe-shaped zone that follows the rim of the Pacific Ocean, where many of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.

Japan has 111 active volcanoes, Japan overlaps the four continental plates – the Pacific, the Philippine, the Eurasian and the North American



Global View about Disaster Management: three Conferences till

1. In 1994, Yokohama Strategy and International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World
2. Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
3. 2015 Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sendai Framework for Disaster

Risk Reduction 2015-2030

**FOR BIODIVERSITY**

1. Nagoya Protocol on Genetic Resources
  - The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity is a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
2. Aichi Targets for biodiversity

The 'Aichi Targets' were adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at its Nagoya conference. It is a short term plan provides a set of 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Targets

- Land of Rising Sun, is a sovereign island country in East Asia, of Pacific Ocean
- Stretches from the Sea of Okhotsk in the north to the East China Sea and China in the southwest.
- Japan is a stratovolcanic archipelago consisting of about 6,852 islands. The four largest are Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku, and Okinawa which make up about ninety-seven percent of Japan's land area and often are referred to as home islands
- The country is divided into 47 prefectures in eight regions, Each prefecture is further divided into cities, towns and villages.
- With Hokkaido being the northernmost prefecture and Okinawa being the southernmost one. 80% of the population living on Honshū.
- About 73 per cent of Japan is forested, mountainous and unsuitable for agricultural, industrial or residential use, mostly mountainous country with only 15% of its land cultivable, As a result of the shortage of land, its largest cities ring the coastline
- Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Kobe, and Kyoto.

### **POLITICAL FACTORS**

- ❖ Japan has maintained a unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy with an Emperor (Akihito) and an elected legislature called the National Diet. Here power of the Emperor is very limited
- ❖ Executive power is wielded chiefly by the Prime Minister and his cabinet,
- ❖ highly developed country with a very high standard of living and Human Development Index,
- ❖ country benefits from a highly skilled workforce,
- ❖ highest percentages of its citizens holding a tertiary education degree,
- ❖ Enjoys the highest life expectancy and the third lowest infant mortality rate in the world.
- ❖ Japan is renowned for its historical and extensive cinema, influential music industry, rich cuisine and its major contributions to science and modern-day technology.
- ❖ Active process of Westernization during the Meiji Restoration in 1868, Japan adopted Western political, judicial and military institutions and Western cultural influences and ended the concept of Samurai.
- ❖ The Meiji Restoration transformed the Empire of Japan into an industrialized world power that pursued military conflict to expand its sphere of influence
- ❖ In 1947, Japan adopted a new constitution emphasizing liberal democratic practices, Japan was granted membership in the United Nations in 1956.
- ❖ Japan has close ties to the United States. Since Japan's defeat by the United States and allies in World War II, the two countries have maintained close economic and defense relations. The United States is a major market for Japanese exports
- ❖ Shinzo Abe, served as Chief Cabinet Secretary and Prime Minister from 2012-2020.
- ❖ He is considered a hard-liner with respect to North Korea, and advocates revising Article 9 of the pacifist Japanese constitution to permit Japan to maintain military forces.

- ❖ Abe's premiership was known internationally for his government's economic policies, nicknamed Abenomics, three arrows: which pursued monetary easing, fiscal stimulus, and structural reforms
- ❖ Yoshihide Suga was elected as his successor by the LDP on 14 September 2020 and took office as Prime Minister on 16 September. 2020.
- ❖ However, Suga will focus on consolidating his political position within the LDP's factional dynamics and on winning the next general election which must be held by October 2021.
- ❖ India Japan: Act East Policy and Japan Free and Open Indo Pacific Strategy.
- ❖ Note: P5: USA, UK, France, China, Russia
- ❖ G4: Germany, Brazil, India, Japan ----bid for UNSC reforms
- ❖ Rise of China and uncertainty over America's role in Asia has brought Japan and India closer

### **CULTURE OF JAPAN IN INDIA:**

Japan's top global brands --- :include Toyota, Toshiba, Honda, Canon, Casio, Nissan, Nippon, Sony, Sharp, Kawasaki, Panasonic, , Lexus, , Bridgestone, Mazda, Mitsubhashi, and Maruti- Suzuki, Yahama, Hitachi

Bonsai Plants, Karate and Judo of japan, Taekwondo, a Korean martial art

In Bangalore, the Japanese community has increased by approximately 3000 in the last few years. The vast majority of the community works for Toyota Kirloskar, Honda, Fujitsu, Komatsu, and Hitachi

Chennai is home to the largest Japanese community in India around 6500 members.

The Japanese community of Haldia is mostly engineers and top executives at Mitsubishi Chemicals Corporation's (MCC) PTA (Purified Terephthalic Acid) plant in the city. The community have been living in the mini Japanese township called Sataku (Japantown) for many years. Sataku has many Japanese restaurants and a local Japanese news station. Japanese movies are also shown in local theatres. Haldia is the only Indian city to have a Japantown

### **Disputed Issues:**

- ❖ Japan contests Russia's control of the Southern Kuril Islands ,
- ❖ South Korea's control of Liancourt Rocks are acknowledged, but not accepted and are claimed by Japan,
- ❖ Japan has strained relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Republic of China (ROC) over the Senkaku Islands and with the People's Republic of China over the status of Okinotorishima.
- ❖ Japan-held Okinotori island in Pacific ocean , issue with china
- ❖ Under Abe, relations with South Korea, an ally of the US, deteriorated rapidly and North Korea remains a serious security threat to Japan.
- ❖ USFJ in Okinawa might not be welcomed by the people of Okinawa, but Okinawa will remain strategically important for the US. Given the covert security threat from China and overtly manifested threat from North Korea, Japan will always choose in favour of hosting US bases in Okinawa.

- ❖ Okinawa has been a critical strategic location for the United States Armed Forces since the Battle of Okinawa and the end of World War II. The island was under American administration until 1972, and today hosts around 26,000 US military personnel.



- ❖ Note: Kuril Islands dispute, also known as the Northern Territories dispute, has been under Russian jurisdiction since the end of the Second World War, but Japan has always disputed Russian control over the islands. The islands form a strategic boundary between the Russian Sea of Okhotsk and the Pacific Ocean. It is a disagreement between Japan and Russia and also some individuals of the Ainu people over sovereignty of the South Kuril Islands



Note: Liancourt Rocks, a group of small islets in the Sea of Japan (East Sea). While South Korea controls the islets, its sovereignty over them is contested by Japan. The Liancourt Rocks lie in rich fishing grounds that may contain large deposits of natural gas. North Korea and South Korea agree that the islands are Korean territory and reject Japan's claim



Note: Senkaku Islands, are a group of uninhabited islands controlled by Japan in the East China Sea. They are located roughly due east of Mainland China, northeast of Taiwan, west of Okinawa Island, and north of the southwestern end of the Ryukyu Islands. They are also known as the Diaoyu Islands, in Taiwan, and the Pinnacle Islands. The islands are disputed between Japan and China and between Japan and Taiwan

## ISSUES OF JAPAN : CHALLENGES

1. Changes in demographic structure have created a number of social issues, particularly a potential decline in workforce population and increase in the cost of social security benefits such as the public pension plan
2. Growing number of younger Japanese are not marrying or remain childless, Japan suffers from a high suicide rate, suicide is the leading cause of death for people under 30
3. Rapid aging of the nation's population with declining births.

In Japan, suicides considered a major social issue, seventy percent of suicides in Japan are male, and it is the leading cause of death in men aged 20–44 : reason: 1. "health issues, 2. Financial/poverty related issues, household issues" (e.g., disagreements in the family), workplace issues

4. Boosting productivity: for a long time, labor productivity in Japan has been at the lowest level among the group of seven advanced economies.
5. Challenge is fiscal reconstruction and reclaiming the primary balance surplus. Japan's national burden rate — which calculates total tax burden plus social security insurance premiums as a ratio of national income

Shinzo Abe is known internationally for his government's economic policies, nicknamed *Abenomics*, which pursue monetary easing, fiscal stimulus, and structural reforms like Iron triangle issues: Bureaucracy, Business tycoon, Japan Liberal Democratic Party

India -Japan Connections: In contemporary times, prominent Indians associated with Japan were Swami Vivekananda, Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, entrepreneur JRD Tata, freedom fighter Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Judge Radha Binod Pal

1. Japan victory over Russia in 1905 viewed by Nehru as beginning of Asian Resurgence and Japan.
2. Anticolonial contributions including support of Netaji S Bose and his INA
3. 1947 independence, whereas Japan defeat in WWII, then India inward looking approach whereas Japan outward looking made developed economy.
4. 1962 Sino Indian War Japan decided to stay neutral, US send military equipment to India.
5. Japan neutral in Indo Pakistan conflict.
6. India Nuclear test 1998, lower bilateral relations, suspended economic assistance and hold all political exchanges.
7. At the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Indian Justice Radhabinod Pal became famous for his dissenting judgment in favour of Japan. The judgment of Justice Radhabinod Pal is remembered even today in Japan. This became a symbol of the close ties between India and Japan.

- Note : Tokyo trials, Irfan Khan as judge gave favour to Japanese war crimes people, at Yakushi Shrine, Koyoto shrine

Japan was the only nation extended public support to India during the Doklam confrontation with China

In the aftermath of India's nuclear tests, Tokyo was at the forefront of the international condemnation and the imposition of collective economic measures against Delhi.

But now Japan has come closest to being India's natural ally in Asia.

The cooperation between India-Japan is increasing through civil nuclear agreement, high speed railway development, and modernisation of transport infrastructure in the North-East .Rs 13000 Crore in 8 States.

Tokyo and Delhi have expanded their maritime security cooperation, agreed to work together in promoting connectivity and infrastructure in third countries in India's neighbourhood

### **BILATERAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS**

- Treaty of Peace (1952)/ India and Japan established diplomatic relations Started.
- Agreement for Air Service (1956)
- Cultural Agreement (1957)
- Agreement of Commerce (1958) Japan started providing yen loans to India
- Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation (1960)
- Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology (1985)
- . A test of the reliability of Japan as a friend was witnessed in 1991, when Japan was among the few countries that bailed India out of the balance of payment crisis
- Global partnership Between India and Japan 2001.
- Japan-India Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (2011)
- Agreement between Japan and the Republic of India on Social Security (2012)
- Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India Concerning the Transfer of Defence Equipment and Technology (2015)
- Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India Concerning Security Measures for the Protection of Classified Military Information (2015)
- Agreement between Japan and the Republic of India on Social Security (2016)
- Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of India for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

### **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

- India's primary exports to Japan have been petroleum products, chemicals, elements, compounds, non-metallic mineral ware, fish & fish preparations, metalliferous ores & scrap, clothing & accessories, iron & steel products, textile yarn, fabrics and machinery etc
- India's primary imports from Japan are machinery, electrical machinery, iron and steel products, plastic materials, non-ferrous metals, parts of motor vehicles, organic chemicals, manufactures of metals, etc.
- The Government of India has engaged in Twin/Sister agreements between Indian states and cities with those in partner nations as an efficient tool to bolster cultural and diplomatic ties, as well as trade and investment relations Sister-State and Sister-City Cooperation: There are growing links between Japan's Prefectures and States in India. As of now 7 Indian states (currently active 6 MoUs) and 3 cities/regions in India have partnered with the Prefectures and Cities of Japan through MoUs to cooperate under diverse sectors.

**Indian Community in Japan:** In recent years, there has been a change in the composition of the Indian community with the arrival of a large number of professionals, including IT professionals and engineers working for Indian and Japanese firms as well as professionals in management, finance, education, and S&T research. Approximately 38,000 Indians live in Japan.

**2+2 (Two plus two) dialogue:** dialogue mechanism between two countries' defence and external affairs ministries. It is an expression used to indicate that two appointed ministers from each country, will meet up to discuss the two countries' strategic and security interests.

In 2010, India and Japan initiated a 2+2 dialogue involving Secretaries and Vice Ministers from their Foreign and Defence Ministries. PM Narendra Modi affirmed India's interest in the Defence Sector and also signed the Civil Nuclear Deal in 2016.

So Future of Two countries are joined together by: convergent global interest + critical maritime inter connection

- growing international responsibilities + peace and stability + international rule of law and open sea lanes and Open Global trade regime

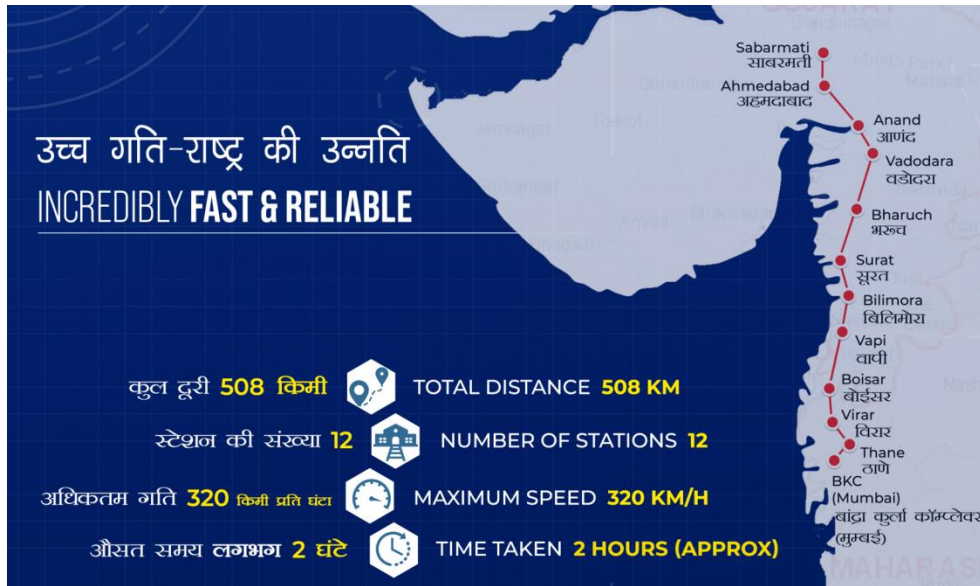
### **INDIA JAPAN DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS**

- India Needs Japan for economic transformation: Engaging Japan economically is important as India is biggest recipient of Japan's ODA since 1969.. India is also premium destinations for foreign direct investment from Japan. Japan's surplus capital for investments and technology.
- Attracting Japanese investment, technology and business is crucial for transforming India into Asia's new production line. There is a strategic rationale behind economic engagement of India with Japan.
- Japan has been extending bilateral loan and grant assistance to India since 1958
- And Japan needs new market and natural resources.

### **EXPORT AND IMPORT**

- India's primary exports to Japan have been petroleum products, chemicals, elements, compounds, non-metallic mineral ware, fish & fish preparations, metalliferous ores & scrap, clothing & accessories, iron & steel products, textile yarn, fabrics and machinery etc
  - Japan ODA projects in India.
1. Urban Transportation Sector:
- Delhi Metro, Chennai metro, Ahmadabad Metro, Mumbai Trans Harbour Link Project.
  - India's first shinkansen, the Mumbai Ahmedabad High Speed Rail, being built with Japanese support. 508km, Start 2022, 350km per hour, Kawasaki and Hitachi best for bullet trains.
  - The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor with eight new industrial townships, The Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)
  - Irrigation Project in Jharkhand, Rajasthan and AndhraPradesh, road network connectivity in our Northeastern states. India and Japan are in talks to collaborate on upgrading civilian infrastructure in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- Japan's, Manufacturing Skill Transfer promotion Programme help in Make in India Initiative and Skill India



There are a number of social and economic benefits that comes with the introduction of High-Speed Rail

**Social Benefits:** There are a number of positive externalities of high-speed rail like economic travel, reduced CO2 emission, comparatively less land required than a 6 lane highway for same passenger capacity and employment generation because of higher

economic activity and faster connectivity.

**Economic benefits:** Transportation by HSR would be powered by indigenous electric power unlike diesel/petrol and aviation fuel need by cars and airplanes, which is largely imported. This will benefit the Indian economy and reduce its relevance on imported fuel.

National High-Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) was incorporated on 12th February 2016 under the Companies Act, 2013 with an object to finance, construct, maintain and manage the High Speed Rail Corridor in India

The Company has been modelled as 'Special Purpose Vehicle' in the joint sector with equity participation by Central Government through Ministry of Railways and two State Governments viz. Government of Gujarat and Government of Maharashtra.

1. Recently, Prime Minister inaugurated an 'international cooperation and convention centre', also known as 'Rudraksha', in Varanasi.
2. Well-equipped two-storey convention centre seating capacity of 1,200
3. As many as 108 Rudraksha have been installed at this convention centre and its roof is shaped like a Shiva Linga.
4. Objective of the project is to provide opportunities for social and cultural interactions between people at the international convention centre. 4. Rudraksh has been constructed with Japanese assistance.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi , June 2021, inaugurated a Zen Garden and Kaizen Academy at Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA) in Ahmedabad virtually and elaborated on his vision of creating a 'Mini-Japan' in Gujarat.

Indo Japan Friendship Association during inauguration of Zen garden and Kaizen academy at AMA in Ahmedabad.

Zen is from the Mahayana School of Buddhism and a core feature of Japanese culture. Both Yoga and Zen focus on concentration (Dhyaan).



## **DEFENCE FACTORS**

- **Introduction:** Both countries must continue to emphasize to the United States the importance of free and open Indo-Pacific.
- It is essential to deepen defense exchanges between Japan and India based on three constraints; first geography; second domestic policy and third military capability. Given the geographic separation and connectivity via sea, both India and Japan, the two realistic maritime forces can lead the formalization of security architecture in the region.
- The most important trade routes pass through this region, connecting some of the fastest growing economies of Middle East, Africa and East Asia with the rest of Europe and America. The Strait of Hormuz and the Malacca straits are key gateways. A very large segment of the world maritime trade flows through the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean.
- Japan defense policy adopted article 9 of Japanese Constitution in 2015, prohibiting use of military force internationally.
- The first JIMEX exercise was conducted in 2012 between the two Japanese maritime self-defense force and the Indian Navy.
- Joint Military Exercise DHARMA GUARDIAN-2019 between India and Japan will be conducted at counter Insurgency. The joint military exercise will enhance the level of defence co-operation between Indian Army and Japanese Ground Self Defence Forces (JGSDF) which in turn will further foster the bilateral relations between the two nations.
- Indian naval ships take part in the exercise, both bilaterally with their Japanese counterparts and as part of the Malabar Exercises, which also includes the United States.

The two countries recently signed the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA). This is an agreement for the supply of materials and services to each other's military and is looked upon as an important intersection point in the military relationship between the two countries.

**US-2 amphibious aircraft:** It has long-range civilian and military applications and can land on choppy waters. Indian Navy is seeking to purchase it in order to monitor India's vast coastline, islands and for use in disaster relief. However, the Indian side has dragged its feet because of cost and technology transfer issues and a deal has yet to be finalised

- The FOIP provides a strategic framework for the growing complementary geopolitical and geo-economic projects among key players in the region: FOIP" — Free, Open and Inclusive Indo Pacific  
India and Japan can promote regional stability and economic integration
- Japanese PM's signature Expanded Partnership for Quality Infrastructure (EPQI) initiative. The EPQI, which is critical to achieving Japan's national growth strategy and facilitating expansion to emerging Asian markets, intersects with Prime Minister India's 'Make in India' initiative and 'Act East' policy.
- Both partners are now looking to plan similar corridor-led initiatives including the Asia Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC) 2017 on the African continent, and connectivity projects in South Asia.
- The Asia-Africa Growth Corridor or AAGC is an economic cooperation agreement between the governments of India and Japan which aims for the two countries to join hands in developing infrastructure in Africa, complemented by digital connectivity.

- The AAGC majorly concerns itself with development projects in areas such as health and pharmaceuticals, agriculture and agro-processing and disaster management.

The AAGC consists of four major components: Sea Corridor, low cost, low carbon footprint.

1. Development and cooperation projects
2. Quality infrastructure and institutional connectivity
3. Capacity and skill enhancement
4. People-to-People partnerships

IT CONSISTS OF FIVE REMARKABLE ASPECTS. THESE ASPECTS ARE:

- (a) Effective mobilization of financial resources;
- (b) Their alignment with socio-economic development and development strategies of partner countries and regions;
- (c) application of high-quality standards in terms of compliance with international standards established to mitigate environmental and social impact;
- (d) Provision of quality of infrastructure taking into account aspects of economic efficiency and durability, inclusiveness, safety and disaster-resilience, sustainability as well as convenience and amenities; and
- (e) Contribution to the local society and economy

#### **POSSIBLE BENEFITS**

- ❖ AAGC initiatives will also enable Afro-Asian countries to industrialize and increase exports. For this, the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) countries would be on the forefront.
- ❖ AAGC initiatives will aim to integrate existing programmes of partner countries. This will spur activities/projects to augment production for exports.
- ❖ India has highly skilled software professionals who ensure high quality of service delivery meeting international standards.
- ❖ Provides a benevolent alternative to Belt and Road Initiative. Japan enjoys a greater trust in that region.
- ❖ Matching Japan's high skills and capital, India's own size and experience with economic development has challenged it to pursue key technologies – be they in pharmacology or solar energy – on a mass scales



World Politics refers to distribution of power among the countries of the world. These countries are engaged to gain and retain power by their capabilities.

Why did the superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries? Give reasons.

- ❖ Vital Resources, such as Oil and minerals.
- ❖ Territory, from where superpower could launch their weapons and troops
- ❖ Location, from where they could spy on each other
- ❖ Economic supports, in that many small allies together could help pay for military expenses.
- ❖ They were also important for ideological reasons, The loyalty of allies suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas as well that the liberal democracy/Capitalism was better than Communism or vice versa.



Central Asia is a region in Asia which stretches from the Caspian Sea in the west to China and Mongolia in the east, and from Afghanistan and Iran in the south to Russia in the north, including the former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan

Central Asia Countries Area-wise in decreasing order with Capital:

- ❖ Kazakhstan- Astana/ Nur-Sultan
- ❖ Turkmenistan- Ashgabat
- ❖ Uzbekistan-Taskhent
- ❖ Kyrgyzstan- Bishkek
- ❖ Tajikistan- Dushanbe

Central Asia has a population of about 72 million, consisting of five republics:

- Uzbekistan (33 million)
- Kazakhstan (pop. 18 million),
- Tajikistan (9 million),

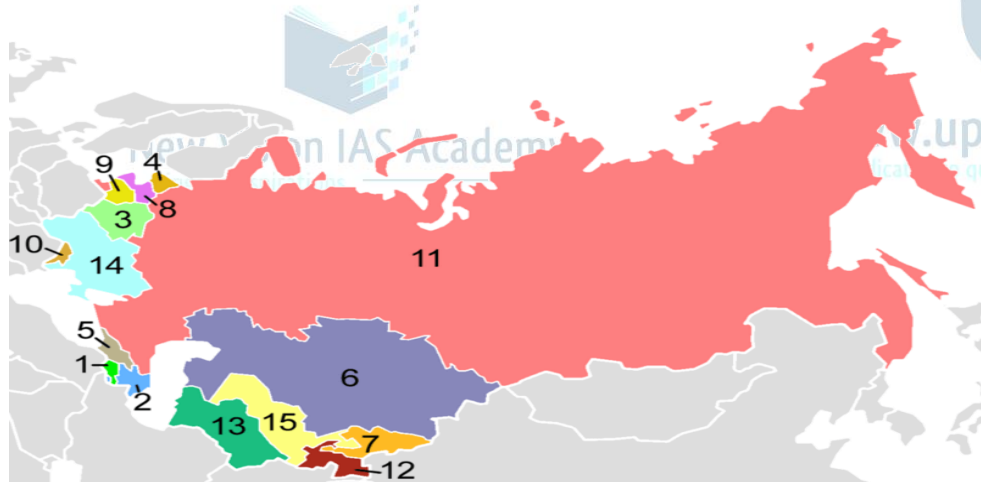
- Kyrgyzstan (6 .3million),
- Turkmenistan (5.9million), and).

**Note:** Islam is the religion most common in the Central Asian Republics, Afghanistan, Xinjiang and the peripheral western regions, such as Bashkortostan. Most Central Asian Muslims are Sunni, although there are sizable Shia minorities in Afghanistan and Tajikistan

**Regional Policeman:** Russia, Banker :China , focusing on oil resources, USA for Airbases to lookout West Asia-Afg+Iran+Iraq and China ,Russia

**Landlocked CAR: Countries Potential**

- ❖ Kazakhstan- Hydrocarbons and largest producer of Uranium, after Australia.
- ❖ Turkmenistan- Natural Gas
- ✓ Uzbekistan-Natural Gas, Mineral, Gold, Uranium:
- ✓ Uzbekistan made Formal declaration of Permanent Neutrality in UN, 1995, means it wont be part of multiple org
- ❖ Kyrgyzstan- Gold and Hydropower potential, and Called Switzerland of Asia
- ❖ Tajikistan- 90 % Mountains, Hydroelectric and about 60 % fresh water of Central Asia occurred here: Economy depend upon remittance, aluminum and cotton production.



1. Armenia 2. Azerbaijan 3. Belarus 4. Estonia 5. Georgia 6. Kazakhstan 7. Kyrgyzstan 8. Latvia 9. Lithuania 10. Moldova 11. Russia 12. Tajikistan 13. Turkmenistan 14. Ukraine 15. Uzbekistan

1. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was a loose confederation of 15 republics with Russia as the leader.

2. After October Revolution, 1917/Bolshevik Revolution, Bolshevik Party of Vladimir Lenin, ended the Russian empire, followed by Russian Civil War and then formation of Union

of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1922.USSR was a strong bloc with great control over global politics from 1922 to 1991

Most of these countries were under Fascist rule during second world war, when USSR liberated them, they came under USSR control.

Warsaw pact was the military alliance which kept the socialist group together. (Whereas , NATO, the military alliance for capitalist countries)

NATO: April 1949 called Western Alliance

Warsaw pact : led by Soviet Union, created in 1955 for countering NATO forces in Europe.



## Time Line

The Iron Curtain was a political boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of World War II in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in 1991.

- 1) 1947 American president Harry Truman Doctrine about Containment of Communism
- 2) 1947-52 Marshal Plan : US aid for reconstruction of Western Europe
- 3) 1948 Berlin Blockade by Soviet Union, Stalin President
- 4) 1979 Soviet Intervention

## in Afghanistan

- 5) Fall of Berlin Wall : mass protest against governments in eastern europe
  - 6) 1990 Unification of Germany
  - 7) 1991 Disintegration of Soviet Union, End of Cold War , Mikhail Gorbachev president
- ❖ This Five Countries got Independence on disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991. They did not have to fight , Freedom was granted as gift. Unlike Other Baltic States.

- 1) Kyrgyzstan- 31 August 1991
- 2) Uzbekistan- 1 September 1991
- 3) Tajikistan- 9 September 1991
- 4) Turkmenistan- 27 October 1991
- 5) Kazakhstan- 16 December 1991

## Uncertainty in CAR republics- Path to Progress.

- ✓ Economic transition after 1990s
- ✓ Gradually moving from State Controlled Economy to Free market economy
- ✓ Implement Structural reforms to improve competitiveness
- ✓ Modernizing Industrial sector
- ✓ Fostering devlopoment of services sector
- ✓ Business friendly fiscal policies

## Shock Therapy in Post Communist Regimes.

The Collapse of Communism in Some countries was followed by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic Capitalist system.

The Model of transition in Russia, Central Asia, and East Europe that was influenced by World Bank and IMF came to be known as Shock Therapy.

Each of these countries required to

- Make a total shift to a capitalist economy
- Private ownership is dominant pattern of ownership of property.
- Privatization of States asset
- Corporate Ownership pattern start
- Collective farming replaced by private farming
- And Capitalisation of Agriculture.
- Free Trade is considered Essential
- Openness to foreign Investment
- Deregulation and Currency Convertibility.

**Hegemony** : The term 'Hegemony' stands for an international system which is dominated by a sole superpower or hyper-power. The collapse of the Soviet Union left the world with only one single power, the United States of America.

The word 'hegemony' implies the dominance of one state means world power in the form of military dominance, economic power, political clout and cultural superiority.

Mention the period of beginning of US hegemony: 1991

The two strategies to deal with US hegemony are:

1. **Bandwagon strategy:** It is suggested that instead of engaging in activities opposed to the hegemonic power, it may be advisable to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system. This is called the 'bandwagon strategy'.
- ❖ This strategy is employed by weak States.
1. **Strategy to 'hide':** This implies staying as far as possible removed from the dominant power. There are many examples of this behavior- China, Russia, EU – all of them, in different ways, are seeking to stay below the radar and not overly and unduly antagonize US.

### **GEOSTRATEGY OF CENTRAL ASIA : CHALLENGES**

- occupies a geo strategically critical place at the heart of Eurasia, bridging the vast continental space that is Europe and Asia.
- Landlocked region need Physical Connectivity, which hamper trade
- Unstability in Afghanistan,
- Weak Border Management in CAR
- High level of corruption
- Delayed solution of regional problems : Land and Water disputes
- Lack of Financial Investment

**What are the challenges faced by Central Asian countries:**

**Competition and rivalries between the countries**

**Drug trafficking**

**Issues of water scarcity**

**Environmental degradation and**

**Border disputes**

**Migration**

**Extremism and fundamentalism**

**Growing Violence & Security challenges**

- **Historical Factors :** India's relations with Central Asia from 3 century BC from Kushan Empire to Mughal Empire ie Buddhism to Islam , 7 Century.
- **Fergana Valley :** approx. 300km length area of three countries : Uzbekistan, kry and Tajikistan. Babur came from Fergana Valley to India.

**India and Central Asia**

- ❖ **Central Asia region, CAR, is part of India External Neighborhood**
- ❖ **India has major Geostrategic and Economic interest in this region**
- ❖ **Occupies a geo strategically critical place at the heart of Eurasia, bridging the vast continental space that is Europe and Asia. exchange of ideas and cultural influences. The journey of Buddhism from India to Central Asia and Sufi ideas from Central Asia to India are two such examples**
- ❖ **So India focus on “ Connect Central Asia Policy”**

**This region is critical for India Foreign Policy because**

- ✓ **CAR is speedily getting swamped by Chinese BRI**
- ✓ **Region current secular sitting is threatened by rising Fundamental forces**
- ✓ **Peace , Stability, and Security in CAR is imp for Peace and Stability in India**
- ✓ **Region is in middle of three Super Civilizations, the Buddhist, the Christian and the Islamic.**
- ✓ **Rich in minerals, hydrocarbons – vital for Energy Security.**
- ✓ **Consumer market still remains to be untapped**
- ✓ **Region offers Trade, Investment, Economic Opportunities to Indian Business**
- ✓ **Alternative to Energy Security: Reducing dependence on Middle East for Oil and natural gas**
- ✓ **Region has source of Uranium, Yellow Cake, which is imp for India Civil Nuclear Programme.**
- ✓ **Region is highly vulnerable to Smuggling of fissile material For Weapon of mass Destruction.**
- ✓ **Geostrategic location of CAR : lies between 4 Nuclear Powers: Russia, China, India and Pakistan**
- ✓ **Region is neighbor of Golden Crescent Triangle of Opium: threat to Internal Security**
- ✓ **India Tea and Pharmaceutical Industries have already acquired strong foothold in CAR**
- ✓ **So Medical segment and Education provide an excellent opportunity for India to showcase its Soft Power Policy..Like vaccine diplomacy.**

- ✓ Potential Areas : IT, banking, Construction and Food processing : for CAR focus agenda.
- ✓ Provide assistance in Capacity building and Human resource development .
- ✓ India SCO membership helped India to focus on developing Strong Bilateral Partnership in the region.
- ✓ INSTC aimed at expanding India trade and Investment :link Chabahar Port: to Connect Central Asia Policy.

### **IMPORTANCE OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES FOR INDIA : factors Are**

- **Economic Importance:** The Central Asian countries are rich Oil and gas deposits. They also the major producer and exporter of agricultural products like cotton, wool, meat, animal skins, and leather goods.
- **Huge Deposit of Minerals:** The region has considerable deposits of minerals such as uranium, gold, silver, iron ore, coal, copper, zinc, lead and manganese among others.
- **Strategic Importance:** Strategically, the region can help India to develop the International North-South Transport Corridor which is the ship, rail, and road route for moving freight from India to Europe through Central Asia and Russia.
- **Geographical Location:** The geographic location of these countries are proven important for India as the countries act as a bridge between different regions of Asia and between Europe and Asia.

**Long Cultural Links:** India and Central Asian countries have long been shared long cultural links that will be a crucial factor for creating mutual trust and reducing the threat of radicalization

**India's 'Connect Central Asia' Policy:** India's 'Connect Central Asia' Policy, 2012, is a broad-based approach that includes political, security, economic and cultural connections. four major interests in Central Asia: security, energy, trade and mutual cooperation in various areas:

The major elements of India's 'Connect Central Asia' policy as follows:

**1. National Security :** Strengthening India's strategic and security cooperation over the region.

**2 Energy Security .**

**3 Trade and Investment potential :** economic development of Central Asia to development of sectors like IT, pharmaceuticals and tourism

**4 Multilateral Engagements:**

- ✓ India became member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization(SCO).
- ✓ India became member of Eurasian Economic Union(EEU). EEU is a political and economic union of states located primarily in northern Eurasia.
- ✓ Becoming a member of Ashgabat Agreement. The Ashgabat agreement is a multimodal transport agreement between India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Oman, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan for creating an international transport and transit corridor facilitating transportation of goods between Central Asia and the Persian Gulf. The agreement came into force in April, 2016.
- ✓ TAPI pipeline.
- ✓ Chabahar port in Iran which will help in connecting to Eurasia



Development of the International North-South Transport Corridor(INSTC) . INSTC is a multi-mode network of ship, rail, and road route for moving freight between India, Iran, Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Central Asia and Europe.

- ❖ India regularly arranges cultural events in these countries
- ❖ Central Asia is one of the largest beneficiaries of Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) program. India provides higher education at marginal cost to Central Asian students when compared to European and American universities

#### **TAPI PIPELINE/ TRANS-AFGHANISTAN PIPELINE & PEACE PIPELINE.**

- ❖ The Turkmenistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan–India Pipeline(TAPI), 1814 Km, is a natural gas pipeline being developed by the Galkynysh – TAPI Pipeline Company Limited with participation of the Asian Development Bank.
- ❖ The pipeline will transport natural gas from the Galkynysh Gas Field in Turkmenistan through Afghanistan ( Passes through Herat – Kandahar – Quetta – Multan) into Pakistan and then to Fazilka, Punjab, India
- ❖ In addition, the project is expected to boost the revenues of Turkmenistan via the sale of gas.
- ❖ Afghanistan and Pakistan will also receive benefits through transit fees.
- ❖ The project will also help to foster regional connectivity between the countries involved, thus resulting in regional integration

#### **Obstacles to TAPI**

1. Regional instability, especially in the AF-PAK region continues to haunt the pipeline.
2. southern and western Afghanistan, regions which are hotbeds of terrorism.
3. Moreover with the proposed withdrawal of NATO (especially US) forces from Afghanistan, create Political Vacuum and Rising tension of Taliban
4. The pipeline will also pass through Pakistan's southwestern Balochistan Province, a region suffering from separatist and sectarian violence for the past many years.
5. Finance Issues :

A lot of money is needed to finance this project. The cost of the project is estimated to be 12 billion Dollars. Asian Development Bank has already provided a few million Dollars as technical assistance, however more money is required to finance this costly project, which is difficult to get as foreign investors (MNCs, oil companies) are wary of investing in the AF-PAK region.

India and Central Asia have remained distant for a long time. Explain why, and in what ways can the international North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) help in expanding india's trade and investment links with Central Asia?

International North South Transport corridor(INSTC) ,7200 km long, is a ship, rail and road route for moving freight between India, Russia, Iran, Central Asia and Europe to enhance connectivity.

INSTC would enhance accessibility to the land locked central Asian nations. It is a not a new concept. This ancient route was used by European, Indian and many other foreign traders to reach out to the Central Asian markets

The modern day INSTC is a multi-modal transportation route linking Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea via Iran, and then onwards to northern Europe via St. Petersburg in Russia.

**M to M Corridor:**The objective of the corridor is to increase trade connectivity between major cities such as Mumbai, Moscow, Tehran, Baku, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Anzali( Iran near Caspian Sea) and Astrakhan is a Caspian port in the Russian federation etc. to Moscow

The current members are India, Iran, Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Belarus, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, and Bulgaria (observer)

**2021 Current Proposal:**

India wants Chabahar port to be included in the 13-nation International North South Transport Corridor.

India proposed that the land route via Kabul and Tashkent would form the INSTC's "Eastern corridor"

Establishing an eastern corridor through Afghanistan would maximise its potential.

The Baltic countries like Latvia and Estonia have also expressed willingness to join the INSTC.

#### **Advantages of the route:**

- Reduce costs in terms of time and money over the traditional route currently being used
- Expanding India's trade and investment links with central Asia, by-passing the transit through Pakistan.
- Respective bilateral trade volumes will increase
- India found the route is, "30% cheaper and 40% shorter than the current traditional route".
- The Suez Canal route takes 45-60 days, whereas the INSTC would take 25-30 days.
- Corridor will help connect India to Russia within 16-21 days at competitive freight rates leading to development of trade

This INSTC, which when developed will have a multiplier effect on Indian economy and economy of the respective region like/;

Easy access to the regional markets, which also enhanced not only exports imports of goods and services with lowering tariffs but also exchanged of Ideas.

This rise in bilateral trade and agreements which further rise to increase in income to make good Standard of living.

People to people contacts boost tourism and further assertion of india cultural hegemony and increase of Soft power.

#### **Challenges:**

The INSTC doesn't have a strong institutional mechanism to deal with the operational issues on the ground.

The Problems related to customs procedure and documentation needs to be addressed.

Funding of the infrastructure related Issues.

Lack of a common border crossing rules among the participating nations.

Security problem emanating from Islamic insurgents east, and west of the route, and associated hurdle of high insurance costs



**Ashgabat agreement is a multimodal transport agreement between the governments of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, India, Pakistan, and Oman for creating an international transport and transit corridor facilitating transportation of goods between Central Asia and the Persian Gulf**

**Qatar subsequently withdrew from the agreement in 2013, Pakistan joined-Agreement 2016. India formally joined**

**in February 2018**

### **Diversify their engagement with India: Regional Integration /Development**

The Schengen is an area comprising 26 European states that have officially abolished all passport and all other types of border control at their mutual borders. The area mostly functions as a single jurisdiction for international travel purposes, with a common visa policy. The area is named after the 1985 Schengen Agreement. The Schengen Area has a population of over 400 million people

22 of the 28 EU member states participate in the Schengen Area. Of the six EU members that are not part of the Schengen Area, four—Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, and Romania—are legally obliged to join the area, while the other two—Ireland and the United Kingdom—maintain opt-outs.

Note : Analogous to the European Schengen visa, Kazakhstan proposed 'Silk Visa' project that would allow tourists to visit Central Asian countries with a single visa. While the proposal was first made to Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have also expressed their interest.

India can help organise, support and provide its expertise to the establishment of Regional Transportation Council of the Central Asian states proposed by the Uzbek President. The proposed council would serve as a platform to resolve transportation and logistical problems.

Kazakhstan also recently proposed the creation of a consortium that would connect the railway networks of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Iran to the Chabahar port and thus enable transportation of goods from Central Asia to India.

Eurasian Economic Union is an economic union of states located in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and Central Asia.

Signed: Eurasian Economic Union was signed on 29 May 2014

- The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is a free trade agreement that came into being in 2015 to increase economic cooperation and raise the standard of living of its members.
- Five Member countries include Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan.
- Unlike the European Union (EU), the EAEU does not share a common currency.

**Alliance of the East: The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a permanent international intergovernmental organization. It is Political, Economic and Security alliance, The creation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation was announced in June 2001 in Shanghai (China)**



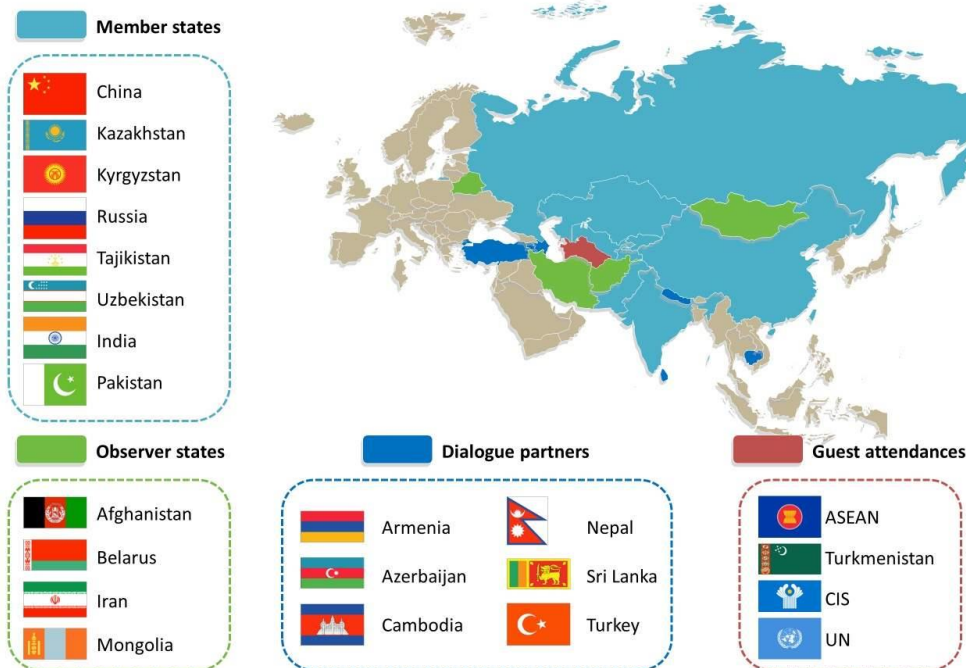
## Strengths of Shanghai Corporation Organization

Largest Regional org in the World in terms of Geographical Coverage and Population.

The SCO covers 40% of the global population, nearly 20% of the global GDP and 22% of the world's land mass. The SCO has a strategically important role in Asia due to its geographical significance – this enables it to control the Central Asia and limit the American influence in region. SCO is seen as counterweight to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

April 1949, the Western Alliance called North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is an international alliance that consists of 30 member states from North America and Europe ( 2 +28)

Members countries of SCO Shanghai Five: 1996 China, Kaz, Kyr, Russia and Tajikstan. 2001 Uzbekistan and 2017 India and Pakistan.



There are 8 Member States: China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

There are 4 Observer States interested in acceding to full membership:

Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran, Mongolia

There are 6 Dialogue Partners:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Turkey

## STRCUTURE

The supreme decision-making body in the SCO is the Heads of State Council (HSC).

The organization has two permanent bodies — First is the Executive Committee of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) based in Tashkent and

second is the SCO HQ Secretariat based in Beijing.

SCO Official Language Chinese and Russian

India hosted the SCO Heads of Government Summit on 30 November 2020 for the first time since it joined the grouping in the year 2017

Aim of SCO

1- The organization aims at strengthening mutual trust and neighbourliness among the member nations.

2- It also promotes effective cooperation in politics, trade & economy, research & technology and culture.

3- The SCO aims at enhancing ties in education, energy, transport, tourism, environmental protection, and so forth.

4- It ensures and maintains peace, security and stability in the region.

5- The organization jointly efforts towards the establishment of a democratic, rational, and fair new international economic and political order.

#### Challenges for Shanghai Corporation Organization

The SCO security challenges includes combating terrorism, extremism and separatism;; drug and weapons trafficking, illegal immigration, etc.

Despite being geographically close, the rich diversity in member's history, backgrounds, language, national interests and form of government, wealth and culture makes the SCO decision making challenging.

#### **RELATIONS WITH CARS**

1. Tajikistan (Dushanbe) – It Borders with Afghanistan. India's only foreign military base is in Farkhor near Ayni. Also it has huge potentials of hydroelectricity development.

2. Kazakhstan (Astana) – It will provide access to north Caspian sea. India's investment in Satpayev oil field. Agreement on nuclear energy co-operation. pharmaceutical factory of the Kazakh-India joint venture Kazakhstanpharma.

Focused on boosting trade, energy, defence and security cooperation  
India is building a software technology park in Kazakhstan

Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

Agreement on Defence and Military – Technical Cooperation between Republic of India and Republic of Kazakhstan.

Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of Republic of India and Ministry of Culture and Sports of Republic of Kazakhstan on Cooperation on Physical Cultural and Sports.

Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Railways of Republic of India and the Kazakhstan Temir Zholy of Republic of Kazakhstan on Technical Cooperation in the field of Railways

Long term contract between Department of Atomic Energy of Republic of India and JSC National atomic company "KazAtomProm" for sale and purchase of natural uranium concentrates.

3. Turkmenistan (Ashgabat)- Gas provider in TAPI project. India has particular interest in Turkmenistan's hydrocarbon reserves. Another close co-operation area is pharmaceuticals.

List of agreement signed during the Prime minister visit:

- Memorandum of Understanding on supply of Chemical Products between the Indian Public Sector
- Committee for sport of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in the field Of sports.
- Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology

- Cooperation in Yoga and Traditional Medicine.
  - Cooperation in the field of Tourism and Defence Cooperation in Yoga and Traditional Medicine.
4. *Uzbekistan (Tashkent)* – Historical relationship which traces back to Mughal period as Babur came from Uzbekistan. After development of chabhar port India will connect to Termez in Uzbekistan from Herat in Afghanistan. India has jointly developed Karakar reserves. Also Joint military exercises were held between two countries.
5. *Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek)*– It has proximity to Xinjing province of China. Mining, Agriculture, IT, hydroelectric power and pharmaceuticals are areas of co-operation. DRDO has established Mountain Biomedical research center in Kyrgyzstan. A joint exercise between India and Kyrgyzstan Khanjar 2015.

#### **List of agreement signed during the Prime minister visit**

1. Agreement on Defence Cooperation
2. Memorandum of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation in the field of Elections
3. MoU between Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyzstan and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on cooperation in the sphere of Standards.
4. Agreement on Cooperation in Culture

#### **CONCLUSION:**

India can achieve its vision over the region by increasing developmental and humanitarian aid to the region and promoting closer people-to-people ties through education, knowledge transfer, medicine, and health, culture and tourism sectors.

Boosting trade and commercial ties with the region are vital to projecting Indian soft power. The current political, strategic and economic scenario, both regionally and internationally, presents immense challenges but also potential for India and Central Asia to qualitatively enhance their engagement.

The Connect Central Asia Policy must be implemented speedy with high level visits, strategic partnerships, comprehensive economic engagement, partnership in the development of energy and natural resources to ensure India's strategic interests.

India could regularly and frequently arranges cultural events in these countries and also provides scholarships for study in India of these disciplines by young men and women of these countries.

India has large scope of enhancing cooperation by relaxing visa regime, Cooperation in I.T sector, medical service, etc India must draw on its partnership with the U.S. to foster cooperation between the West, Russia, and China. This region as it will promote security, stability, economic growth and development of all countries.

India could continue to show its faith in multilateral world order to save central Asia from new great game.