China, The United States, and the Future of Central Asia

This multidisciplinary book delivers a unique collection of well-considered, empirically rich and critical contributions on maritime transport geographies. It covers a wide range of markets and territories as well as institutional, environmental and future issues.

Unlocking the Potential of Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in South Asia

The Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (the Turkic Council - TC) was established in 2009 as an intergovernmental organization to promote multilateral cooperation among Turkic Speaking States. The four founding member states of the TC are Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey. In addition, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are two possible future members of the council. This study aims to investigate the infrastructural investment, trade, logistics and transportation potential of the mentioned countries as well as elaborate these activities among the TC's current and possible future members. For this purpose, firstly, present situation of the trade among the Council’s current and possible future members has been examined. At this point, it is made clear that the trade volume among these six states is not as much as expected, but it is open to further developments.

India and Iran Relations in Twenty First Century

The Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (the Turkic Council - TC) was established in 2009 as an intergovernmental organization to promote multilateral cooperation among Turkic Speaking States. The four founding member states of the TC are Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey. In addition, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are two possible future members of the council. This study aims to investigate the infrastructural investment, trade, logistics and transportation potential of the mentioned countries as well as elaborate these activities among the TC's current and possible future members. For this purpose, firstly, present situation of the trade among the Council’s current and possible future members has been examined. At this point, it is made clear that the trade volume among these six states is not as much as expected, but it is open to further developments.

China's Grand Strategy

Asia's rising power and wealth offer its many oppressed ethnic minorities hope for greater political freedom and an end to violence. But the reality of this hope is cast into doubt by acute separatist conflict. This book provides fresh and factual assessments of separatist struggles and prospects for conflict resolution in eight countries of Asia.

The South Caucasus-centred Transport Hub: The Crossroads of the East-West and the North-South Corridors

One Belt, One Road is China's bold plan to remake the global economy. It's an ambitious strategy with a $2 trillion – and rising – budget. The objective? To challenge the existing economic and political world order. One Road, Many Dreams reveals the true extent of China's ambition, analyses the impact of the One Belt, One Road initiative and assesses its chances of success and failure. This is the Asian century and China has a plan – to remake the world economy. Under its audacious One Belt, One Road strategy, China is investing trillions of dollars in hundreds of projects.
China's Syndrome: Nuclear Asia

The study aims to understand the different dimensions of India and Iran relations of recent times. It not only deeply analyses the areas that strengthen the relations between the two countries, a thorough study has been carried out in terms of understanding the nature of India and Iran relations. The present study is a modest attempt to analyse Indo-Iran relations. Keeping in view the past, present and future prospects of the region, this study meticulously attempts to understand the different dimensions of India and Iran relations.

India's nuclear profile, doctrine, and practices have evolved rapidly since the country's nuclear breakout in 1998. However, the outside world's understanding of India's doctrinal debates, forward-looking strategy, and technical developments are still two decades behind the present. India and Nuclear Asia will fill that gap in our knowledge by focusing on the post-1998 evolution of India's nuclear thought, its arsenal, the triangular rivalry with Pakistan and China, and New Delhi's nonproliferation policy approaches. Yogesh Joshi and Frank O'Donnell show how India's nuclear trajectory has evolved in response to domestic, regional, and global drivers. The authors argue that emerging trends in all three states are elevating risks of regional inadvertent and accidental escalation. These include the forthcoming launch of naval nuclear forces within an environment of contested nuclear space. The chapter also discusses in detail the triangular rivalry between India, Pakistan, and China in the twenty-first century. China's rise has evolved in response to domestic, regional, and global drivers. The authors argue that emerging trends in all three states are elevating risks of regional inadvertent and accidental escalation. These include the forthcoming launch of naval nuclear forces within an environment of contested nuclear space. The chapter also discusses in detail the triangular rivalry between India, Pakistan, and China in the twenty-first century.

21st Century Cooperation

Leading scholars examine China's global strategic plans, from Hong Kong to military power, to economic dominance. Over the past few decades, the US as well as in its future implications for global politics. Contributors address the military, economic, diplomatic, and internal political factors shaping China's strategy, in addition to highlighting Beijing's objectives in different parts of the world, such as Central Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Ultimately, they explore the promise and perils of China's rapid rise and the way it has redefined the world order. The contributors analyse how China's rising strategic power has put it at the forefront of the international system.

China's Belt and Road Initiative

China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a potential gamechanger for the Central Asia and South Caucasus (CASC) region. CASC countries naturally view this massive development program as a unique opportunity to accelerate their economic development through increased foreign investment, upgraded physical infrastructure, and tighter economic relationships with their neighbors. Yet embracing the BRI is not without risks. Some BRI investments may prove to be fiscally unsustainable, economically and financially unviable, and socially and environmentally harmful. Inadequate cross-border cooperation and limited data availability can reduce the effectiveness of the BRI. In addition, the risks of BRI projects have the potential to lead countries off track, and the risks of BRI investments may pose a significant challenge to the region's development partners. Thus, face a daunting question: how to realize the promise of the BRI for their countries while avoiding the pitfalls that lie ahead?
European perspectives on China, India, and Nuclear Asia

Recent years have seen the rise of China as a global power, with its rapid economic growth and increased influence in international affairs. India, on the other hand, has been experiencing a resurgence as well, driven by its economic development. The book explores the dynamics of these two countries in the context of the broader international order.

The book is structured into three parts. The first part discusses the geopolitical and economic perspectives of China and India, focusing on their regions and bilateral relations. The second part examines the role of these two countries in the global economy and security, including their interactions with other major powers. The final part looks at specific issues, such as the implications of China's Belt and Road Initiative for the two countries and the region.

The book is a valuable resource for scholars, policymakers, and students interested in understanding the geopolitical landscape of Asia in the twenty-first century. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the roles and ambitions of China and India in the global arena. The contributors to the book include experts from various disciplines, offering a multidisciplinary perspective.

South Asia Defence And Strategic Year Book - 2009

The book provides a comprehensive overview of the defense and strategic issues in South Asia. It includes chapters on the military capabilities of the major powers in the region, the role of nuclear deterrence, and the challenges posed by non-state actors. The book also covers the regional security architecture, including the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and the role of international organizations.

The book is a useful resource for policymakers, military planners, and students of international relations. It offers insights into the evolving security landscape in South Asia and the role of South Asia in global security dynamics.
**China's Belt and Road Initiative**

This book presents a radical rethinking of Border Studies. Framing the discipline beyond conventional topics of spatiality and territoriality, it presents a distinctly South Asian perspective - a post-colonial and post-partition region where most borders were drawn with political motives, ignoring the socio-cultural realities of the region and economic necessities of the people. The authors argue that while securing borders is an essential function of the state, in this interconnected world, crossing borders and border cooperation is also necessary. The book examines contemporary and topical themes like disputes of identity and nationhood, the impact of social media on Border Studies, trans-border cooperation, water-sharing between countries, and resolution of border problems in the age of liberalisation and globalisation. It also suggests ways of enhancing cross-border economic cooperation and connectivity, and reviews security issues from a new perspective. Well supplemented with case studies, the book will serve as an indispensable text for scholars and researchers of Border Studies, military and strategic studies, international relations, geopolitics, and South Asian studies. It will also be of great interest to think tanks and government agencies, especially those dealing with foreign relations.

**Central Asia**

One of the toughest exams to crack in our country. The Civil Service Examination (CSE) is conducted by the Union Public Service Commission every year. UPSC is India's central agency that is responsible for recruiting candidates into various civil services of the nation like IAS, IPS, IFS, etc. Over the years, UPSC has surpassed its records of being the most competitive exam with more than 7 lakh aspirants on an average. The lure of a government job is ever existing due to the power and prestige that it comes with. Additionally, a government job is a gateway to a secure and successful career for the young and inspiring individuals.

**Azerbaijan In a Reconnecting Eurasia**

Countries situated mainly between China and the European Union are currently participating in a race to develop their transport, trade and logistics infrastructure to at least one of the threads of Silk Road that will carry goods and people across Eurasia. It is believed that development of the Europe-South Caucasus-Asia transport, trade and logistics infrastructure will reduce the cost of production and services, which are important to raise competitiveness and social well-being. Although the Europe-South Caucasus-Asia transport route is a shortcut way between the two continents, the soft and hard infrastructure along this way is not enough developed to meet the emerging demand for goods and passenger turnover. Huge investments are required for the development of these routes could be invested by development banks (WB, EBRD, EIB, ADB, IADB, IDB, BNSTDB, ECO), governments and private sector. Different types of infrastructure financing models, including public private partnerships, for the upgrading of relevant infrastructure are options on the table to discuss further. Moreover, harmonization of standards, reducing procedures, elimination of barriers and coordination of activities require a new approach and many adaptations. The Europe-South Caucasus-Asia transport, trade and logistics nexus and the International North-South Transport Corridor are not only economic projects, but also carry political elements, which are backed by certain political agendas. However, it is clear that any type of old Silk Road revival initiative will drive many countries to develop the transport infrastructure as well as superstructure and coordinate this with other participating countries, which as a result will be beneficial for all of them. It is also believed that every single country may benefit and generate revenues from old Silk Road revival process in case of collaboration and harmonization with its neighbouring countries. Azerbaijan enjoys an advantageous geographical position at a crossroads of East-West and North-South corridors, which leads the country to become a regional transport, production, and trade and logistics hub. The country makes huge investments into its own infrastructure as well as supports certain other neighbouring countries. Within this framework, common will based on the reciprocity and mutual benefit can foster enhanced cooperation along with the Great Silk Road and International North- South Transportation Corridor projects.

**International Relations**

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), officially unveiled in 2013, is Chinese President Xi Jinping’s signature foreign and economic policy initiative to achieve improved connectivity, regional cooperation, and economic development on a trans-continental scale. This book reviews the evolving BRI vision and offers a benefit-risk assessment of the BRI’s economic and geopolitical implications from the perspective of Asian stakeholder countries, using both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Among the value added of the book is first an online perception survey of opinion leaders from Asian participating countries on various aspects of the Initiative. To our best knowledge, the survey is the first of its kind. Second, the book presents the simulation results of a computable general equilibrium model of the world economy to estimate the potential macroeconomic impacts of the BRI as a whole and those of its constituent overland and maritime economic corridors. Third, the book makes ten key evidence-based policy recommendations on how to enhance the prospect of a successful and mutually beneficial BRI 2.0 to both China and stakeholder countries.

**Re-imagining Border Studies in South Asia**

This book provides information on the ongoing transformation of the Eurasian region, offering a theoretical background and a discussion of the security complex characteristics of Eurasia, the roles of the “New Great Game”, and recent opportunities and challenges in the region, such as the new Silk Road. It examines the changes that are taking place beyond the dissolution of the Soviet Union, independence, and the energy and security partnership between China and Central Asia. While the Central Asian-Iranian relations during the Cold War era, opportunities and limitations in bilateral engagements between India and Iran in the aftermath of the Cold War; impact of the ‘US factor’ on the development of crucial Indo-Iranian energy ties and the limitation imposed by India’s relations with Israel and Saudi Arabia on the India-Iran ties. More specifically, the four chapters touch on the central drivers and many aspects of the two countries cooperation, mutual trade and investments required for the development of these routes could be invested by development banks (WB, EBRD, EIB, ADB, IADB, IDB, BNSTDB, ECO bank, and so on), governments and private sector.

**IAS Mains Paper 2 Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice & International Relations 2021**

This insightful book examines the growing role of China on the global stage by gauging the varying reactions of international spectators to Beijing's hugely significant Belt and Road Initiative. Laced with detailed empirical studies and an array of illustrative maps, Peter Rimmer assesses the domestic impact of the Initiative thus far and offers an astute appraisal of the imperial connotations of Beijing's global logistical project.

**The Transport-Economic Role of Iran in the International North-South Transport Corridor**

Iran’s role as a regional power is more significant than many in the West may realise. The country lies between Central Asia/the Caucasus and the Gulf region on the one hand, and, on the other, between the Mediterranean/Levant region and South Asia. Many of these areas are of increasing strategic importance. This book explores Iran’s role as a regional power, focusing on relations with South Caucasus countries - Azerbaijan and Armenia. It outlines the historical context, including Persia’s rule of these countries before the nineteenth century, and discusses Iran’s approach to
foreign and regional policy and how both internal and international factors shape these policies. The book assesses Iran-Azerbaijan and Iran-Armenia bilateral relations to demonstrate how those policies translate in Iran's regional and bilateral relations. The book concludes by considering how Iran's relations in the region are likely to develop in the future.

China’s Belt and Road Initiative

This book examines how the EU as a geo-economics region will be impacted by the Russian-Chinese cooperation to construct a Greater Eurasia.

Essays on Iran and Israel: An Indian Perspective

India’s National Security: Annual Review 2013 comprehensively analyses India’s engagement with major world powers, and immediate neighbours in a complex global security environment. It examines India’s response to internal and external threats, its foreign policy as well as measures taken for strengthening its economic security.

India's National Security

China’s Global Vision and Actions

The Liberal Studies journal is a trans-disciplinary bi-annual journal of the School of Liberal Studies, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, INDIA. Each issue of the journal amalgamates research articles, expert opinions, and book reviews on various strands with an endeavor to inquire the contemporary world concerns.

Turkic Council Countries: Infrastructure, Trade, Logistics and Transportation

The third edition of the South Asia Defence and Strategic Year Book offers an analysis of defence, economic and social issues that impact regional security in South Asia. The wide ranging perspectives give a deep insight into the factors and linkages that impact the emerging international relations of the region, with particular emphasis on India which is an economic, military and political powerhouse with an expanding footprint in the world. South Asia is a region that is rife with geopolitics. By virtue of its population and location, it is a reflection of the challenges of the interconnected, integrated and interdependent world. Its security environment is relatively unsettled and is a reason for both hope and despair. Its issues, which have international as well as regional relevance, have their own dynamics and trends that need a deeper understanding. The Year Book aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the security environment in the region by focusing on an in-depth analysis of military capabilities and strategic imperatives obtaining in the region. Apart from outlining the general security environment, detailed military balance, trends in weapon systems and technology, defence industry, missile and nuclear capabilities and terrorism issues have been highlighted. Growing strategic linkages and independence of nation states make it imperative to consider the region as a whole to incorporate a holistic approach. The Year Book also contains studies on China and other Southeast Asian nations to that effect. Thus the underlying theme of this publication is to enable understanding through information. While the threat of terrorism remains at the forefront of most analyses, the move towards popular and democratically elected governments in South Asia has not eclipsed the existing challenges to governance in all the countries of the region. Poverty and economic disparities, coupled with ethnic and social divisions, have created political and social fault lines that have been exploited by non-state actors with their own agendas. Thus we hope to promote peace through understanding by delineating the issues of concern in the region.

India-Iran Relations

This book examines how countries in South Asia could capitalize on opportunities to cooperate for closer regional economic integration, in particular in the four broad areas of trade and market integration, regional connectivity, financial cooperation, and collective actions to address shared risks and vulnerabilities. It reveals that trade barriers, infrastructural deficits and political divergences have cost the sub-region dearly in terms of lost opportunities for exports. The report underscores the prospects available for South Asian countries to play a stronger role in broader regionalism in Asia-Pacific as well as discusses the unique role of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in facilitating that process.

One Road, Many Dreams

This collaborative volume discusses the One Belt One Road, or the New Silk Road, initiative of Chinese President Xi Jinping from the perspectives of the Belt and Road countries. This initiative has been viewed as a re-globalization drive by China in the backdrop of financial crisis of the West and the latter’s increasingly protectionist tendencies of late. Rather than ‘rebalancing’ towards a certain region, this is supposed to be China’s ‘global rebalancing’ towards market inclusiveness and a win–win partnership. The initiative has raised hopes as well as suspicions about China’s goals and intentions; that is, whether this is in sync with China’s foreign policy goals, such as multipolarity, no hegemonic aspirations, and common security, or if this is an antidote to the U.S. foreign policy goals in the region, and China’s ambition to realize its long-term vision for Asian regional and global order. In this volume, a galaxy of eminent academics from India, China, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Germany and Southeast Asia have critically analysed every aspect of this mammoth project, including the six major economic corridors identified by China for policy coordination, infrastructure connectivity, unimpeded trade, monetary circulation, and people to people exchanges. The authors have interpreted China’s peripheral, regional as well as global diplomacy both over land and sea. This topical volume is of interest to scholars and students of Asian studies, China studies, Asian history, development studies, international relations and international trade.

India and the Global Game of Gas Pipelines
The Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Issues in Expropriation reviews the contemporary major issues involving expropriation (eminent domain/compulsory purchase) in an international context. Expropriation is a right reserved to all governments, and, thus, it has an impact on all societies. This book, the first of its kind, considers the essential issues from the point of view of both developing and developed countries, and their needs for major infrastructure projects. The content covers major issues, principles and policies and includes the experiences of and examples from different countries and regions, including Australia, Asia, China, Europe, India and the USA. Rather than providing an in-depth examination of individual countries' legal systems, the book focuses on international issues, and also provides a reflection on how national experiences can be related to global needs. Key themes include: Nature and quantum of compensation • Land rights and the acquisition of traditional land rights • Issues surrounding 'public interest' • Alternatives to expropriation • The future: "good practice", debate and reform. This handbook is an essential resource for students and researchers in the areas of land policy, land law, property law and rights, and international development.

**Fixing Fractured Nations**

Oil has long been and will continue to be at the centre of the global economy. This book explores the oil trade, energy (geo)politics, and new trends in regionalising or globalising the oil industry in the new era of international relations and economic competition. Energy pipelines carrying oil and gas from the well-head to the market, generally run through two or more states; and often from one continent to the other. This book maps the oil flowing through international and intercontinental pipelines and unravels the political, commercial and technological considerations behind the mapping of oil routes and forging of trade ties between nation-states. Through case studies from the major oil-exporting regions like Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, the USA, Canada and Russia, it analyses the changing trends in their policies around oil trade, bilateral relations, energy, and security. It also considers the environmental protests around the continued dependency on oil, the teapot refineries under the Islamic State, investments, oil lobbies and insurrections to understand the broad picture of shifting regional and geopolitical realities and the scramble for vital resources. This comprehensive book will be of interest to students of the geopolitics of energy, international relations, security and strategic studies, energy studies as well as the media and with policymakers.

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