Regional Trade Integration and Conflict Resolution

India’s Role in SAARC

The Asia-Pacific Development Journal (APDJ) is published twice a year by the Macroeconomic Policy Research Institute (MPRI) in partnership with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The primary objective of the APDJ is to provide a platform for the exchange of ideas and research on issues of regional cooperation and conflict resolution in South Asia. The APDJ publishes papers, articles, and reviews on a wide range of topics, including regional trade integration, conflict prevention, and peace-building initiatives.

The editor-in-chief of the APDJ is Ravindra Nath Sharma, who is a renowned expert in the field of international relations and cooperation in South Asia. The APDJ has been a key partner in the regional integration efforts in South Asia, providing a scholarly means for bringing together policy makers, experts, and scholars from the region.

The APDJ has the following goals:

- To provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and research on issues of regional cooperation and conflict resolution in South Asia.
- To promote the development of a regional knowledge and foresight agenda in the region.
- To serve as a channel for disseminating information and best practices in the field of regional cooperation and conflict prevention.
- To contribute to the advancement of regional integration efforts in South Asia.

The APDJ publishes a variety of content, including articles, book reviews, and special issues on regional cooperation and conflict resolution in South Asia. The APDJ is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the region, providing insights into the complex issues and challenges facing South Asia.

The APDJ has been a proud partner in this process, providing a scholarly means for bringing together policy makers, experts, and scholars from the region. Through its innovative and rigorous approach, the APDJ has contributed significantly to the advancement of regional integration efforts in South Asia.
the world. Chapters examine how and why democracy in India put down firm roots, but also why the quality of governance offered by India’s democracy continues to be low. The acceleration of economic growth since the mid-1980s is discussed, and the Handbook goes on to look at the political and economic changes in selected states, and how progress across Indian states continues to be uneven. It concludes by touching on the issue of India’s international relations, both in South Asia and the wider world. The Handbook offers an invigorating initiation into the seemingly daunting and complex terrain of Indian politics. It is an invaluable resource for academics, researchers, policy analysts, graduate and undergraduate students studying Indian politics. This volume of work explores the politics, challenges, and future of UN peacekeeping operations from the Asia-Pacific. JAIR Journal of International Relations (JAIR J. Int. Relat.) is a biennial, peer-reviewed, refereed journal of International Relations published by The Jadavpur Association of International Relations with the financial assistance from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. This Volume is a Modernist Study of India’s International Relations, Which Traverses Pre-Colonial, Colonial And Postcolonial Perspectives. Its Fourteen Chapters Discuss Varied Subjects Related To South Asia’s Regional And International Relations, Like: (I) The Institutionalization Of British Paramountcy In India And Its Effect On The Region’s External Relations, As Well As Indigenous Responses To Colonial Rule (II) The Influence Of Domestic Variables Upon India’s International Relations (III) The Interspersing Of Ethnic, Economic And Religious Factors In The Making Of The British Indian Empire, And Later, Of The Indian State (IV) The Paradoxes Of Nature, Culture, State-Making On The One Hand, And Political Ecology And Cultural Politics Of Natural Resources On The Other (V) The Changing Character Of Foreign Corporate Involvement In India (VI) The Development Of Science And Technology In India And The Activities Of The Armed Forces In India (VII) The Fostering Of Formal Arrangements Such As Saarc Or Saffa In South Asia And Informal Challenges To India’s Security From Non-State Actors (VIII) The Economic, Political And Cultural Consequences Of Globalization For India During The Imperial-Colonial Phases (IX) The Evolution, In Creative Writing, Of A Discourse On The World Outside India And On India’s Relationship With It. This Volume Will Be Of Interest To Scholars And Students Of South Asian Studies, History, Political Science And International Relations, And Defence Studies. Water conflicts in India have now percolated to every level. They are aggravated by the relative paucity of frameworks, policies and mechanisms to govern the use of water resources. Based on the premise that understanding and documenting different types of water conflict cases in all their complexity would contribute to informed public debate and facilitate their resolution, Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, a collaborative initiative of the WWF project ‘Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment’, documented a number of such case studies. One of its kind in India, this book brings together an impressive sixty-three case studies – summarized status of the conflicts, the issues involved and their current position - and gives us a glimpse into ‘the million revolts’ that are brewing around water. While recognizing that each conflict is a microcosm of wider conflicts, the editors have classified these cases into eight broad themes that try to capture the dominant aspect of the conflict. These are: contending water uses; dams and displacement; equity-access-allocations; micro-level conflicts; water quality; trans-boundary conflicts; privatization; sand excavation and mining. With a mix of academics and activists as contributors, the book makes an important contribution to a new discourse on water in general, and water conflicts and conflict resolution in particular. Tracing the origins and evolution of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and explaining its outcome and effects, this book draws lessons about the dynamics of regionalism. Engaging key IR perspectives, it charts the limits of regional cooperation and calls for fresh perspectives on the issue. Magisterarbeit aus dem Jahr 2003 im Fachbereich Politik - Internationale Politik - Region: Südasiens, Not: gut, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn (Politikwissenschaftliches Institut), Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Global ist seit geraumer Zeit eine zunehmende Bereitschaft zur Aufnahme regionaler Beziehungen zu verzeichnen. Dafür spricht die stetig gewachsene Zahl der, in den vergangenen Jahrzehnten beschlossenen, regionalen bzw. subregionalen ökonomischen und politischen Abkommen zwischen verschiedenen Ländern und Regionen. Zahlreiche regionale, über die Grenzen von National- und Territorialstaaten hinweg sperrende Verbände, können zur Verdeutlichung dieses Trends angeführt werden: Beispielhaft sind EU, ASEAN, MERCOSUR, SADC, ECOWAS, GCC, NAFTA u.v.a. zu nennen. In diesem gewachsenen Bewusstsein der Notwendigkeit eines Ausbaus interregionaler Zusammenarbeit offenbart sich ein weltweites Bedürfnis, Kooperationen auf unterschiedlichen Ebenen gesellschaftlichen Zusammenlebens zu maximieren. Als ursächlich für diese Entwicklung ist zum einen die sich im Zuge der Globalisierung ausweitende transationale Vernetzung und Liberalisierung der Systeme, Gesellschaften und Märkte anzusehen. Heraus resultiert in erster Linie eine verstärkte Erfordernis zu ökonomischer Zusammenarbeit, welche sich häufig als der Motor wachsender Kooperation erweist. Beim Aushandeln reziproker Interessen innerhalb der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit nehmen jedoch zunehmend auch politische, militärische und sicherheitspolitische Fragen einen zentralen Raum ein. Mehr und mehr Staaten erkennen das Potential von inter- und intraregionaler Zusammenarbeit, umfassende Rechts- und Arbeitsgrundlagen bei überstaatlichen Transaktionen zu gewährleisten. Zum anderen stellt sich seit dem Ende der bipolaren Welt die Herausbildung einer neuen Weltdordnung als globale Herausforderung dar. Aufgrund dieser Hintergrund gewinnen regionale Organisationen in internationalen Beziehungen zunehmend an Bedeutung. Mehr Interdependenz und Kooperation internationaler Akteure treibt die Bildung internationaler Systeme voran. In diesem Kontext ermöglichen Regionalismus, Subregionalismus und Interregionalismus die Erschließung wichtiger Handlungsfelder bei der Schaffung einer neuen Ordnung. JAIR Journal of International Relations (JAIR J. Int. Relat.) is a biennial, peer-reviewed, refereed journal of International Relations published by The Jadavpur Association of International Relations with the financial assistance from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.