

Bi-Annual

ISSN-2319-3879

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIETY AND HUMANITIES



A Refereed International Journal

Vol-8/2016 No.-1

Chief Editor:
Dr. Erfan Ahmad

Contents

	Page
Articles & Contributors	
Does the Hul Prevailing Effective Strategies to Reach its Customers <i>M.K. Singh, Ahmad Azhar</i>	1
Impact of Advertisement on Purchase Decision Making - A Case Study of Hindustan Unilever Limited of Jharkhand <i>Md. Mokhtar Alam, Ahmad Azhar</i>	9
Building Competitive Skilled Muslim Youths in 21 st Century <i>Abdul Samad</i>	17
Bi-Cotton and inclusive development in India <i>Akram A Khan, Furqan Khan, Asim Hasan</i>	24
Indian National Congress and the Question of Palestine <i>Mohd Jameel Dar</i>	31
Hybridity of Contemporary Indian Artists: A Representation of Grotesque Element <i>Atiya Parveen</i>	36
Shelley the Prophet was a Great Advocate of Ethical Values in Human Life and that is Why Most: Shelley and the Reign of Terror <i>Seema Chauhan</i>	41
Sustainable Development and Agriculture in India: An Overview <i>Shahina Perveen, Md. Firdos Ahmad</i>	45
Muslim in India During 19 th Century: With Special Reference to Religious Conditions <i>Mohammed Parvez</i>	53
Trends and Patterns in Corporate Governance Indicators: Indian Experience <i>Priyanka Chadha</i>	64
India's Energy Security Challenges: Role of Central Asia <i>Md. Mojahid Azam</i>	71
Climate Change and Sustainable Agricultural Production in India: An Analysis <i>Md. Safdar Ali</i>	91
Rediscovering Natural Heritage Through Cultural Diversity: A Case Study of the Peepal Tree <i>Juhi Sadiya</i>	9

INDIA'S ENERGY SECURITY CHALLENGES: ROLE OF CENTRAL ASIA

Dr. Md. Mojahid Azam

Department of West Asia and North African Studies, A.M.U, Aligarh

ABSTRACT

Energy security is one of the most important instruments of the nation's political and economic security. Energy security is the country's security. These securities are determined by external factors, as well as by the condition and operation of the country's energy sector. For control energy security in Central Asia, Russia, China, US and India wants good relation with CACs. There are many so many reasons accumulated significance to the Central Asian states in the International Politics such as the geographical location of the region, closeness of the region to the important world powers (EU, Russia, China and West Asia), rich in energy resources (natural gas and oil), untapped hydrocarbon resources. These factors are playing an important role in initiating the new phase of the political game in Central Asia. Russia and China are trying to keep USA out of this region while USA aims to contain Russian and Chinese influence in the region. Another important aspect of the democratic Central Asian politics is the pipeline politics. The involved stakeholders are trying to build the pipelines which fulfill their aims to dominate energy reserves of this region.

Keywords: Central Asia, security, International politics, energy, geo-politics, resources, democracy, political game, emerging Asia, trilateral relation, geo-economic, geo-strategic

INTRODUCTION

The Central Asian Republics came into existence in 1991 after the disintegration of Russia. The Central Asia consists of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan with a total population of over 64.7 million and spread over an area of about four million square kilometers. The centrality of this region is its role in ancient trans-Asian commerce via the Silk Road. Now it has again tendency to become transport hub place of East, West and South due to its adjoining borders with Eastern Europe, South Asia, West Asia, China and Russia. This region is the great Geo-Strategic, Geo-Political, and Geo-economic (3Gs) importance. Therefore, energy richness of Central Asian Countries (CACs) has significant attraction for other countries like US, EU, Russia, China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Turkey and many more. The share of Central Asian oil and gas in the world energy market is substantial. The next oil and gas market is considered in Central Asia and the Caucasus region. The geo-strategic and geo-political location of Pakistan to provide the landlocked but energy rich Central Asia the shortest access route through Gwadar port is significant. Almost world 40% oil trade is daily carried out from this Gulf. Pakistan is a natural energy and trade route for Central Asia. With the development of Gwadar and linkages of road and rail routes Pakistan can serve as the hub of energy and trade of the region. Gwadar is being developed by China which will connect Kashgar part of Western China to Indian Ocean.

Global Energy Demand

After the First World War, it was starting to be recognized that oil was going to be a fundamental commodity in the coming world. So Woodrow Wilson kicked out his friends from Venezuela, a major oil producer, and took it over and supported an authoritarian government. Within a few years, Venezuela was the biggest oil exporter and the US was the major producer in the world. In the Middle East, oil was recognized in 1920s that it was a huge source of energy. So the US, British and French were intervene

Should the gas supplies be easily available, the natural gas demand in India could be as high as 77 billion cubic meters by 2010²².

The world entered new age demand of oil, has a short clearly as shortage of productive capacity have generated a significantly higher trading range for crude oil than the world has experienced during the last twenty years. The dramatic rise in oil demand has been fed by high economic growth in emerging markets, particularly China and India. Overall, surging demand for crude oil from emerging economies has been the most immediate factor exerting upward pressure on prices. In energy sector, China cooperated with Russian and Iranian oil companies to counter the US influence in energy sector. China has also started many pipelines (Turkmenistan-China pipeline) to import oil from the region. China is focusing on the energy resources of this region to reduce its energy dependency on Middle East and African Countries. Around 20 per cent of its energy comes from oil, and that share is set to continue to rise as more Chinese buy cars. Between 1997 and 2007, China's booming demand for oil accounted for approximately one-third of world oil demand growth, and China is now the world's second largest oil consumer behind the US. Today, China's energy security concerns are focused mostly on oil. In particular, it is keen to diversify its supplies away from the Persian Gulf, which currently accounts for over half of its oil imports. A hike in price of just a few dollars is enough to make us conscious of conservation technologies and search for viable alternatives. However, the emerging new economic develop countries, especially India, can't afford inflationary pressure which eats up their modest growth benefits. The prospect of world oil prices slowing down the growth rate of emerging economies has worried India and other countries. Chinese oil imports are almost as large as those of America, grow by more than 10% per year and meet 60% of domestic consumption between 2002 and 2012, China accounted for just under 50% of world oil consumption growth or nearly 75% in combination with India and South East Asian Countries, compared with 30% for the EU and the US together. Between 1992 and 2002, the figures were 50% for China, India and South East Asia combined, and 34% for the US and EU. The focal point of Global oil trade is rapidly moving from the Atlantic to the Asia Pacific, and it remains to be seen how this change will affect strategy²³.

India's energy security must look for a multi-pronged approach in order to sustain the transition path in the coming decades. This approach must account both for the supply and production aspects and for the final forms of consumption. Global energy geopolitics requires that strategy be drawn up which ensures long term needs. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) is a subsidiary of ONGC with a mandate to undertake overseas projects on the exploration and production of petroleum and other petroleum products in order to augment the country's oil security and buy equity oil from its overseas ventures. OVL has acquired either fresh or already existing production capacities in Vietnam (gas), Russia (oil and gas), and the Sudan (oil). Oil from the Sudan has begun to reach India. Sakhalin oil is expected to arrive soon. India is also partly to interests in Iran, Myanmar, Iraq, Libya, and Syria²⁴. This quickening pace of diversification will help India to disperse its security load over numerous newer sources apart from the Middle East. However, there is the fear that efforts to draw CAER (Central Asian East Region) toward South Asia might lose momentum in this fight. But sustained interest from Iran and Pakistan can help maintain the cause for mutual benefit. The major strategy in the long term perspective is to increase electricity generation, accelerating it as much as possible by increasing the production capacity of nuclear power plants. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) is responsible for expanding nuclear power generation capacity. At present, it is running fourteen (two using boiling water, and 12 pressurized heavy water (PHW)) reactors with a total generation capacity of 2,770 MWe. In addition to these, the NPCIL has also undertaken the construction of eight (6 PHW and 2 light water) reactors, which expand its total generation capacity to 3,960MW²⁵. According to Anil Kakodkar, metallic fuels have a short doubling time and can ensure a sufficiently fast increase in nuclear installed capacity. As part of the synergy action plan, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is working on a Compact High Temperature Reactor as a source of hydrogen, which will be an important energy carrier in future²⁶.

The great energy game between India and China to secure energy domains around the world from Caspian Sea to the deep waters of Mozambique, which is home to one of the world's biggest gas has discovered recently. Energy wealth of Central Asia is seen as a new resource base for growing Indian

options for themselves than that displayed by OPEC during and immediately after the 1973-74 oil embargoes. Beyond an explicit alliance of oil producers, there is today an implicit cartel of resource owning governments that control a large share of the world's known reserves of oil and gas. The power of this understood lobby has been inactive for three decades. Its actualization is an event of major economic and political significance that is generating critical challenges to America's regional interests and global standing.

The means of international influence have become more diverse and sophisticated, but the goals remain the same as in the past, national security, power projection, and control over resources and territory. Russia is possessed of vast oil and gas resources fulfill a function similar to its nuclear weapons in the Soviet era. Russia is the world's biggest hydrocarbon producer. The US is equally concerned about an energy link between Russia and China. It fears that energy could be at the heart of a strategic rapprochement between Beijing and Moscow. The sluggish outlook for the EU energy market contrasts starkly with predictions for booming demand in China. The International Energy Agency (IEA) forecasts China's demand for gas to jump from 85 bcm in 2008 to 395 bcm by 2035, whereas European demand is set to grow only incrementally, from 555 bcm in 2008 to 628 bcm by 2035⁶.

The India should working on a strategy to buy more gas from other producers (Central Asia and West Asia), since many EU, and other countries consider Russia an unreliable supplier and a country willing to use energy exports for political ends. For example, since the two 'gas crises' of 2006 and 2009, when Russian-Ukrainian disputes over gas prices, debt and transit fees led to interruptions in gas flows to the EU market. Similar disputes have at times threatened to disrupt the transit of Russian gas and oil through Belarus.

Role of America, Russia and China in Central Asia

The question arises, why Russia is not give up Central Asia from their domination? Actually, there are so many problems in the world where it's difficult even to imagine a solution. With regard to the threat of Russia and China dominant again over them, there is a very authoritative answer which say that the threat of both communism countries is not a military threat but threat of strategic position, because Central Asian countries are linked with Europe, Asia and Arab world. It's trying to increase its influence in surrounding countries. The problem is that those countries which are going to develop might be threat to interest of America and European countries. Why America will give the chance to develop any country of the world either Latin America and third world countries. The country stability means that country under US control. The country unstable means that country threat US interest. So we have to destabilize the country that is out of US control in order to bring about stability, and it's the same problem with regard to some countries of Central Asia, Middle East and Iran. It doesn't follow orders and, therefore, it is destabilizing the regional situation. The United States is, of course, the dominant force in world affairs since the Second World War. It's very important to understand that there are a number of aspects of US history which affect policy right to the present. One fact is that the United States is a settler colonial society. History always said that the Settler colonial society was the worst kind of society they are exploited the native people and established imperialism over them.

After the dissolution of Russia, US took special interest in the central Asian region not only for its natural resources but for its strategic location. China being a big emerging power and a neighbour is increasing its influence in the region. Iran being an influential neighbour also developed its regional aspirations. Russia, with big influence in its neighbour is still a dominating and a natural regional power. India and Pakistan is also started taking interest in the region. For these reasons, US found this region as best suited to exert its influence and contain these competitors. Russia has reclaimed this region for controlling energy supply from the Central Asian Countries (CACs) to the countries of Asia, Europe and other parts of the world. The US and EU need Central Asian energy to reduce dependency on Russian gas supply to Europe. Pakistan and India are also potential players in the Central Asian energy game. After the emergence of Central Asia as the most attractive geostrategic location and with huge estimated hydrocarbon reserves, US rushed to Central Asia to secure its position and share. To develop the Tengiz oil fields Chevron invested \$20 billion which was the largest single investment by any foreign company

Iran's further isolation from Western IOCs, there would be a powerful incentive for Tehran to turn to China and India and other Asian Countries, supplement their investment capital with expertise from more technologically advanced Russian companies, and rely on government-to-government marketing deals. This would significantly reinforce the economic and political development in China and India because of huge market for exporting of oil and gas.

China's most substantial success in Central Asia, however, lies in the sphere of economy and trade. To date, more than \$500 million have been invested, and China has become a major trading partner and investor especially in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Cross border trade has also boomed, and low cost Chinese goods have flooded into the region. It is clear that, the Chinese government sees trade as its chief vehicle of gaining influence in Central Asia. In terms of energy, China has taken an especially strong interest in Kazakhstan, recently pledging to invest the equivalent of US\$4 billion in the energy sector of that country. China is a key factor in the region and will shape future regional security relations in Central Asia. In 2004, China surpassed Japan, the second largest consumer of oil in the world after the U.S. China does not want the strengthening of the American position in Central Asia because this is perceived as a complete containment of China by the United States. The economic development is considered extremely important for the maintenance of the political and social stability in Central Asia. Its economic security depends on economic growth, energy security. In this context, the energy security has become an issue of the "high politics" of national security not only for U.S., Russia China or India but the entire world.

Oil and Gas Reserve in Central Asia

The landlocked status of Central Asian energy resources has been a strong factor in linking the fields and their potential markets. These resources are primarily concentrated in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan. Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan are strong in oil resources and Turkmenistan leads in gas potential. Central Asia and the Caspian Sea region are the oldest oil producing regions in the world. By 1900, nearly 3,000 oil wells had already been drilled in Azerbaijan. The first offshore oil rig was installed in 1924. According to some estimates, the proven offshore oil reserves range between 17-39 billion barrels. The gas reserves are estimated at 177-182 trillion cubic feet (tcf). They constitute 2 and 5 percent of the world oil and gas reserves, respectively⁸.

Territorial control over these reserves is shared among Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Iran, and Azerbaijan. Located internally, the search for a transportation network has been a critical condition for further development of these reserves. A geological survey of the region divides the basin into the north and the south Caspian basins. The north Caspian basin is an extended continental shelf mostly situated in Kazakhstan. It has some of the largest oil bearing fields: Tengiz and Karachaganak, both onshore, and Kashagan, an offshore deposit. The South Caspian basin, which is largely under water, consists of thick sedimentary deposits exceeding 20 km⁹. The high sedimentation pressure favors the longer drilling life of the well. Kazakhstan is the leading producer of marketable oil in the region. It has proven reserves of 6-8 billion barrels¹⁰. Uzbekistan has modest oil reserves of 0.6 bbl. However, Central Asia is essentially a gas producing region. Its proven gas reserves amount to 6.6 trillion cubic meters¹¹. Nearly half of them belong to Turkmenistan. The rest is primarily shared by Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. There is an order of preferences among the CARs owing to their proximity to Russia and China, and also to the U.S. This has stood as a major hurdle to creating a collective market for their resources. Obviously, efforts are being made to diversify by means of newer pipelines. While Kazakhstan is interested in looking toward China for that matter, Turkmenistan is keen to work with Iran, Georgia, and Turkey. Finding an international outlet for their natural gas and oil is the most pressing issue for the Central Asian leadership. Estimates of the Central Asian reserves vary, but some of the conservative estimates put the oil reserves at 7% and gas at 8% of global reserves¹². The need for hard currency has been the driving force for the production and export of natural gas and oil, which on the whole has doubled since 1992, the first year of independence. According to the United States Energy Information Agency, Turkmenistan has the world's largest deposit of natural gas, with proven reserves of 101 trillion cubic feet¹³. Recently, the discovery of an offshore gas field at Shah Deniz has put Azerbaijan on the gas map too. The Kashagan block developed by the company (OKIOC) has added another 40 billion barrels to

leading role. The
ral resources and
dle East region
gy is critical for
o skyrocket from
ia energy sector
t environmental
it for export. All
he Central Asian
gy needs. Due to
consumption of
ing demand due
reat opportunity
e major funds of
natural gas, with
esolve the trade

in the equitable
rward to restor
i would not help
egional security.
gas transit route
relationship with
ll have to factor
important aspect
erves and India
untries cooperate
ructure. Former
dependence Day
of oil annually
for cutting down
dated to tapping
nd gas supplies.
' is an important
oil, gas, or coal
enty-five years.
spite of the low
". However, it

provide at least
ectricity will be
will be a crucial
akodkar, current
40-year period.
significant rise in
apped, including
mpetitive import
use of non-fossil
of the fuels has
rnational Energy
to increase their
ut for primary

commercial energy accounts for 9 percent of the world total¹³. Given the country's limited oil and gas resources, the consumption of coal is expected to grow, increasing India's share in world coal consumption to 10 percent by 2020. The growing importance of natural gas and oil in industrial forms of energy use will make India more and more vulnerable to international oil price fluctuations. High prices increase the foreign exchange cost of imported oil. India's crude oil imports have already been increasing at a steady pace. In 2000-2001, net imports amounted to 74.1 million tones, which rose to 90.4 million tons in 2003-2004¹⁴. The highest demand for oil comes from the transportation sector. The consumption of petroleum products has almost doubled in the last decade. The total consumption of light, middle, and heavy end distillates along with private sector imports was 55 million tones in 1990-1991, which rose to 100 million tons in 2000-2001¹⁵. This scenario is the fore runner of a careful look at the various options available and requires creating an interaction in them in order to minimize the transition interval that is bound to occur with the depletion of fossil fuels. India is considering the Iran's option to import energy through Arabian Sea and engage at least with Turkmenistan, Turkmenistan which has 4th largest gas reservoir and that can be transported to these countries through Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline. But, security situation in Afghanistan and dangerous enmity between India and Pakistan has delayed this project even after many agreements, talks and commitments.

Energy security has become an increasingly important geopolitical issue in the modern world, with concerns over soaring oil prices and surging Chinese and Indian energy imports compounded by the attempts of Chinese and Indian companies to purchase equity in oil production operations in the Middle East, Central Asia, Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America. Increasing attention has been directed towards Beijing's and New Delhi's attempts to secure access to oil and gas supplies in the Middle East, Central Asia, Africa and Southeast Asia. In terms of production, the countries of West Asia and Central Asia will provide an increasing proportion of global oil and gas production.

It is clear that major energy consumers and producers in Asia are developing alternative energy security policies. These alternative policies represent a statist quest for direct control over energy sources and supply routes. The countries like Japan, China, the Republic of Korea, and India have all embarked on programs to invest directly in fossil fuel production regions through state-owned or semi-state controlled energy companies. Russia, Japan, China, India, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and various Central Asian states have engaged in protracted competition over the routes of pipelines transporting oil and gas to export markets. According to some of the researcher said that control of oil may be seen as the Centre of gravity of US economic hegemony and thus the logical complement of its declared strategy of permanent, unilateral military supremacy. The internal logic of US policy towards the world energy trade is to maintain its position as the sole guarantor of global energy transit, and thus to bring all energy supply routes ultimately under its security umbrella. The other, crucial strand of US energy security policy is to extend the conditions of its maritime dominance inland in West Asia, the region containing 63 per cent of the world's oil reserves. For many years, US strategic policy in West Asian was based on a policy of 'dual containment' of Iraq and Iran. History shows that the US has been more than willing to use energy embargoes in this way. Its famous petroleum blockade of Japan in July 1941 was the result of a policy designed to contain Japan's expansionist ambitions without committing to war in Asia. Washington's oil embargo on Britain and France during the Suez crisis demonstrated it is willing to use this weapon against allies as well as competitors.

India's interests in Central Asia and West Asia are both commercial as well as strategic. Its growing demand for fossil fuels and proximity to West Asia and Central Asia (India's strong position on account of huge Muslim population in compression to China) dictate a keen economic interest in the region. Its intention to play the role of a maritime power in the Indian Ocean increases its stakes especially in the Persian Gulf. India's interests in combating terrorism and isolating Pakistan have also drawn it diplomatically towards West Asia and Central Asia. In recent years, India has intensified its diplomatic, economic and defence linkages with West Asia and Central Asian states. In addition to the quest for equity oil and gas, India signed a defence co-operation agreement with Iran in 2003 and negotiated an air base deal with Tajikistan.

Asian energy reserve—the TAP pipeline. Proposed in 2003, and funded by the Asian Development Bank, the pipeline would run from Turkmenistan through Pakistan to India, pumping as much as 60 million cubic meters of gas annually⁴⁵. India's state-owned GAIL oil corporation bid on construction of the pipeline, but some analysts have proposed an alternative route for the pipeline, running from Russia through Central Asia and China to India in order to exclude Pakistan⁴⁶. Another option for India is that, an alternative route for oil and gas pipeline, running from Turkmenistan, Iran (through Persian Gulf) and India. It is long and costly but safe and long life that is TII (Turkmenistan, Iran and India).

CONCLUSION

Oil and gas are sources of energy, and thus sources of wealth and power, including the capacity to project military power into energy-rich areas of the world. Experts are concerned that global oil production will be unable to meet the rapidly rising global demand for energy. Existing resources are decreasing while newly discovered ones disappoint. Major oil consumers will have to follow more aggressive policies to satisfy their oil needs, and military intervention to safeguard oil production and export will become more likely. This will have enormous implications for global peace and security.

India's close relations with Russia can be a positive factor in cultivating Central Asia because the latter was part of the (former) Soviet Union for seven decades and continues to depend on Russia for both its energy and defense needs even after becoming independent. The new Central Asia that came into existence not only adds to India's diplomatic options in the region but also makes it easy for India to cultivate these states given the existence of certain strategic compatibility and economic complementarity between India and Central Asia.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union and the emergence of the US as the sole superpower in the world in the early 1990s and the emerging tendencies towards unipolarity in the international system naturally caused concern particularly to India, Iran and Central Asia and at global level. The American adoption of unilateralism and preemption strike as part of its new strategic policy following the 9/11 attacks and its subsequent toppling of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and the invasion and occupation of Iraq, bypassing the United Nation (UN), impacted adversely on the regional security environment of Asia and the whole world. The American military presence in Afghanistan, Iraq, and some of the Central Asian states and a strong diplomatic presence in Pakistan, thereby posing a potential threat to the regional role and influence of China, Russia and India.

As the Middle East is politically unstable, alternative oil resources will be important for reducing dependence on this region. However, the shift in oil production from the Persian Gulf to other areas does not guarantee that new sources will be more secure. Colombia and Nigeria have recently experienced considerable internal violence, and Venezuela is undergoing a difficult political transition. Instability could undermine China's hold on it and threaten the integrity of the entire country. Bordering Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, and India, Xinjiang is ideally located to strengthen China's regional influence⁴⁷.

Iran, meanwhile, is planning to build a natural gas pipeline through Pakistan to India. Intent on isolating Iran, the Bush administration opposes the pipeline, even though it has the potential of strengthening the common economic interests of Pakistan and India. The US will use political, economic, and perhaps military pressure to expand its influence and remove any obstacles to the safe flow of oil. China is unable to compete with the Americans militarily and will avoid a direct confrontation with Washington, but it will ally with local powers, such as Russia, to defend its regional interests. Each contending power's nightmare has to face an alliance of all the others alone. The world's nightmare would be direct confrontation between any of them.