



## **FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE: B.A.LL.B. 1II Semester**

**SUBJECT: Political science-III**

**SUBJECT CODE: BAL-301**

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# Lecture-37



## Challenges

- Regional imbalances in the economic and social status of its individual markets.
- **Gap between rich and poor ASEAN member states remains very large and they have a mixed record on income inequality.**
  - While Singapore boasts the highest GDP per capita—nearly \$53,000 (2016), Cambodia's per capita GDP is the lowest at less than \$1,300.
  - Many regional initiatives were not able to be incorporated into national plans, as the less developed countries faced resource constraints to implement the regional commitments.
- The members' political systems are equally mixed with democracies, communist, and authoritarian states.
- While the South China Sea is the main issue exposing the organization's rifts.
- ASEAN has been divided over major issues of human rights. For example, crackdowns in Myanmar against the Rohingyas.
- Inability to negotiate a unified approach with regards to China, particularly in response to its widespread maritime claims in the South China Sea.
- The emphasis on consensus sometimes becomes the a chief drawback – difficult problems have been avoided rather than confronted.
- There is no central mechanism to enforce compliance.
- Inefficient dispute-settlement mechanism, whether it be in the economic or political spheres.

## India and ASEAN

- India's relationship with ASEAN is a key pillar of her foreign policy and the foundation of Act East Policy.
- India has a separate Mission to ASEAN and the EAS in Jakarta.
- India and ASEAN already has 25 years of Dialogue Partnership, 15 years of Summit Level interaction and 5 years of Strategic Partnership with ASEAN.
- **Economic Cooperation:**
  - ASEAN is India's fourth largest trading partner.
  - India's trade with ASEAN stands at approx. 10.6% of India's overall trade.
  - India's export to ASEAN stands at 11.28% of our total exports. The ASEAN-India Free Trade Area has been completed.
  - ASEAN India-Business Council (AIBC) was set up in 2003 to bring key private sector players from India and the ASEAN countries on a single platform.
- **Socio-Cultural Cooperation:** Programmes to boost People-to-People Interaction with ASEAN, such as inviting ASEAN students to India, Special Training Course for ASEAN diplomats, Exchange of Parliamentarians, etc.
- **Funds:** Financial assistance has been provided to ASEAN countries from the following Funds:
  - ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund
  - ASEAN-India S&T Development Fund
  - ASEAN-India Green Fund

- **Delhi Declaration:** To identify Cooperation in the Maritime Domain as the key area of cooperation under the ASEAN-India strategic partnership.
- **Delhi Dialogue:** Annual Track 1.5 event for discussing politico-security and economic issues between ASEAN and India.
- **ASEAN-India Centre (AIC):** To undertake policy research, advocacy and networking activities with organizations and think-tanks in India and ASEAN.
- **Political Security Cooperation:** India places ASEAN at the centre of its Indo-Pacific vision of Security and Growth for All in the Region.

## MCQ

### 1. Where was first ASEAN summit held?

- (a) Manila
- (b) Singapore
- (c) Bali
- (d) Jakarta

### 2. Where is the headquarters of ASEAN?

- (a) Bali
- (b) Jakarta
- (c) Manila
- (d) Singapore

### 3. What is the objective of the ASEAN?

- (a) To increase competition among the members countries for better products.
- (b) To integrate the economies of the region to make region more attractive for investors
- (c) To promote economic cooperation in South East Asia and ensure economic stability in the region.
- (d) b and c both

### 4. Which of the following country is not the member of the SAARC?

- (a) Myanmar

(b) Bhutan

(c) Nepal

(d) Maldives

**5. Which of the following SAARC member has the highest population?**

(a) Bangladesh

(b) Pakistan

(c) Nepal

(d) Afghanistan