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***PhD dissertation***  
***“India’s role in shaping maritime governance  
in the Indian Ocean Region”***

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# STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

- RELEVANCE, NOVELTY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPIC OF THE RESEARCH
- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
- RESEARCH PROBLEM, THESIS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS
- DRAFT OUTLINE

# RELEVANCE, NOVELTY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPIC OF THE RESEARCH

- EXISTING LITERATURE ABOUT THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION AND MARITIME GOVERNANCE – FOCUS ON
- COMPETITION BETWEEN THE US, INDIA AND CHINA
- NAVAL SECURITY
- INTERNATIONAL REGIMES, SECTORAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
- MARITIME STRATEGIES AT LEVEL OF REGIONS AND COUNTRIES
- DEBATE AMONG INDIAN EXPERTS AND DECISION-MAKERS
- INDIAN SOFT POWER
- INDIAN HARD POWER AS A NET SECURITY PROVIDER
- NORMATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES
- INDIAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL

# RELEVANCE, NOVELTY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPIC OF THE RESEARCH

- *„We have also sought to assume our responsibility for stability in the Indian Ocean Region. We are well positioned (..) to become a net provider of security in our immediate region and beyond” (Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, 2013). “The Indian Ocean Region is at the top of our policy priorities”, (...) a future for the Indian Ocean lives up to the name of SAGAR - Security and Growth for All in the Region. (...) the time has come for a strong grouping around the Indian Ocean. We will pursue this with new vigour in the years ahead” (Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, 2015),*
- India’s SAGAR strategy (Security and Growth for All in the Region - 2015), look East and act East policy (2014), White Shipping Agreement (Indian Navy working with 26 countries towards achieving complete Maritime Domain Awareness along with other related agencies like coastal guard, customs, ports, fisheries - 2014), antipiracy patrols in the Gulf of Aden and off the Horn of Africa (2014), humanitarian missions in Maldives, Yemen, Indonesia and Thailand (2004-2016), security partnership and coordinated patrols (CORPATs) with ASEAN countries, quadruple naval cooperation with Australia, US, Japan, antipiracy cooperation with The European Union(2016), maritime security cooperation agreements with 14 African countries (2015)

## RELEVANCE, NOVELTY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPIC OF THE RESEARCH

- “Ocean governance - the means by which ocean affairs are governed by governments, local communities, industries, non-governmental organizations, other stakeholders, through national and international laws, policies, customs, traditions, culture, and related institutions and processes.”( The Club of Rome 1968)
- „Maritime governance derives from an institutional framework with jurisdictions at international, national, regional and local level.” (Heather McLaughlin 2010); „(..) recent political science literature has tended to replace the word „management” with that of „governance” to focus on the ocean as a system that needs to be considered as a whole”(Manoj Gupta, 2010);
- „Those formal and informal rules, arrangements, institutions and concepts which structure the ways in which sea space is used, how ocean problems are monitored and assessed, what activities are permitted or prohibited, and how sanctions and other responses are applied”(Donald R.Rothwell, Tim Stephens 2016)

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- multidisciplinary approach - international law, international relations, security and foreign policy analysis;
- theories of political science - liberal institutionalism, realism;

## Methodology of international law and international relations:

- identification and comparative interpretation of the main legal and political issues of the principal conventions linked to the Indian Ocean;
- selection of the Indian Ocean regional organizations and institutions to identify new positive and negative institutional and political forms and results of activity applying the contextual deduction and interpretation;
- independent reading and research strategy, bringing together the skills of using previous knowledge and all available information about the research topic; creating own personal questions; identifying law and political determinants; analysing the responsibilities of the states in the context of the principals of international law;
- personal interactions with the main political and economic actors, and researchers in the Indian Ocean region;
- outlining the forecast of the future development of ideas and activities of the Indian Ocean regionalism in the context of India's foreign and security policy and strategy as well as its endeavours to tackle regional legal and political problems;

# RESEARCH PROBLEM, THESIS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

## **Research problem :**

What is the potential of India in shaping maritime governance in the Indian Ocean Region?

## **Thesis:**

India started to take the leading role in shaping the maritime governance in the Indian Ocean Region to serve as a facilitator of security, investments, institutional liberal values and norms

## **Research questions:**

What kind of instruments based on existing maritime regimes and regulations India choosed to shape new model of maritime governance?

How large will be the scale of India's cooperation with regional and global superpowers in the Indian Ocean Region?

To what extend cooperation will prevail over competition in relations with China?

# DRAFT OUTLINE

## *Chapter I*

Maritime governance in international relations theory

1. The term of maritime governance in international relations studies
2. The nexus between maritime governance and foreign policy
3. The relevance of liberal institutionalism to the execution of maritime governance
4. Maritime governance debate in Indian international relations studies
5. Summary

## *Chapter II*

The concept of Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

1. The concept of IOR in international relations studies
2. Regional concept of security in IOR – systematics of threats
3. Social and economic factors in IOR
4. IOR in Indian history and political tradition
5. IOR in modern Indian political science studies
6. Summary

# DRAFT OUTLINE

## *Chapter III*

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Indian Ocean Region

1. legal framework of UNCLOS and cooperation of the IOR littoral states
2. India's bilateral cooperation with South and Southeast Asia countries
3. India's bilateral cooperation with Australia and New Zealand
4. cooperation with USA
5. competition and cooperation with China
6. cooperation with Russia
7. cooperation with Persian Gulf and African countries
8. cooperation within SAARC, IORA and ASEAN
9. Summary (performance assessment)

## *Chapter IV*

Maritime governance in the Indian Ocean Region

## *Chapter V*

Summary