

## **UNIT III INDIA'S STRATEGIC RELATIONS WITH ITS NEIGHBOURS**

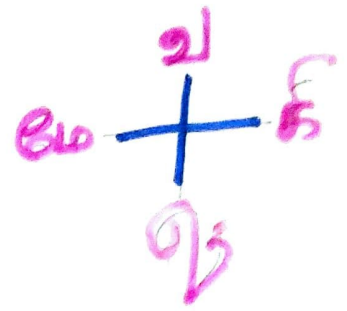
1. India's relations with Pakistan
2. India's relations with Afghanistan
3. India's relations with ASEAN

## **UNIT IV INDIA AND THE WEST**

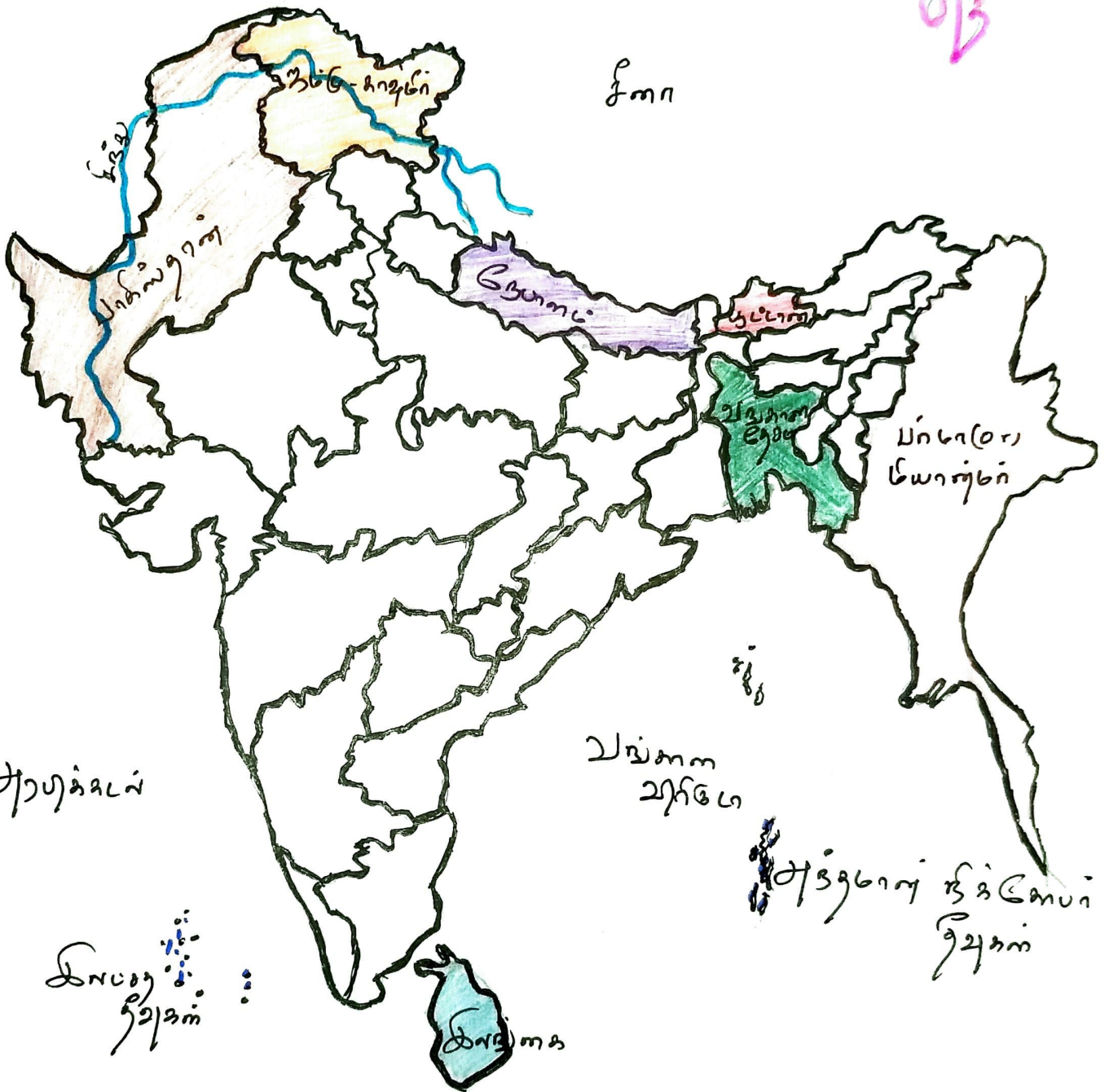
1. India's Strategic Relations with European Countries
2. India's Strategic Relations with America
3. India's Strategic Relations with Russia

## **UNIT V INDIA'S INTERESTS IN ASIA**

1. India and West Asia
2. India and Asia
3. India and Indian Ocean



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## India's Strategic Relation with Pak.

Two independent sovereign dominions were born in mid-August 1947. The two dominions, India and Pakistan, were created by a law enacted by British Parliament to grant independence to the then British India.

The question of the future of over 560 native states, ruled by princes under British paramountcy, was one of the most complicated problems after

independence. The main problem between India and Pakistan is Kashmir dispute. India fought four major wars with Pakistan. Pakistan stands always rival to India. After 1998 ~~was~~ Kargil war, Pakistan decided to bleed India through spreading terrorism. Till date Pakistan still support Kashmir militant and spreading terrorism in India.

So the strategic relation with Pakistan is at high alert.

There was no major trade between India and Pakistan. Meanwhile, temporary dialogues at the officials' level to find solution to problems were off and on going on.

### India's strategic relation with China.

China developed close relation with Islamic Pakistan. It was a strange combination which was meant mainly to isolate India. During India-Pakistan war of 1965, China clearly demonstrated its hostility towards India and gave moral to Pakistan. But India was among the first few countries to have recognised people's republic of China soon after the revolution in 1949. Initially the relationship between two powers in Asia were good. India supported China for a permanent member in UN Security Council. Bangladesh war (1971) became a major hurdle as China supported Pakistan. China took exception to Sikkim's merger with India and criticised India's ~~1974~~ 1974 peaceful nuclear explosion.

However, in 1976 India and China agreed to restore ambassador-level relations after a gap of 15 yrs. One of the most encouraging developments has been rapid increase in

in bilateral trade, which has registered double digit percentage increases each year over several years. It rose from an insignificant level of 1 million dollars in to 5 billion dollars by 2007.

### India's Relationship With SAARC Nations.

Initially there was a 7 Members in SAARC they are India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka. later Afghanistan join SAARC in 2005. as a 8<sup>th</sup> Nation.

Pakistan's policy of "hate India" is reflected in all its actions. Pakistan refuses to recognize India's secular character, and cannot forget that Jinnah's two nation theory was responsible for the creation of Pakistan. Communal divide is the basis of Pakistan's policy. It keeps its anti-India propaganda going on the ground that Muslim - Kashmir must not remain a part of India. Pakistan has tried to raise the Kashmir issue at SAARC conferences, just as it has been trying to bring up this issues in other fora such as Non-aligned Movement and Commonwealth Heads of Govt Meet<sup>g</sup> meetings. It even tried to have India censured in the 1994 conference on Human Rights at Vienna. Indian delegations led by former Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee convinced the conference that Pakistan had no case

the most important problem between India and Bangladesh was related to the sharing of Ganga waters. Yet, the two countries see the imperative of expanding trade between them. SAARC, whose foundation was laid by Bangladesh president, provides a forum to Bangladesh to project itself as a state determined to further the cause of regional cooperation in South Asia.

Nepal's system of government has changed (1990) from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy with a multi-party parliamentary democracy. Nepal's development depends upon how effectively it can profit from the preferential treatment it has received for 200 years from India. Nepal's cooperative relations with India are a great help to the effectiveness of SAARC. While relations between India and Bhutan and India and Maldives have been very cordial there has been the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka - India relation. India has played a leading role in the developments of Bhutan and has received fullest cooperation from the tiny country inhabited by 6 lakh people. When in late 1980s a coup attempt in Maldives, India's timely help rushed to the island foiled the coup attempt.

The two countries have maintained meaningful cooperation between them. Sri Lanka has been suffering from violent insurgency. As the ethnic problem is concerned with Tamil-Sinhalese conflict India is naturally concerned with the ending of insurgency & so that friendly relations may be revived, this will help consolidate the benefits of regional co-operation.

Encouraged by the bilateral talks between Prime Minister I. K. Gujral and his Pakistani counterpart Mian Nawaz Sharif during Male Summit (1999), the SAARC leadership agreed in principle on a declaration of political cooperation and stability which might be used for greater bilateral understanding, without amending the charter which prohibits taking up of bilateral understanding, without amending the Charter which prohibits taking up of bilateral, ~~under~~ ~~understanding~~ issues in a formal manner. Releasing the formal resolution of ninth Summit, Maldivian President Abdul Gayoom hoped that "... the aims of promoting peace, stability and amity and accelerated socio-economic cooperation might be best achieved by fostering good neighbourly

relations, relieving tension and building confidence through "informal political consultation". Sri Lankan President Mrs. Chandrika Kumaratunga also endorsed the idea of informal bilateral talks on the pattern of Gijbal - Sharif dialogues.



## Doctrine for Security:

- i) Political
- ii] Socio-economic
- iii] Governance
- iv] Police & Security forces
- v] Centre - state Coordination
- vi] Intelligence
- vii] Border Management
- viii] Cyber security.

## Active Militant Outfits:

- 1) Lashkar - e - taiba (LeT)
- 2) Jaish - e - Mohammed (JeM)
- 3) Hizbul Mujahideen
- 4) Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)
- 5) Harkat - Ul - jihad - ul - Islami (HUJI)
- 6) Indian Mujahideen (IM)
- 7) ~~Left~~ Sleeper cells.

# ASEAN

"The association of Southeast Asia Nations"

Initiated - 8 August 1967

Participants - 10 Members.

Malaysia  
Thailand  
Philippines

} Initially Started  
1961.

- \* Cambodia .
- \* Indonesia .
- \* Philippines .
- \* Singapore .
- \* Laos .
- \* Malaysia .
- \* Burma
- \* Vietnam .
- \* Thailand .
- \* Brunei
- \* Myanmar .

### Observed :

- \* China .
- \* India .

### Objectives :

- \* Economical growth
- \* Cultural development
- \* Social progress
- \* Regional peace .
- \* To promote peace .

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# Fundamental Principles:

- \* Mutual respect for sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, & national identity of all nation.
- \* The right of every state to lead its national existence free from external interference.
- \* Non-interference in internal affairs.
- \* Settlement of difference or disputes by peaceful manner.
- \* Effective co-operation among themselves.