

REGIONAL DIMENSION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS ASEAN

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ABSTRACT:

India is seeking to strengthen political and economic ties with Southeast Asian countries to counter Chinese influence.

India has been trying to counter China's control over the six-fold trade volume between Beijing and ASEAN, compared with the volume of exchanges between New Delhi and ASEAN

The economic factor is one of the dimensions of the Indian foreign policy towards ASEAN in terms of the internal dimension, where there are many factors that affect them, for example personal nationalism and ideology, and public support and political stability

In terms of the regional dimension of India's foreign policy towards ASEAN, its role in Asia is based primarily on the existence of many elements of the threat to its national security in this regional structure, including:

China Russian Federation Pakistan

The practical importance of our research is highlighted by an illustration of how India's foreign policy is managed towards the Organization of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), one of the strongest regional economic organizations in Asia.

The nature of India's foreign policy in the current international relations of the post-cold-war era prompts the question of the nature of the shift in attitudes among the Indian political decision-makers and the nature of the outcome of these positions. At the same time, it is believed that the future effect of the rising economic momentum will make India a dominant force in regional institutions, there is a possibility of a shift in the Indian strategy to reconsider from geopolitical expansion to geo-economic expansion

Keywords : *Regional dimension India's. foreign policy . ASEAN*

INTRODUCTION

Each country has a goal or a set of objectives. These goals varied from one stage to another according to the general orientations of each political system and the succession and the nature of the factors that result from the process of external political interaction, whether within the regional or international environment. The basic values and interests and the protection of the unity and sovereignty of Indian national security, for example.

India has adopted firm goals despite major changes in the international system such as India's national security and economic growth, India's dominance of the Indian subcontinent and India from countries that seek to employ diplomacy primarily in its international relations, media and economic means as well as military means, But from the last stage of the stages and India from countries that use defensive methods more than offensive ways to achieve deterrence to achieve their goals, and seeks to enter India and access to all and all organizations and

links, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Be strong in this bond

In terms of the regional dimension of India's foreign policy towards ASEAN, its role in Asia is based primarily on the existence of many elements of the threat to its national security in this regional structure, including:

The first topic: the Chinese threat

The second topic: the threat of the Russian Federation

The third topic: The Pakistani threat

The fourth topic: India sees its interests in Central Asia as a strategic matter

THE FIRST TOPIC: THE CHINESE THREAT

The relations between India and China are not very friendly because of India's loss to China in the 1962 war, and looked at it as a threat to its national security(1)

The American and Pakistani factors represent a fundamental change that has an impact on the Indo-China relations. It follows from the first factor of the views of India and China on the relation of the other to the United States of America

While China-US relations were generally unstable during the 1990s, due to differences over issues such as human rights and others(2)

India's relations with India have been improving, with the exception of the sanctions imposed by the United States against India following the 1998 Indian nuclear explosions. The second factor is a hindrance to Indo-China relations. Indian leaders confirm that China uses Pakistan to contain India to prevent its rise as a potential competitor. Imposing itself as the dominant power in the South Asian region(3)

As well as China's opposition to India's desire to win a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. China is afraid to use India's position as a permanent member of the Security Council by the United States of America to form a containment ring, especially if Japan succeeds in obtaining a permanent seat In the Security Council 4)(

The two sides converged during the last decade of the last century, but their relationship has witnessed a phase ofAfter India's nuclear explosions in 1998, China interpreted this attempt to encourage India to recognize India as a parallel force in Southeast Asia, India tried to remove the differences and obstacles that undermine the relations between the two countries when the Indian president visited China in 2002 to exchange cooperation(5)

The two sides continued to exchange visits for the period from (2002_ to date) and in 2003 signed a comprehensive document for the second development in areas as diverse as water resources, space and technology and the most important areas of common interest at the moment is to put an end to the system of unilateral polarization and American hegemony(6)

As it is not in the interest of any one of them and the fight against terrorism as a threat to each. On the economic side, India's exports to China reached 20, 13 and 20 billion dollars for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The Indian-Chinese rapprochement could distance India from the United States, allowing China to become a vanguard of the United States in the coming years, while China is at the same time away from Pakistan in the face of India over Kashmir(7)

THE SECOND TOPIC: THE THREAT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The relations between India and Russia are traditionally very distinct. The two sides forged a strong friendship during the Cold War but did not live up to the strategic alliance. This relationship was the result of Pakistan's close ties with China and India, as well as Pakistan's political and military ties with the United States So India headed toward the Soviet Union. This cooperation continued after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the declaration of strategic participation following the visit of Russian President Vladimir Putin to India in 2000(8)

The declaration stipulates regular political consultations and coordination of the activities of the two countries in any military-political alliance against the other. In contrast, the Russian Federation recognizes that India is a

country with considerable military and scientific capabilities, not to mention its human and economic strength. Has played an important role in stability and security in South-East Asia and has expressed its desire to visit the number of permanent members of the Security Council. India has been nominated to be a member. The Russian Federation is the main supplier of Indian defense equipment. The economic side has reached bilateral trade volume (7 billion dollars in 2009) 8 billion dollars in 2010 recording a growth rate of about 15% and Russian exports to India (2) billion dollars for the same period (9)

THE THIRD TOPIC: THE PAKISTANI THREAT

Since the Indian subcontinent has been divided on a religious basis to India (mainly Hindus) and Pakistan (predominantly Muslim), the division has been a contention and ongoing rivalry between the two countries over such issues as Kashmir and regional security

Their rivalry during the cold war has caused losses to their security

„Against India's fears of an escalating role for Pakistan in Massey, the Islamic Crescent countries, which includes, as well as the Central Asian countries, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey

.Although India continued to accuse Pakistan of helping the separatist movements in Punjab and Kashmir and elsewhere, as well as being blamed for the Kargil events in 1999 and the 2001 Kashmir Parliament bombing (10),

And after that the Indian Parliament in the same year, India did not seek to escalate these accusations to the degree of non-return in relations between the two countries and therefore, despite the hostile situation there were many steps to build confidence between them and the latest in 2005 of the establishment of a hotline and the Royal Alert system at the level The two foreign ministers of the two countries and senior diplomats. For the first time this year, vehicles linking the Indian and Pakistani regions of Kashmir were run. Indian President Manmohan Singh is betting on continued cooperation between the two countries (11).

Because it has to support democracy in Pakistan in order to find a stable and secure Pakistan in terms of national security and not in the interest of strategy

US policy toward Pakistan when it supported Pakistan's military rule in cooperation with India(12)

India cannot become a superpower unless it cooperates with its neighbors and its self-interest requires new thinking in its foreign policy in neighboring countries. If it wants to be recognized as a leader of South East Asia, it must gain respect for its neighbors through good treatment and sensitivity. Mutual interests with them and it has done well developed relations with the Organization of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Where it was and still is the big and effective role in this regional economic organization, which made India from developed and developing countries through its effective and influential role (13)

Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Nepal are a vital area of Indian influence in Southeast Asia, but in their quest to extend their influence in their regional environment, China has been eager to play a pivotal role in Southeast Asia's interactions, where the region is finding breakthroughs and forging strategic ties with the rest of the region. The nuclear state of Pakistan, with the aim of extending its influence and curbing Indian influence. It is proof of China's determination to become a multi-dimensional country in Asia and its refusal to keep South Asia as an expanse of Indian influence(14).

Which has only one competitor, India, unlike East Asia, stands three forces in defiance of Chinese influence Japan, the United States and the Russian Federation and its goal of expanding its influence in Southeast Asia is to achieve its national goal to maintain its unity and restore all its territories and territories to win South Asian countries In the case of Tibet and Taiwan, and to ensure its neutrality in the event of a Sino-US clash over Taiwan as well as to protect the region from the outbreak of a long-term nuclear race

India must accept China's strength and presence in the region, which also means that China will become increasingly the only dominant power in Southeast Asia. China is seeking to strengthen its role in the Asian continent because it sees itself as an undisputed leader and favors dealing with Asia. As secondary areas such as South Asia, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia, and lead

The central role between these regions, in return for keeping India's central role in South Asia only (15)

As well as the competition of China, Japan and India on sea routes, China has pursued a strategy of pearl necklace, which includes the establishment of a facility and naval bases in coastal areas in the Indian Ocean(16)

To protect its commercial routes and oil imports because it suffers from the Strait of Malacca, which is a bottleneck for its trade movement, while India seeks to dominate the Indian Ocean and its fleet is one of the largest fleets in the world and turned to challenge China's maritime dominance through its policy to look east

Japan attaches great importance to developing its naval capabilities to technically compensate for what its troops may lack in comparison with China to secure energy supplies

Since the Bharatata Janata took over in 1998 and its determination to play the role of major powers in Asia, it has expanded the Indian strategic and naval depth from the Andaman section to the Nicobar Islands, inaugurated Indian bases in Vietnam and Tajikistan, expanded Indian defense and security bases to include Japan and South Korea, And has been involved in major road projects in the Asian continent such as the India-Thailand Highway and Myanmar

Japan is competing with China in South Asia because it is the biggest donor to India, and the two countries have improved their political and defense contacts and developed economic and trade ties to gain influence. This role is aimed at building a wall against rising Chinese influence(17).

Central Asia is another area of regional competition because the region enjoys geostrategic and economic importance. China has clear and well-known interests, which explains why it has always had a clear influence, unlike its role in East Asia and the Indian Ocean. The policies of the review of military power have resorted to a focus on trade, development, investment and economic cooperation as a way to unify their influenceThe United States, the Russian Federation, Japan, India, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia to build their own influence in the region, as well as seeking to increase the volume of their oil exports to face their development

revolution, especially in light of the latest developments in the region. (Japan). In the 21st century, Japan has entered the competition in Central Asia to diversify its energy sources, which are strategically important to its national interests and pays attention to cooperation with the countries of the region to ensure greater Stability of energy supplies (18)

THE FOURTH TOPIC: INDIA SEES ITS INTERESTS IN CENTRAL ASIA AS A STRATEGIC MATTER

India considers its interests in Central Asia to be a key strategic factor and must be a major player. It is concentrated on energy, especially from unstable regions with negative repercussions on terrorism, religious extremism, drugs and arms trade. China, which has a strong competition with India in both energy and trade, has only the expansion of economic, military and political policy in the region, and outer space is an area of competition for space power elements based on the theory of p In the writing of the theory of space force, the American space (James O. Raj) writes in the writing of the theory of space power, where this theory establishes a coherent system that maximizes space power.(19)

The sum of technological power, population, economy, industry, military strength and the will of the state are other factors that contribute to the state's ability to practice coercion or The most important space programs in Asia were the programs of China, Japan and India, which led to competition among them in the development of their space programs, T Blood in the ballistic missile satellites that are launched and the diversity of its ends between the peaceful and military character and the number and reflected this competition in China's cooperation with Pakistan, the Russian Federation and North Korea Small states in Southeast Asia in the space activity, compared to Japan, India, Taiwan and South Korea cooperation United States supportedn its space activity and India wants to increase its space capabilities in the control of Chinese military activities along the Indian border, and Japan is attracted to cooperate with India's rapid growth of China's space capabilities

Therefore, the pace of cooperation between Japan and India to advance the cooperation agreement in the management of crises in space activity, they reached the strategic balance with China, which raised the fears of

China to seek to form an Asian space alliance against it because China's superiority in space works to change the regional balance of power and And then increase the security burden that the competition between the major powers for control and influence and hegemony is working to raise concerns for the same countries, which means increased military spending

This is reflected in the strategic balance and the prevalence of instability and distrust(20)

.India is its role in the center of the regional system, which imposes on other countries to be consistent with the regional role as an emerging international force, and thus the behavior of its member states complement its security as a necessary basis and strengthen its regional position and aspirations towards a global role

Which has led to the confirmation of the concerns of small countries of the threats facing its security from India, and left the shadow on the system

Therefore, the countries of the system recognized the principle of non-interference. As a result, India expressed its concern that the system could provide the opportunity for its neighbors from small countries to give a regional dimension to all issues of bilateral conflict due to their becoming a third party in many of these disputes with their neighbors(21)

The Government of the former Prime Minister (Narasima Rao), in 1990, has worked with Bangladesh to resolve the problem of splitting the waters of the Fang River, visiting Nepal and supporting its young democratic experience and dialogue on the Trade Agreement The former Indian Prime Minister Kumarjugal adopted a policy towards South Asia that included abandoning the principle of reciprocity with its neighbors, respect for the unity and policy of each country, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, as well as settling differences through Bilateral negotiations, This policy, after its implementation in 1996, has been successful with Sri Lanka and Bangladesh in particular but the difficult relationship remains with Pakistan as a result of the problems between them and China's support for the nuclear and missile program of Pakistan

On the economic level, India should play a larger economic role within the system, especially after the

economic reforms of the early 1990s. The Organization signed with it the preferential trade arrangements in 1993 and agreed to establish the Free Trade Area in 2004(22).

It was implemented in 2006. These arrangements and agreements will lead to economic integration, especially in the region three advanced economies namely India, Pakistan and Bangladesh as well as their role in reviving the idea of common currency at the 12th meeting of the system in 2004,

As for China, all the strategic and economic weight it represents at the regional and international levels excluded from the membership of the system has led to its expansion and observer status. The countries of the system have come to view it as a balancing agent and an economic partner

.As stability and the promotion of South-South cooperation depend on China's role in strengthening confidence-building measures and measures in the system, the South Asian peace process is more conducive to its interests than the situation of tension and instability(23)

As a result, the Sino-Indian dialogue began to build confidence in 1993 after the visit of former Indian Prime Minister Narasimarao to China, the signing of an agreement on peace and tranquility on the borders of the two countries and the establishment of former Chinese President Jiang Zemin The two countries agreed to activate their security dialogue, first in China in 2000, second in India in 2001, and after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, agreed to maintain the security dialogue. Education Wen close China's security dialogue is due to India's concern over the development of military ties between China and India's neighbors, and has tried to show India that such cooperation is not a threat but a will to expand military cooperation because of the sensitivity of security issues. In the relations of Southeast Asian countries

As a result, it exchanges annually with Pakistan, India and Bangladesh two or three military missions at the highest levels of the Ministry of Defense and military academies, and attempts to give it an institutionalized nature to exchange views with the countries of the system with regard to military fields. There are regular discussions on security issues of common concern, (1986_1995) and the

Indian ports of 1993-2001. In 2001, it conducted its first joint exercise with the Pakistani Navy in the East China Sea. The following month, it conducted a similar exercise in the Pakistani ports of Pakistan, The area itself with the Indian Navy Vaasarha to establish these links and exercises guide its intention to become a multi-dimensional force in the region and its refusal to cede Southeast Asia, the Indian influence(. 24)

CONCLUSION

The Indian role is influenced by the international dimension, especially the United States of America as the dominant superpower of the international system. With the end of the Cold War, relations began to converge in 1991-1992 when India decided to strengthen its relationship with Israel, Russian Federation After the United States favored both Pakistan and China during the Cold War, India turned to the Soviet Union

The rapprochement between them began with the visit of former Indian Prime Minister Narsima Rao to the United States in 1994 and the signing of memorandums of understanding between the two countries and the Southeast Asian region from an American point of view on the verge of a conventional war that could turn into a nuclear war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. India's nuclear explosions in 1998 put a barrier to relations between countries, because the ruling Bharatiya Jan Party at the time wanted India to be in a challenging position for American hegemony

But there are a range of new strategic developments that have made the United States look at India as a strategic partner, represented by the visit of former US President Bill Clinton to India in 2000. These developments are its concerns about Pakistan's nuclear program and the emergence of China as a military threat to the United States Asia-Pacific region and the growing strategic partnership between China and the Russian Federation

And the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in Afghanistan and Central Asia

As well as geopolitical and geostrategic considerations in the Middle East, the Arabian Gulf and Central Asia as areas with energy resources

The United States recognized the importance and importance of India in achieving its interests and the strengthening of bilateral relations. In contrast, the former Indian Prime Minister (Atal Bihari) confirmed his relationship with the United States and as a result(\$ 146) million to provide the Indian army with US radars, as well as joint military exercises such as those in mid-2002, the first since 39 years.

(OPEN SKIES CONVENTION)

The United States agreed to sell Israel to India (the Falcon radar system) while the United States categorically refused to sell radars to China.

US policy finds that India is a major emerging power, and that its power can no longer be taken into account, according to the 2006 US National Security Strategy. It is a responsible and capable state to meet global commitments in cooperation with the United States,

On the economic side, US exports to India reached 16 billion dollars in 2009. Total imports from India reached 21 billion dollars for the same year. The total bilateral trade reached 217 billion dollars

Cooperation with India ensures that Asia is not a territory controlled by one powerful party with the ability to threaten others, using aggressive methods to achieve its own national interest, an implicit sign of China. India's emergence as a major power dominating South Asia and the Indian Ocean is only a matter of time. That effective cooperation to protect the global regional order is in the interest of the United States and India

Southeast Asia is another area of competition between the major powers, especially as each country views itself as the main pole. India adopts the Monroe principle to play a key role in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean as part of its quest to control the space stretching from the Arabian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal The Indian Ocean to Central Asia, and enjoys influence and influenceWhich extends from the Arabian Gulf, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean to Central Asia, and enjoys wide influence and influence in the rest of South Asia, with the exception of China and Pakistan

India has close ties with the United States, but this relationship was not initially framed. It was characterized

by secrecy with America and coldness. As a result of the changing balance of power and the abandonment of the principles and ideologies that prevailed in international relations after the end of the Cold War, Especially in the nineties that this convergence in the last period an important international axis and may not be even more important in terms of influence in the interests of the Arab world and the Islamic world in the next stage, and may be the international circumstances and the war launched by the United States against what Toxic to terrorism has helped forge an alliance on the possibility of an American Indian

The United States has sought to use India as one of the basic means to face the Chinese challenge and face its ambitions. India recognizes its importance to the United States in confronting the "common enemy" in the future.

In light of the new international changes, there has been a cooperative relationship between India and the United States, which is mainly in the interests of both countries Perhaps one of the important and undeclared goals of the US-led war against Afghanistan is the alliance with India against China, which has all the ingredients to qualify for an important global impact by encircling it.

Therefore, the United States has endeavored to encircle this axis, and its pressure is focused on China to prevent it from exporting nuclear technology and expertise and ballistic missile technology.

India's goal is Pakistan Since independence Pakistan has imposed three wars, severed by military force to occupy Kashmir, Hyderabad and Jonah Card in violation of the principles of independence and division of the Indian continent, and India devotes all its efforts to achieve (India's great dream) to seek to extend its control over the surrounding countries and the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Gulf And to control the sea lanes and to the Straits of Malacca between Indonesia and Malaysia in the east to prove to the world that it is an international force worthy of a permanent seat in the Security Council. To achieve these ambitions, India developed the ballistic missile (Agti) to reach a range of (2500) Covering the region of Kazakhstan and Central China and even ASEAN in the east and in the west Iran and the Persian Gulf countries, and after its development to the extent of

5000 km, it will cover all parts of China, Turkey, Egypt and the Horn of Africa and part of Australia

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