

# India and the Emerging Geopolitics of the Indian Ocean Region

Mr. Albert Lazarus<sup>1\*</sup> Dr. Pradeep Kumar Goyal<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan

**Abstract – The Indian Ocean provides the foundation for the trade systems underpinning the Asia's economic growth in a world in which Asia is playing an increasingly important economic and geopolitical role. The Indian Ocean is the trade basin between Europe, Asia, the Near East and Africa. This is also the electricity lifeline that much of the growing economies in the world rely upon. The geopolitical results that will shape the future of the region have to be decided with maritime chokepoints. This paper discusses about the India and the emerging geopolitics of the Indian Ocean region.**

**Keywords – Geopolitics, Indian Ocean, Maritime Power**

-----X-----

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The geopolitical past of the IOR uncovers a constant wonder of nearby clashes, and unfamiliar mission and mastery. The pre-industrialist mission for empire working by the nearby powers and the extra-regional pilgrim extension of the fifteenth and nineteenth hundreds of years shared some indistinguishable goals in the IOR. They all sought after the objectives of national greatness, power, and access to assets and security using power and political enslavement of the significant regions. Absence of cohesiveness and contentions among the neighborhood powers contributed incredibly to the weakness of this area to outside entrance ashore from the oceans. The antiquated Egyptians were first to campaign the Indian Ocean followed by Arabs who overwhelmingly came to spread Islam instructing to Indonesia. Europeans section assumed a critical job in expounding the economic limits of Indian Ocean to Europe and later to America by eighteenth century. The economic infiltration of Europeans and concurrent weakening of nearby military power prompted the ascent of incredible power competition in the Indian Ocean. As a result of power vacuum along these lines made by the British withdrawal and integral increasing of the passageway of various partners in the IOR prompted the development of Indian Ocean as turn of economic and geopolitical courses of action of the superpowers. Remembering the ultimate objective to grasp the international relations of Indian Ocean neglected War period, it is fundamental to find the hugeness of the Indian Ocean in the chronicled point of view.

## International affairs of Indian Ocean: A Historical Perspective

In the pre-Vasco da Gama period, oceanic power had fringe sway on the military techniques of the area's transcendent powers instead of the disclosure of the Cape course. This was basically a result of the beach front character of the maritime powers and the land-situated procedure of regional expansion. Despite the way that the old individuals of Egypt, India and Persia expected a crucial part in the political history of the IOR, their effect remained essentially land-based that was as often as possible free and restricted. The central focal point of their sea strategy was more on the improvement of intra-regional trade than on regional development over the oceans and to penetrate the high oceans.

In a world wherein Asia plays an inexorably significant monetary and geopolitical job, the Indian Ocean gives the establishment to the exchanging frameworks that support Asia's financial ascent. The Indian Ocean is the bowl where exchange from Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and Africa interfaces. It is additionally the energy life saver on which a few of the world's significant economies depend. Covered with sea chokepoints, the geopolitical results that will decide the region's future still can't seem to be chosen. Three fundamental pieces are obvious in the international affairs and financial aspects of the Indian Ocean Region. To begin with, the Chinese economy relies upon access to this region. Energy imports from the Middle East, assets from Africa, and exchange

with Europe must travel the Indian Ocean so as to arrive at China.

To make things more troublesome, Indian Ocean delivering towards China must go through the two-mile-wide Strait of Malacca. Previous PRC Chairman Hu Jintao named this chokepoint 'the Malacca Dilemma', both in light of the trouble of traveling exchange back to China through this tight stream, and furthermore as a result of its weakness to bar or oceanic prohibition. In that capacity, China must arrangement with a troublesome geology in the region which it relies upon for monetary endurance and development. . Second, the region is home to a rising India which has considerably more favorable topography than China does with regards to oceanic exchange and security. As China develops its expeditionary maritime powers to set out on a 'two-ocean technique' that centers around the Pacific and Indian Ocean, India, in its latest sea procedure, clarified that it thinks about the Indian Ocean, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Lombok Straits, as its essential zone of intrigue. The Indian Navy intends to handle three air-craft transporter gatherings, one which will watch the Eastern Indian Ocean, a second for the Western Indian Ocean, and a third to be held for possible later use.

Chinese maritime visits to Indian Ocean countries, for example, Sri Lanka and Pakistan, two fundamental hubs on China's 'Sea Silk Road', have prompted inconvenience in New Delhi. Third, while the Indian Ocean is progressively the domain wherein the international relations of China-India relations will come to fruition in the coming decades, numerous different countries are additionally subject to its streams for trade, and it is progressively turning into a component in national procedure archives, where the 'Asia-Pacific' ocean turns into the 'Indo-Pacific' as countries measure their worldwide and regional vital interests, On the off chance that the Pacific connections the Americas to Asia, the Indian Ocean interfaces East, South, Southeast, and West Asia, also connecting Asia to Africa and Europe. The stream makes an Asian exchanging framework conceivable, and with it the chance of a world with Asia progressively at its financial focus. All things considered, while access to the Indian Ocean is fundamental to many, control of the Indian Ocean by any single force is probably going to be stood up to.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

**Baljit Singh Mann (2018)** clarifies the changing elements of India's Indian Ocean Policy that substantiates four theories. To start with, India's maritime outlook has transformed from a regional to a non-regional origination of the sea because of progress in its strategy of financial advancement. Second, the developing geopolitics of the Indian Ocean and India's power projection desires have been driving New Delhi profound into the Indian

Ocean. Third, the Chinese endeavors to infiltrate into the India Ocean through its customer states, for example, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Myanmar, and so forth, and its One Belt One Road (OBOR) or Maritime Silk Route (MSR) activities, have been representing a constant maritime security challenge to India's Indian Ocean strategy. Fourth, the US policy of Rebalance to Asia (RTA) has been giving geopolitical open door just as test to India's power projection drive in the Indian Ocean.

**Chen Fengying and Ni Jiejun (2009)** have stressed in their article "Asian Energy Security: The job of China and India" that the idea of energy security should be expanded as it characterizes international relations. They have additionally clarified that the genuine danger of energy security are not 'subterranean' (an absence of resources) yet over the ground (Political Instability). Another energy security idea is expected to guarantee global energy security. Financial globalization, combined with geopolitical flimsiness, asset accessibility and international fear based oppression, has made it inconceivable for any single nation to verify its energy supply completely without anyone else. For Asian (India and China) energy security, dependability and thriving, with clear distinguishing proof of shared interests, could together reinforce and help.

**Qamar Fatima and AsmaJamshed (2015)** stated that Indian Ocean has increased colossal importance throughout the years and has now turned into the most coordinated region where global financial movement conjoined political interests. It is a home to world's busiest conduits and chokepoints, for example, the Suez Canal, Bab al-Mandeb, Strait of Hormuz and the Strait of Malacca. Every one of these chokepoints and conduits are exceptionally important for the rising nations of the world. This is the reason world's major financial just as political focus has moved towards the Asian and African mainlands which border Indian Ocean on the loose. This expects to disclose the rising Economic and Geopolitical noteworthiness of Indian Ocean by featuring the advancing jobs of India China and the USA in Indian Ocean, and by portraying the topographical highlights of this strong ocean.

**Biju Thomas (2007)** in his article 'Putin's India Policy: Mutual additions for future', the importance of India in Russia's foreign Policy is preferably strategic over financial and expanded after Putin turned into the president. In spite of Putin's westbound direction a great part of the logical inconsistencies remain. Putin's policy is to hold India as a noteworthy strategic accomplice not exclusively to adjust China yet in addition in view of India's exceptional topographical position in the Indian Ocean. It is profitable for India as its relations with the US stay eccentric and Russian help is fundamental to partake in the political and

monetary improvements in focal Asia. Russia could likewise fulfill the arms and energy necessities of India. India and Russia are correlative to one another for defense and energy.

**HengMuiKeng Terrace (2018)** stated that the 'Look East' Policy (LEP) is typically distinguished as the start of an exertion by India to assemble relations with its eastern neighbors lying on the opposite side of the Bay of Bengal edge. Following the LEP, the Bay of Bengal has been seeing a procedure of monetary, political and cultural reintegration. Chronicled examination, in any case, uncovers that, in the pre-provincial period, the Bay used to be a round space, interconnected by movements of goods, individuals and thoughts. As an outcome of imperialism, this interconnectedness was changed, a feeling of otherness created among the edge nations, while India solidified a foreign policy concentrated on the regional as opposed to the maritime component of the space. This paper receives an interdisciplinary methodology (crossing over history, international relations and foreign policy investigation) in a recreation and reassessment of the change of the Bay of Bengal from a unitary to a divided space, just as of India's collaboration with the equivalent.

**B.M. Jain (2017)** stated that the Indian Ocean has consistently been, and will stay, on the strategic radar of incredible powers. Given its strategic area with bounteous oil, mineral resources and fisheries, and being a center point of huge seaborne global exchange and oil courses, it has ended up being a field of geopolitical competition among world powers and regional states. In the present time of expanding global financial joining, security in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has turned out to be progressively risky and complex given the determined threats to the smooth progression of exchange and business which demands opportunity of route and security of sea lanes. To the extent that India is worried, as a "resurgent maritime nation," it has heap interests in the Indian Ocean, extending from energy security, monetary growth, and wellbeing of the sea lanes to its maritime aspiration to assume a main job in forming the security design in the IOR. With its developing military and monetary capacities, India is ready to build up its blue economy to guarantee comprehensive growth and employment creation. Entwined with its national advantages, its maritime strategy is focused on giving security and political soundness to its "maritime neighborhood, for example, the Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Sri Lanka despite China's expanding maritime and strategic exercises in the region. By this thinking, China's essence involves an immediate negative effect on India's energy and security interests, and additionally undermines its job as a prevalent power in the region.

The point of **MohdAminul Karim (2017)** is to extend the developing power-relations in the maritime

domain between geopolitical players in the Indian Ocean region. These power-relations include military shields and lances, foundation improvement, arrangement coalition relations, international exchange courses, basic gag focuses, energy, and over every geopolitical ramifications. The techniques followed in the paper are content investigation, case-method, meeting, perception, and so forward. The paper infers that rising power polarizations are unmistakable and are step by step taking a substantial shape as military–monetary apartment suite, apparently originating from inverse headings.

### **3. INDIA AND THE EMERGING GEOPOLITICS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION**

Throughout the geopolitics and economies of the Indian Ocean zone three basic elements are clear.

First, the Chinese economy is based on Chinese entry. Middle Eastern energy imports, African resources, and Europe trading have to transit the Indian Ocean to reach China. Shipping to China in the Indian Ocean would navigate the two-mile Straits of Malacca in order to make travel more complicated. Former PRC President Hu Jintao described the Malacca issue as a crippling blockade and maritime barring, all because of the difficulties of transiting traffic back to Chinese territories across this small waterway. As a result, China must deal with a region that depends on very difficult geography to survive and grow economically. Furthermore, there is an growing India, which has a far better geographical role than China in terms of shipping and health. In its most recent maritime strategy, China has demonstrated that, as its naval expedition forces develop a "two-ocean strategy" which focuses on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, India considers the Indian Ocean, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Lombok, to be its primary focus of interest. Three aircraft carrier groups will be operated by the Indian Navy, one will patrol the Eastern Indian Ocean, one will patrol the Western Indian Ocean and a third will be kept in reserve. The two key points on the Chinese 'Maritime Silk Road' have contributed to frustration in New Delhi, Chinese naval tours of Indian Ocean nations such as Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Third, although China-India geopolitics are increasingly shaped by the Indian Ocean in the coming decades, many other nations are dependent on their waterways of commerce, and they are increasingly featured in the country's strategic papers, which often make the Asia-Pacific the Indo-Pacific when nations measure their global and regional strategic position. Once Asia is joined by the Pacific Ocean to America, North, Central, South and West Asia are bound to the Indian Ocean, and Asia related to Africa and Europe. It is the waterway which enables an Asian trading system and with it the possibility for an

economic world with Asia. Therefore, although many need access to the Indian Ocean, every force is likely to prevent the dominance of the Indian Ocean.

In this vital area, programs are now in place that aim to protect exposure and control. The one belt, one road (OBOR) initiative in China aims at building infrastructure to strengthen the links between China and the other continents, with a half focused on China's Indian Ocean trade routes from Africa to Europe. While "OBOR" is being promoted as an economic endeavor, large positions on the "Maritime Silk Road" have also been used for military usage. China's recent advocacy strategy stresses that the PLA must 'safeguard the safety of China's Overseas Interests,' and tasks the PLA Navy to 'shift its focus from 'the defense of offshore waters' to the blending of 'the defense of offshore water' and 'the protection of open sea.' China has begun building its first military base in Djibouti, on the Horn of Africa, at the opposite end of the Indian Ocean Sea lines of communication which are vital for China, apart from building military infrastructure in the South China Sea. Besides trips to the East African coast by Chinese naval forces during anti-piracy operations, in motion since 2008, the Chinese underwater ships docked on a Chinese-owned port terminal in Colombo (2015) and Sri Lanka (2014). Three Chinese warships came to Pakistan this month where they intend a joint naval exercise. A Chinese naval officer said that it would 'improve both countries' naval capacity to protect Gwadar's port activities' from prior exercises in Pakistan during November 2016 – Pakistan's Gwadar was a hub on OBOR's 'Maritime Silk Road'

China's spending in the Indian Ocean has risen, which has created questions about China's debt to smaller Indian Ocean nations, including Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Djibouti. The possibility of a high-debt poor country (HIPC) Indian Ocean Rim built to China should not be ignored, because this critical region is shaped by the geopolitical future.

There are rapid changes in the military dynamics of the Indian Ocean Area, particularly as China and India establish expeditionary naval forces and each provides military material to partner nations. In Pakistan last year and this month in the Indian Ocean, China has agreed to sell eight diesel-electric submarines to Pakistan, which would be used by Pakistan's navy. India has strengthened relations between Vietnam and the United States and Japan to form a "comprehensive strategic partnership." In the meantime, India has extended its Indo-Pacific naval relationship by conducting joint naval drills with Japan, Australia, and Indonesia.

This could be a question of trade, logistics and conservation because there is a big game in the Indian Ocean. Nevertheless, there are currently few players who can contend with China's impact and power, particularly as OBOR gains traction in both the developed and emerging economies throughout

the world. India is not economically well placed, despite major outgoing investments in other nations being able to control itself, and Modi is currently constructing much-needed domestic port and transport projects in conjunction despite Sagarmala.

The Asian Development Bank forecasts Asia's infrastructure requirements to be about \$26 trillion for 2016-2030, and HSBC predicts Asia's infrastructure needs to be about \$11.5 trillion for the same period. These remain way within the reach of the current Chinese plan, like the OBOR, the AIIB or the OBOR-based Silk Road Fund. Nevertheless, the East African Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and Suez, the Persian Gulf, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Australia are scarcely recognized as an economic area. Data from the AEI's China Global Investment Tracker demonstrate that in 2005-2016 China invested almost \$500 billion, doubled its European and East Asian investment and tripled its US investments. Given the growing connection between the vital interests of major Asian nations and the likely ongoing competitive efforts to ensure safety and secure access to this ocean, many players near or far are likely to appreciate the importance of the ocean to the world system, in the world where Asia plays a significant role.

#### **Key points about the region and noteworthy differences**

**The Indian Ocean and the states on its littoral are of significant and growing importance.** The area consists of 1/3 of the population of the world, 25% of its territory, 40% of its oil and gas reserves worldwide. This is the location of significant foreign communications maritime lines (SLOCs). The Indian Ocean also contains the two most current nuclear power states in the country, India and Pakistan and Iran, which other observers agree had a robust nuclear arms procurement programme. The Indian Ocean also has the two most latest nuclear weapons nations, India or Pakistan.

Therefore, the area constitutes, in the words of a conference guest, one of the major centres of gravity for foreign terror - the 'big incubator of terrorism.' Though India and a few of the other coastal states seem to pursue a course of steady economic growth, deprivation is strong in most sections of the world. A high degree of regional and domestic violence in the Indian Ocean area is a crucial location for maritime piracy. It is also the location of around 70% of natural disasters in the world.

**The regional strategic environment is volatile and dangerous.** Besides some of the above circumstances, recent developments in Iraq and Afghanistan now face more challenges of aggression, insurgency and insecurity in the Indian Ocean region. A representative from the Malaysian

conference claimed for example that the past wars had been terrible for Malaysia and 'played in the hands of local jihadists.' For these purposes and for other factors — the 'insecurity group' — in recent years, a number of coastal states and international forces had been increasing political and military operation on the region.

**Military power, including weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles, is looming larger in the region.** Participants in the conference suggested that the US and, to a far lesser degree, Japan are constantly increasing military force in the region. Around the same period, focus was put on improving its armed powers in India, Malaysia and a number of other coastal nations. In fact, all of these states emphasize power projection capacities, mostly by procurement of sophisticated strategic equipment and development of new bases planned for enhanced defense. They can see even "a resurgent Iranian naval force finally." One Indian participant claimed, claim-which was quickly called "Southeast Asia Control" by New Delhi—that India's fairly modern Andaman and Nicobar Control was intended to "block the Chinese eastern Malacca Strait."

A few participants addressed the region 's rising involvement in nuclear weapons. He pointed to Israel in increasing emphasis, both on the Indian Ocean — dealing with Iranian, Pakistani contingencies — and on the Mediterranean, on the strategic reach and on developing a second-strike marine nuclear capability. Similarly, the Indians stressed the intention of developing a full triad of capacity for nuclear weapons, including, in one scholar 's words, "high-performance nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean."

**India remains concerned about the role of external powers (or some of them) in the Indian Ocean region.** China and — to a lesser extent, the United States are mainly involved in this problem. Some participants in the conference, however — to include some of the Indian participants — feel, that main coastal countries including India, Pakistan, Iran and Malaysia, due to external powers' efforts to build alliances and coalitions in the region, have acquired significant room and strategic autonomy. However, an Indian reported that "the desire to stay beyond control is a pipedream."

The Indians also found the expanding security periphery of Israel, and their growing strategic participation in the Indian Ocean region, comfortable and appreciative. The Indians here welcomed evolving indo-Israeli security relations and were pleased to have been presented to a common democratic and civilizational community by an Israeli scholar who put India and Israel. Likewise, one Indian-reacting to the latest Naval Flight in Moscow-said: "India is delighted that Russia is back on the Indian Ocean."

**The region is characterized by growing strategic competition involving both external powers and the littoral states.** Most of the participants in this conference stressed the ongoing rivalry of India with China, the "peer powers of Asia" and the possibility of worsening this problem. The Indians were particularly vocal and alarmed at the changing role played by Peking in the Indian Ocean region. One Indian, for instance, claimed that the twenty-first century would be "the template for Sino-Indian rivalry." Their references include Chinese proliferation of WMD, supply of conventional weapons to several South Asian states, "special relations" with Pakistan and Burma, the "growing presence of the PLA" at the borders and the development of naval capacities. One Indian commented last year that India was joining the South China Sea with the naval forces and said that it was a 'good thing if China felt threatened with our practice.

The Chinese scholar who presented the thesis strongly opposed this point and argued that the Chinese strategy is successful in the Indian Ocean and has the following three dimensions. Since the end of the Cold War, China has reoriented its overall security strategy, but India did not. He claimed Chinese concerns that China is "circling" other nations, but Indian national security strategists remain fixated on worries of India's entourage.

Some Americans also tried to calm Indian fears at the conference. They argued, for instance, the security strategy of China is primarily oriented East, not South. In general, the Indians responded with skepticism to such interventions. Moreover, one participant in the conference on the subject of Burma argued that fears about China's influence in Burma were overdriven and that the "whip hand" between China and Burma was not Beijing but Rangoon.

**Paralleling this concern with China, there also is some Indian worry about the growing role of the United States and, to a lesser extent, Japan in the region.** One Indian strongly argued in the extreme that Indian military-and nuclear-plans to prevent a possible U.S. threat should be needed. For all the fact that almost all Indians at the conference supported the establishment of stronger ties with the United States, this worry regarding the United States and U.S. influence was so high.

The United States has the ability to project military power in the region, and a well defined strategy to pursue their pre-eminence policy. The U.S. Navy officers have stated that the US is undoubtedly "the most important Indian player in modern history." The United States' Maritime Policy in the 1980s dreamed of a sea-controlled battle. The latest U.S. military drive is meant to prevent the conventional

sea control / sea denial from affecting activities outside Afghanistan, as seen. He said, "if the United States wishes to pursue a durable goal with ... other nations ... (of) avoid a aggressive alliance forming, it will remain engaged throughout the area. The Indians present often seemed worried on how the United States would "manage" China as the PLA or other armed powers decide to act in the Indian Seas, as New Delhi thinks it is inevitable that they will move for cooperation rather than unilateralism.

**India will be increasingly attentive to its interests in the Indian Ocean region in the coming years.** A variety of factors indicate that.

All Indian participants in the conference emphasized the cultural, political, legal and military value of the Indian Ocean for India. The political and naval leadership of India is persuaded that maritime problems will assume an ever more significant and vital function. To achieve sustainable national prosperity, India wants a healthy maritime climate. Therefore, many Indian citizens view the Indian Ocean as India's backyard, and see India as the chief and powerful power-the only area and ocean named after one entity-as normal and attractive.

To this purpose, the Indian delegation decided broadly that the defense frontier of India – its "rightful area" – stretches from the Malakka Strait to the Hormuz Strait and from the African coast to the west coasts of Australia. The Indian Naval Officer at the conference stated, "If the opportunities for peace and prosperity are to improve it, India would have to play an extremely significant position in the Indian Ocean.

For fundamental reasons of national security India would try to impose a powerful hand in this field. Indian energy lifelines, India's development of external markets and its enforcement of foreign commitments are some of the priorities of which India is responsive. Protecting India from its EEZ of over 2,2 million square kilometers. Such issues contribute to New Delhi's "Look East," its increasing ties with Israel and Africa and also Iran, as well as its attempts to modernize maritime, air and nuclear weapons.

**Aside from India, many of the other littoral states are acquiring a more pronounced maritime orientation and developing closer links with one another.** In Malaysia for example, the potential strategic importance of Indian Ocean approaches to the Malaysian Peninsula has been more emphasized than ever before. It is not long ago that the Malaysian Chief of the Marines claimed that the geographical location in the South China Sea and Indian Ocean waters is leading the nation to serious risks. The Malaysian navy has started the building of a modern Marine Base and Command Center in Langkawi, the only port directly on the Indian Ocean in Kuala Lumpur in answer to the threat.

Thailand, likewise, now has a greater understanding of its position as a coastal Indian Ocean community. Arms trafficking in southern Thailand has been subject to scrutiny since Thailand's neighbors urged the Bangkok response to become more robust. Bangkok has joined a large variety of regional organizations of the Indian Ocean in recent years-including BIMSTEC and IOR-ARC-to pursue the policy of growing Indian Oceans countries, in particular India, in the so called "look west." Thailand recently has illustrated new concern to construct a canal through the Kra Isthmus for a shorter direct path between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. But big obstacles hold up to the fulfillment of this vision at every time, including the persistent resistance of Singapore to a Kra Canal.

## CONCLUSION

Literature analysis incorporates calculated structure of geopolitics separated from the geopolitics of Indian Ocean. The evaluated literature has helped gigantically in getting a handle on the foundation of geopolitics of Indian Ocean and India's changing maritime viewpoint in the post-Cold War period. Aside from this, the different articles, books, and different principles and techniques investigated likewise brought different contemplations and components that prompted the better cognizance of the geopolitics of Indian Ocean and different policies and systems embraced by littoral states and the external players.

Sub-regional efforts to promote Indian Ocean peace and security are more likely to bear fruit than are region-wide schemes. To this end, the participants in the conference thought that the build-up of confidence in Bay of Bengal (the region of BIMSTEC operations), or in the Arabian Sea or between the Indian and Pakistani navies would be more effective. Nevertheless, large initiatives around regions such as the 'Asian peace field' definition and also the Organization for Regional Co-operation of the Asian Ocean Area have far less probability of achievement.

## REFERENCES

1. Baljit Singh Mann (2018) "Changing Dynamics of India's Indian Ocean Policy" Volume 13, 2018 - Issue 2
2. Chen Fengying and Ni Jiejun (2009): "The making new Russia," 'Asian Energy Security: The role of China and India' Haranand Publication, New Delhi.
3. Qamar Fatima and AsmaJamshed (2015) "The Political and Economic Significance of Indian Ocean: An Analysis" A Research

Journal of South Asian Studies Vol. 30,  
No.2, July – December 2015, pp. 73 – 89.

4. Biju Thomas (2007): "Putin's India Policy: Mutual gains for future' V.D. Chopra (ed.), Kalpaz Publications Delhi.
5. HengMuiKeng Terrace (2018) "India's New Geopolitical Paradigm and Reintegration of the Bay of Bengal" No. 296 – 4 June 2018
6. B.M. Jain (2017) "India's Security Concerns in the Indian Ocean Region: A Critical Analysis"  
<http://www.futuredirections.org.au/publication/indias-security-concerns-indian-ocean-region-critical-analysis/>
7. MohdAminul Karim (2017) "21st Century Maritime Power-Politics in the Indian Ocean Region with Special Reference to the Bay of Bengal" <https://doi.org/10.1111/pafo.12090>

---

**Corresponding Author**

**Mr. Albert Lazarus\***

Research Scholar, OPJS University, Churu,  
Rajasthan