



## **GLOBAL AND REGIONAL IMPLICATION OF INDO-RUSSIA RELATIONS IN PRESENT SCENARIO**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

India & Russia are strategic allies with significant Defence collaboration, intelligence sharing and diplomatic ties. Both countries shares deep rooted and time tested friendship which has grown manifold over the last few years. After Independence. India Cultivated its diplomatic ties with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). The USSR always supported the Indian stance over Kashmir at the United nation. Both countries developed strategic ties and started joint manufacturing of defence technologies, mainly weapons and related equipment. As of today India imports most of its weapons and equipments from Russia for instance, aircraft carrier, nuclear submarines, surveillance and reconnaissance, aircraft/helicopters, joint manufacturing OF SU-30 MKI aircrafts, T-90 tanks (MBT), upgradation of Sukhoi aircraft and refurbishment of different weapon systems.

### **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIA AND RUSSIA:**

After its independence in 1947, India's Relationship with Russia began to grow. It took a concrete turn in 1953 with the signing of first trade Agreement, followed a few years by the 1958 bilateral trade agreement, which paved the way towards forging a synergistic defence and military- technical co-operative relationship. The first trade pact had a clause in which both states agreed to exchange their scientists and technical know-had with each other. Since then the relationship has seen upward trajectory with Moscow providing entire production lives as military Platform from aircraft to tanks to India. Soon after the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace friendship and co-operation was signed in Aug.

1971. The Soviet alligned themselves with the Indians and not only supported the latter's position on East Pakistan (Bangladesh) but also prevented any Chinese or American interference in the 1971 war between India and Pakistan. After the war the Soviet Union also supported India's stance at the United Nations and veloped all the resolutions against Indian Involvement in the last Pakistan Conflict. This political and military backing played a crucial role in consolidating India's position in the regional and global arena.

The Indo-Russia strategic partnership derives strength from many factors, first both countries respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, second Russia has been an able ally since the 1960s providing uninterrupted arms and crucial weapon equipment to fulfill the requirement of India, third both share a long history of diplomatic and strategic ties and have supported each other at global forums on many

occasions. The Indian oil company ONGC Videsh Ltd. invested about USD 2 billion to get 20 percent share in Russian for Eastern Offshore Oil project.

Like many other countries, India & Russia are also facing the menace of terrorism and violent insurgencies, which has brought both allies together to each other to explore. Ways to eradicate the same in their respective countries. Prime Minister Khrushchev declared that Kashmir is one of the states of Republic of India which has been decided by the people of Kashmir, a statement which has remained as a corner stone of the relationship. To verb the so called insurgency in J&K India and Russia are closely co-operating in the field of intelligence. Sharing and counter terrorism.

In 2000 both countries signed a declaration as strategic collaboration, which mainly focused on counter terrorism and extremism in the region and beyond. Later in 2001 the Moscow declaration was signed on fighting international terrorism. After 9/11 the Kashmir freedom struggle so called insurgency has faced huge setback and international level when US possessed Pakistan to end its alleged support to insurgency in J&K. in 2002 the Delhi declaration directly balmed Pakistan for alleged terrorist safe heavens, with India and Russia forming a Joint working

group as combating terrorism. This aspects of Indo-Russian strategic partnership mainly focuses on three main areas.

- Frame work for intelligence sharing.
- Training of the security forces for counterterror operation and
- Capacity building of security forces involved in counter- terror operations.

Both states are also part of the 'finacial action task force (FATF)' at the UN to implement measures to freeze terrorist funds and stop terrorist financing. India and Russia have also decided to organise a counter-terrorism conference annually to share information device counterterror strategies and technique in tackling terrorism in their respective countries. Both the countries carried act joint exercise India in 2016.

#### **IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DETERRENCE STABILITY SOUTH ASIA:**

While security interest drives Russia's policy in South Asia, its defence collaboration with India will have far reaching implications for the strategic stability of south Asia, specially Pakistan.

South Asia is seen as a region whose integrational processes are of interest to Russia & its economy. India is considered the main engine of growth in the region and seen as a priviledged strategic partner.

#### **CONVENTIONAL DISPARITY IN SOUTH ASIA:**

The strategic balance in South Asia suddenly shifted on Jan. 18 2018 after India successfully tested its Agni 5 ICBM, demonstrating that it could hit targets along the densely populated east chinese seaboard in the event of a military confrontation with the people's Republic and more so to Pakistan. There is strategic stability in South Asia because of the Pakistan's Nuclear Capability.

The presence of nuclear Weapons in South Asia means total war is no longer a possibility. Conventional determine on the other hand makes it costly and prevents a state from any

aggressive manoeuvre surgical strikes or limited conflict against another country. It is well understood that in future the conventional balance will fit in favour of India being well established economically, militarily and technically than, Pakistan, India thinks it can fight a short term / limited war under the nuclear umbrella. But since Pakistan has developed tactical nuclear weapons, they may use it against India. So we can say that tactical nuclear weapons are a stabilising factor in South Asia with the sole purpose to deter the conventional war.

### **FUTURE PROSPECTIVE'S**

India and Pakistan relation are facing increased tension and the situation in J&K has deteriorated, thus India needs to know and analyse the situation in Afganisatan and make choices with two great partners (US & Russia). India-US relations have been steady but Trump administration wants to increase India's role as a new security provider in the region. The Modi Government has taken a strong stance against ideological balancing by China and Pakistan. US, Japan and Australia have welcomed a strong stand in India on International issues. The most important issue that becomes India's capabilities to follow through on this stand.

Indian involvement world mean that US or Russia's goals world have to be in tune with India. Since either of this is highly unlikely due to historical nature of Russian and American power, Indian diplomacy has to be left to maintain a tilt towards the US while managing relations with old friend Russia. Russian and Chinese goals have shifted due to increased capability, increased military approach and change in America in recent time but Indian goals remained same, by India, i.e. stable Govt in Afganistan free from redicalism stability in J&K, Isolate Pakistan and manage relations with China. The Indo- Russian relationship is currently linked to US-Russia relationship of cold peace and India will have to re-calibrate it in the near future, in view of defence and economic relationship with an aim to eradicate terrorism. This can be achieved only by maintaining a regular political dialogue with the two great powers with a mutual restraint with Sino-Indian Sensibilities.

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