

The future of Indian foreign policy towards ASEAN: dependability and alternatives

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Received 09 March 2019, Accepted 11 May 2019, Available online 13 May 2019, Vol.7 (May/June 2019 issue)

Abstract

India has one of the largest and fastest growing economies in the world. It is second only to China in growth. Its growth rate for 2010 was 8.3%. After rapid economic expansion since 1990, it has become the third largest economy after China and Japan, The important future strategic role in the Asian region. A future study by Deutsche Bank on the development of the Indian economy and its future prospects is expected to witness a number of developments, the most important of which is the increase in the average gross domestic product (GDP) to (6%) for the period (2006-2020) As well as the expansion of the industrial sector, especially on the basis of information technology. With economic and demographic growth, the need for energy and services increases, making them the most energy-efficient countries at a rate of two and a half times the rate of the superpowers. Therefore, they are responsible for 20% of energy consumption in Asia in 2030 compared with 12% in 2004 to sustain its economic growth. The basic condition for the prospect of economic power is to recognize the national development milestones that have changed their economic reality and open up their potential more than ever before - the rapid rise in learning levels and high rates of technological innovation

Keywords: Future of Indian foreign policy ASEAN. Dependability, Alternatives

1. Introduction

Since ASEAN was established 40 years ago, the organization has made a series of important achievements that have contributed to economic growth and integration and have contributed to the growing support among its members and the stability, peace, development and prosperity of this important and vital region of the world.

In this research we will explore the future perspectives of ASEAN's reality, ambition and challenges through three issues

- The first topic will deal with the scene of reliability
- The second topic: the scene of alternatives
- The third is the scene of undermining relations

The first topic: scene of reliability: A closer look at the international system is a constant reflection of the facts of change in the hierarchy of the powers involved. The emergence of great powers and superpowers and empires, insofar as they indicate the foundations tell of a renewed structure. Their presence and frequency are distinguished relations in the regional and international tracks of performance. At the same time, they indicate relations of decline and decline of certain forces after

Weakness in the capabilities and possibilities of its existence (1)

This confirms that the regional and international powers grow as living beings and pass through the stages of building and maturity and then the pyramid and aging. Therefore, the pursuit of oriental image of the future in any field is an attempt to draw a rough picture of the role and the possibilities that will be in the next period by relying on the present data. Will be a reflection of what is currently the case in addition to the effects of change and surrounding factors (2).

India experienced a state of political stability (1947-1999) and was completely dominated by the Indian Congress Party before the political system entered into a new political movement that resulted in the arrival of more than 12 prime ministers for the period (1977-2005) imposed by the logic of partisan alliances and resorting to The elections whenever the political system is in crisis or controversy, and resort to the sovereignty of the people whenever necessary.

Thus, it successfully managed to face many challenges to be imposed by the speed of the transformations experienced by Indian society, especially the politicization of the system of sects, in which the role of the marginalized, the underprivileged and the minorities emerged as an electoral political card to be reckoned with. Minorities and marginalized groups in the field of public office and trying to modern state to correct the

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14741/ijmcr/v.7.3.9>

system of privileges until the state to all the communities of India and its races and ethnicities evidence that they are equal before the law(3)

It was able to build the largest democracy outside the Western world based on the existence of the Constitution, democratic institutions and the electoral system as well as the existence of political parties and the government worked to accommodate the demands of political participation at the national level to link the public issues and public national affairs to overcome the gap between the government and the public

Allowing political pluralism, the existence of parties, freedom of expression and the development of institutions all create a political balance through which political and social conflicts can be overcome and peaceful development is achieved away from resorting to political violence. This has played a role in the strength of the internal political system and this will be reflected in the expansion of the external role. Future

It is expected to remain more closely linked to democracy, a more divided government and national strength in the form of a successful political coalition

When ASEAN was founded, it was engulfed in unrest and political and cultural divisions, so ASEAN was able to smash all the various entities. Some of these countries had just gotten rid of the occupation while others had not occupied for a very long time. Together, these countries were able to establish a regional organization called the Association of South-East Asia and was able to accomplish this organization in the economic arena, so called the alternative production inputs to produce the needs of the organizers and then exported the Asian production systems for the outside(4)

It has achieved a level of growth over the past four decades, especially the last three, that the economic progress of the countries of the League is so distinctive that the construction of one regional market for the economies of the countries under the organization will become a single investment area will achieve economic integration of member states in full and will be more economies Competitive and complementary with the international system

Perhaps one of the most important factors that led to the change of relations between India and ASEAN countries is the policy of economic liberalization in India and reforms of the local economy Reconstruction and economic integration with stronger national economies have led the Indian decision makers to assess the relationship between economy and foreign policy

But this has not led to the crystallization of thinking on the subject. However, there are attempts to expand and develop their economic policies, it is the policies of the Indian government, which controls and directs the economic relations of the country with the rest of the world in order to meet the requirements on the one hand as well as developments and economic development in the world according to the objectives and aspirations of economic and trade Comprehensively (5).

In the sense that India's economic policy has changed towards external economic and trade cooperation. In the late 1980s and late 1980s, the Indian economy was largely affected by double deficits in the government budget and international balance of payments,

The exacerbation of the situation due to the pressure caused by the Gulf War led to a serious decline in foreign exchange reserves. Based on these developments, India was forced to resort to emergency loans from the International Monetary Fund. The Government of Narasima Harao, which reached the premiership in June 1991, has rapidly changed and introduced measures and measures to achieve long-term economic stability and in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank(6)

The Indian government began the process of economic reforms on a large scale and embraced globalization and economic liberalization openly and frankly, affecting the economic transformations and foreign

India and the ASEAN countries have close economic relations as well as cultural and historical relations and geographical and political ties in the cultural and cultural aspect of civil society. Where India has multifaceted links with the countries of the region back thousands of years at present. There is a part of the spirit of the people and the cultural and social community of these countries that the rapid development of civil societies, which are closely linked to each other because of the technological revolution in the field of information and customs and common directions(7).

It is a basic fact that India is a direct neighbors of ASEAN countries, as India shares land and sea borders with Myanmar, Indonesia and Thailand, and borders Arman and Nicobar Island in the Bay of Bengal, the closest point to some ASEAN countries from the original home of Indians. "If security can be described in the absence of fear, confidence will be elusive between the countries of the East and Southeast Asia," Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said. On the other hand, maritime security, maritime navigation and trade are of paramount importance to both India and Southeast Asian countries. The location of India from the sea lanes of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where the maritime lanes of transport and communications and the strategic nature is of the Straits of Malacca The entire security calculus in the Asia-Pacific region. The Indian strategic elite has sufficient awareness and awareness and is looking at things with reason, accuracy and open mind, especially with regard to India's international relations in various fields and closely. It is therefore possible to say that the historical relations and role of the Indian elite security of navigation, maritime trade and peaceful relations of the ASEAN countries(8)

The success of the economy and economic development in the ASEAN countries and the rapidly growing influence of China in the region has been an important cause of India's concern, the rapid acceleration

of rapprochement with the ASEAN countries and the strengthening of ties and relations with the ASEAN countries that have been part of the balance of power strategy with China in the region. China is likely to play an important role through the Free Trade Agreement with Southeast Asian countries. This has been reflected in the perspective and direction of the Indian Foreign Ministry, which aims to ensure communication with Southeast Asian countries in line with India's strategic policy to counter the growing threat of China in the region.

The ASEAN countries have no defense problem with India but were aware of China's ambitions and intentions. During the Cold War, India and ASEAN were divided by ideological and ideological differences, leading to differences in security perceptions. China's support for Pakistan and India's close ties with the Soviet Union increased of mutual hostility. China remains at the center of differences and is likely to lead to armed conflict. Border and land-related issues are intractable, particularly the conflict over the South China islands, ASEAN waters and the land border between India and China (9).

Contrary to the previous perception, Southeast Asia has begun to view India as a force that can play an important role. On the other hand, it is in India's interest to ensure that China does not dominate Southeast Asia in particular, coinciding with similar thinking within Southeast Asia.

As a result of the convergence of interests, India and Southeast Asian countries were seriously considering the creation of a new strategy of interaction and relations. Sensitive remarks about the Indian navy's ambitions have replaced many of the largest defense cooperation cases between India and Southeast Asian countries with confidence-building measures and reassurance of the other side (10).

Scene Alternatives: The second topic 3: India has strengthened its trade and economic relations with the countries of the regional environment in South-East Asia, especially Central Asia and South Asia, to achieve its ambition and enhance its capabilities and economic efficiency. It enjoys a regionally diversified economy and the share of its exports and imports of goods in the world economy jumped from 13% to 25%) Since 1993 as well as the influential role of the information technology sector, which contributes about (3%) of GDP and represents half of service exports and is in the development of a steadily upward trend \$17 billion) and expanded its trade with China, its second largest trade partner after the United States, to achieve regional stability through economic and technical cooperation. Japan is the fourth largest trading partner and its markets have become a magnet for businesses. (31%) of India's total exports and imports in 2003 and its direction towards Japan is characterized by its vision of the ability and ability to deal with technology and expand its trade and economic relations in Southeast Asia, heading towards the Far East where it enjoyed With limited influence during the Cold War in order to follow

the model of its eastern neighbors and its keenness to protect its economic and political interests, which had begun to expand in the Asian continent, as well as to establish joint energy cooperation and expand its trade cooperation with the Central Asian region(11).

The Indian navy has established a regional military command in the Nkuba Andaman Islands, 1190 kilometers from Indian territory. The project is part of India's strategic program, which focuses on maintaining its interests in West Asia, the coast of Pakistan and the waters of the Arabian Sea, Malaysia and Vietnam. This means that its naval influence is intended to extend up to the Straits of Malacca, and has decided to deploy a large number of weapons and equipment at the base, including the aircraft carrier Vikrama Denya, three Russian frigates, the Barak naval defense system, Russian submarines (MiG-21) and MiG-29, as well as the deployment of short-range ballistic missiles and the expansion of the local base for the production of a submarine rocket launcher Sargarita

Preventing war and conflict is a central factor in its strategic principle and requires credibility. Therefore, nuclear deterrence remains its main goal. Its objective is to strengthen its strategic objectives as the sixth declared nuclear state to prevent China from extorting it from the future nuclear threat and it is difficult to ascertain how it is making progress in this area. Deterrence against China was an incentive to increase its military spending and obtain aircraft from the Russian Federation for its serious efforts to build a missile defense system(12)

India is recognized as the dominant power in South Asia and seeks to be a key country to manage the region's opposition to the intervention of foreign powers in South Asia () and from this, it expands its ambitions in line with the policy of the government heading east and west, and sees in this direction expansion of its influence Political and economic conditions that will allow it to contribute to the common prosperity and balance of power in Asia by deepening alliances and political relations with South Korea and Japan. It is no longer possible to view India only as an actor in South Asia, but it is likely to be a potential strategic partner with any of the forces Ri in Asia, as agreed, interests and goals

It has the ability and power to make Asia's future positive, entered into the game of great interests in Central Asia, has good relations with it and there are common grounds for building regional cooperation between Central Asia and South Asia in order to maintain the future strategic balance in Asia(13).

One of the factors affecting Indian relations with the ASEAN countries is the role of Indian dominance in South Asia and differences with SAARC member states. India has always been an important player in South Asian politics. In South Asia, the balance of power is crucial to India because of the size of India and its economic and military power that surpasses its neighbors. South Asia is smaller than its population, military and economic power, although Bangladesh was the first country to publish the

SAARC idea, but later all South Asian countries (small countries) expressed fears of India's dominance over them, The Indian military intervention in Bangladesh in 1971, Sri Lanka in 1987 and the Maldives in 1988, as well as new fears that led to insecurity and fear of Indian domination of its neighbors(14)

In South Asia, Pakistan views India as a dominant regional player in South Asia and India views Pakistan as a strong competitor. India tends to play a key role in regional security rather than domination and favors close economic and cultural ties with its neighbors, particularly Pakistan. Regional powers in their favor. India's political leadership and the ruling elite were portraying India as a "great power" (a regional power) and other Asian powers as a "mini power." Indian political leadership since Nehru's days considered India to be the dominant power in the region(15)

Laos Summit 2004: The Summit was held in late November 2004 in Laos in the presence of the leaders of the 10 ASEAN countries as well as China, India, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand, which wish to strengthen ties with the Asian economic bloc. Through the summit, China signed an agreement to set up the world's largest free trade area by 2010 and to abolish tariffs between the two sides over the next five years as more developed countries begin to abolish tariffs by 2007, while least developed countries eliminate tariffs Customs duties by 2012 and the objective of tariff removal is to facilitate mutual trade operations. ASEAN countries have also recognized under the Convention the full market economy status of China, which means that these countries waive their rights to take anti-dumping measures and measures Chinese, and there are some issues required to be resolved from both sides to reach the ultimate goal of reducing tariffs to between 5% and zero.%

ASEAN is China's fifth largest trading partner after Japan, the United States, the European Union and Hong Kong, where trade volume in 2003 reached about \$ 11.80 billion, compared to \$ 60.25 billion in 1997. China has decided to grant a special fund with a capital of 15 billion dollars to help Chinese companies communicate with their partners in Asia. In addition, the ASEAN countries reached an agreement signed with India on trade and cultural cooperation Political, and India hopes to establish a free trade zone with it to attract more investment from ASEAN countries in the tourism, agriculture and infrastructure sectors, and is ready to reduce its tariffs to further grow its trade and economic cooperation. Its trade with ASEAN countries more than doubled in 2003 to reach US \$ 14 billion, up 119% from 1997. Japan signed a joint work plan with ASEAN to establish a free trade zone by 2012, Japan is the most important trading partner of the ASEAN countries, but its exports are down about 8% in 2003 compared with 1997, while China's exports increased in 2003 By 157 percent over 1997, and Japan has pledged \$ 3 billion in aid (3%) of Japan's foreign aid budget to ASEAN member countries, receiving 60% of foreign aid from Japan(16).

Based on the ASEAN's previous offer, its countries are trying to promote trade, financial, industrial and investment cooperation, and in other sectors such as energy, mineral resources, services, transportation, communications, tourism and functional cooperation (human and social development). ASEAN has also strengthened its relations with regional and international institutions while strengthening external linkages in a world where interdependence is increasingly interdependent. The experience of ASEAN has demonstrated the capacity of Member States for organized action, which began with five countries, doubled in two decades, and developed aspirations from preferential arrangements to integrated unit arrangements among member states aimed at building a strong integrated economy based mainly on promoting exports and increasing trade Among countries in the region, helped resolve disputes over trade regimes, unites the work to cope with emergency crises and increases incomes

Real economic growth rate (16). This bloc has succeeded in raising the economies of the member states to the ranks of the newly industrialized countries. This is due to the openness of this bloc to the outside world and closer relations with other countries in order to establish free trade zones with the latter. Namely the adoption of a foreign policy to attract foreign capital and make ASEAN a competitive production base geared to serve the global market, especially after ASEAN leaders agreed to establish a unified market base for 2020 and thus establish the largest Asian bloc capable of confronting major economic blocs such as the Union A European Free Trade Area of North America. This is the so-called "open regionalism". This is why the ASEAN Group has become the focus of attention of the world. It can be considered a regional integration model, especially for developing countries (17).

India hosted the 10 leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at the ASEAN-India Summit, which celebrates 25 years of India's ties with the Association as part of the world's largest democracy efforts to increase its presence in the Indian and Pacific region. All 10 leaders were seen as senior visitors at the annual celebration of the Republican Day in India, a national holiday. In celebration of this day, which is a review of the country's military power, highlighting India's cultural diversity, visitors are usually from countries that India considers important and keen to deepen its relations with.

The theme of this year's festive summit is "Common values and common destiny" between India and ASEAN. The emblem illustrates the many points of engagement between India and South-East Asia, regardless of the relations of tradition and civilization. A key element of the summit was deepening maritime relations and security cooperation with the ASEAN countries, which urged India to play a greater role in the ocean (18)

India, because of its current and future economic, military and political power, is a regional budget in Asia. Its role in the strategic balance is supported by the United States to achieve common national interests and not on the basis of strategic opportunism to contain one of Asia's rising powers to maintain strategic balance. Political independence, therefore, maintains the option of forging diverse partnerships with other powers in an effort to achieve balance. This means that instead of remaining unbiased, it is best to become multi-aligned but not so that the penchant tend somewhat toward the United States at the same time retain the basic element in the impartiality followed this approach called strategic autonomy to maintain the status quo with other Asian powers, and will continue to draw back on track and make decisions on their own Egyptian(19)

The third topic: Scene undermining relations4: India is steadily signaling that it will soon play the same role as China. It is not surprising that these two civilizations have progressed towards the global economy. Some economic historians have pointed out that over the 18 centuries before the British colonization of India, India and China jointly contributed about 80% of the world's total crude and for a relatively long time owned a modern industrial sector. With India's independence from Britain in 1947, it ranked the seventh largest industrial country in the world.

This makes everyone look at India's success with a different vision. Economic achievements are not new, although it is the rate of growth that is now accelerating.

A global player: They have economic ties with the United States of America, their largest trading partner. Moreover, the security of the Indian Ocean's energy lines may be the most important issue on the economic level between the two sides as they agree on the importance of securing energy transmission lines for their direct impact on their national security. Global is overseen by the Indian Ocean's sea routes, and any threat to these supplies has a major impact on the United States(20) which ranks fourth after the United States of America, China and Japan in terms of total gross domestic product compared with purchasing power parity, which reached (3.912.911) trillion dollars in 2010 and in a future study by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Japan that the gross output of India will reach more than (14.4) trillion dollars in 2040 according to purchasing power parity

It will rank second in the global economy in terms of gross domestic product and its economy will be the fastest growing in the world during the period from 2050. At the end of this period, GDP will reach 83% of the US market exchange rate. The European Union and doubled from (28.6) billion euros in 2003 to (55) billion euros in 2007 and began negotiations between the two sides for the FTA in 2007, it can be said that the economic factor is the cornerstone in the development of tools of the future Asian power in the strategic balance in Asia, The future of the economic power of China, Japan and India at the local, regional and international levels is based on current

indicators. At the military level, India is a rising force eager to develop its global reach. Therefore, it cooperated with the United States as two democratic states, both concerned about China's military threat By long-term extremist terrorist networks in Central and South Asia(21).

The military cooperation between them has been encouraging and increasing over the past ten years, the two forces participated in more than 60 military training until the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Mike Mullen described the relations between them as exceptionally strong and growing and keen to acquire scientific and practical experience through joint military exercises Most recently in 2010 at sub-zero temperature.

In the case of arms imports from the United States, it was the first major arms deal in 2002 when it was delivered by 12 radar battery groups worth \$ 190 million and purchased anti-terrorism equipment worth \$ 29 million in 2004, (737) and an early warning system (Falcon Airborne). In 2005, it was equipped with an F16 aircraft and advanced military technology equipment such as radar detectors to locate weapons and agree to move to the next steps program of strategic partnership between the two countries.

India's foreign policy in the early decades following its independence from non-aligned principles and its leading role in the developing world was until recently seen as a poor country, but the growing geopolitical weight of the early 1990s and the high rate of its economy and abundant economic markets As well as being the world's largest democracy, having recognized its role in ASEAN and its effective role, the United States and the European Union have agreed to transcend their global regional role under their partnership strategy with India(22)

Since the nuclear explosions in India in 1998, began to jump to global attention as evidenced by the Indian Prime Minister (Bihari Atalvagbhai) in defining the relationship with the United States of America as a "natural alliance" and this raises the importance of India as a rising force and play a vital role in helping To ensure the stability, security and well-being of Asia

Its cooperation with the United States is a successful one because India has become more burdensome in the geopolitical map of the world and seeks to make it an ally in the future new world, and established a formal strategic partnership with the EU in 2004, The law, both supporters of a global polarity system, maintaining close international relations with the European Union is an important element in strengthening its aspirations as a rising global power in the future, Indian policies constitute a flurry of activity and patriotism in its goals and directed towards a network of rebirth Global khat to recognize the influence of the international president's influence as one of the leaders in a multi-polar world after the end of the Cold War(23)

India has emerged as a new major global power that plays a role in the strategic balance in Asia and has been close to the United States since the end of the Cold War,

in which the latter saw its population, its nuclear power and its geographical edge for the regional economic power of Asia and the world level.

That war After President Bill Clinton raised a case in his address to the UN General Assembly in 1993, changing its position and starting to see it as a reliable ally to counter growing Chinese power on the one hand and new threats in Central and South Asia, such as the rise of anti-American Islamic political movements on the other side It was agreed after the 1998 nuclear explosions to confirm its global political status and enter into a strategic understanding with the only superpower to isolate Pakistan internationally and gain economic gains in the US market. Former US President Bill Clinton in 2000 confirmed in the Indian parliament that they were "natural allies" In the vision of the war on terror after September 11, 2001, India itself is a victim of terrorist networks(24).

There are a number of factors that affect relations between India and the ASEAN countries. On the other hand, the reference to the old conditions and conditions that hampered this rapprochement during the initial years of its existence were somewhat contradictory, although they were not openly hostile The ambivalence of the situation or the duplication were fundamental factors(25):

Factor 1: India's feeling that it has been excluded from the group despite the strong signals it has sent and expresses its interest and desire to participate and contribute effectively to the regional body, as well as the presence of two members of the organization (SEATO), the Philippines and Thailand in ASEAN.

The second factor: This factor has led to some reservations among the Indian decision-makers towards ASEAN as long as it has diminished the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement. At the same time, the Indian government in New Delhi felt that the State of Pakistan could influence the ASEAN countries in a negative adverse way towards the interests of India through its allies In the Organization.

Indonesia is one of the largest ASEAN countries in terms of size, population or economic resources. It has become a reality and a leading fact for the organization and has become aware that this important Asian organization will be at risk and threatened if India becomes a member of this organization. Singapore, on the other hand, is a country dominated by China in terms of ethnicity, which India fears is a country with policies and feelings hostile to China and may stand in front of the progress of this organization and its directions. In the meantime, Thailand and the Philippines are opposed to the non-aligned state and therefore do not want India to be a member of ASEAN(26).

Indonesia's stance on the threats against non-communist Southeast Asian countries allied with Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which resulted from Moscow gaining bases in that country, was laid out in explicit terms by Foreign Minister Mukhtar Kosumat Madja in

April 1986 on the eve of a visit. US President Ronald Reagan to Indonesia. On the other hand, Malaysia was disturbed by India's position at the time of India's recognition of the Hing Samrin regime in July 1980 27).{(

This situation is linked to the fact that the Malaysian government strongly and successfully lobbied the Indian Foreign Minister at the beginning of the year to participate in dialogue with the ASEAN foreign ministers at the end of June 1980 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. As a result of the Indian government's decision taken in June of the same year to declare recognition of the system in place by the Vietnamese, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimhara decided not to participate in the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Dialogue in Kuala Lumpur. Moreover, at the time of the formation of ASEAN, the members of this organization did not think at the time of India's involvement in the organization, fearing not only that India would dominate all the policies and orientations of the Organization but also to provoke the West's resentment of conservatives around the organization(28).

The negative support for the actions and interventions of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and the invasion of Vietnam and Cambodia have strained India's relations with the ASEAN countries. These tensions and crises increased when India admitted after some hesitation to the post-Soviet regime of Vietnam supported by the Soviet Union. ASEAN's indifference towards India has acknowledged through many factors that ASEAN membership rules do not apply to India to be a member of a regional organization in Southeast Asia. However, the most important reason why India is not admitted to ASEAN is the tendency Great support for the policies and orientations of the Soviet Union. The Treaty signed between the Soviet Union and India became an important and sensitive point in the differences of the ASEAN countries with India, which prevent their acceptance in the Organization, which affected even the normal political and economic relations with these countries at the same time they did not support the plan (Bergnev) for collective security in Asia, Its implications include expanding the influence and influence of the Soviet Union in Asia(29).

What India's policy towards Cambodia has been strongly criticized by the ASEAN neighbors of India, when ASEAN was formed starting with the members of this organization were overwhelmed by the great problems such as the conflict between the Philippines and Malaysia, racial riots in Malaysia and the tension between Indonesia and Malaysia has Members of the Organization have gone through difficult and sensitive circumstances and situations, and Member States therefore have no desire to expand the membership of the Organization. Indonesia was very much interested in leading this organization and that was why it had an important role in not expanding the membership of the Organization so it was defined within the geo-formula and geography of Southeast Asia(30).

For India, the international scenario is different for her in her view and policy. The United States and the Soviet

Union are trying hard to get more military alliances and India's basic policy has been based on a policy of non-alignment. India played an important role in the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent state in 1971 (31)

The Indian nuclear explosion of 1974 led to more confusion, anxiety and tension in the minds and leaders of ASEAN, as well as the Indo-China War of 1962 forced India to re-examine and examine its foreign policy and many questioned whether the principles of non-aligned policy pursued by India appropriate or need to check. India's non-aligned policy, therefore, did not stem from the containment or prevention of war between India and China. ASEAN has played an important role in the cases of southern.

Conclusion

India has adopted consistent goals despite the 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. From the last stage of the stages and India from countries that use defensive methods rather 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) Strong in this association which is the focus of our research and has reached a number of conclusions and recommendations which are results:

- It is impossible to ignore the diverse social factor which reflects its image on the political life represented by the formation of the political parties, who in turn form the anti-parliament, whether in the center or in the state.
- The population factor and the Indian political decision maker cannot be ignored should reduce the large population growth that affects the economic development plans of the ASEA
- India is in an unstable security situation, especially since India and its national security are threatened by an international system whose majority depends on conventional and nuclear military power.
- After the end of the Cold War, the game of balance has affected India's foreign policy. India is constantly seeking to adapt its international positions to its interests.
- India is trying to draw a foreign policy affected by the Pakistani worker, which is the focus of foreign policy

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