

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIA AND RUSSIA (1952 -2018): A CRITICAL ANALYSIS IN THE 21ST CENTURY”

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INTRODUCTION

India had very old and historical ties with Soviet Union. After independence, Although India took some time to work on this positive gesture. India's membership of the commonwealth, policy of nonalignment of Stalin's rigid approach, perhaps caused some doubts and misunderstandings in the way of better relationship. but this situation did not last long their relations started improving with the beginning of the decade of fifty.

• DURING STALIN ERA

Rigid approach of Stalin towards India. Stalin's approach was that for those who are not communist were against the Soviet Union. India's decision in 1949 to remain a member of the commonwealth even after becoming a Republic causes irritation in the Soviet union. India's opposition to pro-Soviet development in Malaya (NAM countries) also made Stalin unhappy. India's support to Greece against communist expansion cause bitterness in the Indo Soviet relationship

AFTER STALIN INDO USSR RELATIONS

- The relationship began with a visit by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to the Soviet Union in June 1955, and first Secretary of the Communist party.
- Khrushchev's return trip to India in the fall of 1955. While in India, Khrushchev announced that the Soviet Union supported India Sovereignty over the disputed territory of the Kashmir region and over Portuguese coastal enclaves such as Goa.
- The Soviet Union declared its neutrality during the 1959 border dispute and the Sino Indian war of October 1962, although the Chinese strongly objected.
- The Soviet Union gave India substantial economic and military assistance during the Khrushchev period, and by 1960 India had received more Soviet assistance than China had.
- In 1962 the soviet Union agreed to transfer technology to co - produce the MiG - 21 jetfighter in India, which the Soviet Union had earlier denied to China.
- In 1965 the Soviet Union served successfully as peace broker between India and Pakistan after an Indian- Pakistani border war. India signed with the Soviet Union the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in August 1971.
- USSR did not criticized India after Pokharan test in 1974. Relations between the Soviet Union and India did not suffer much during the right wing Janata Party's coalition government in the late 1970s. India did not criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
- Indian Prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, visited the Soviet Union on his first state visit abroad in May 1985 and signed two long term economic agreements with the Soviet Union. In turn, Gorbachev's first visit to a Third World state was his meeting with Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi in late 1986.

INDIA AND RUSSIA RELATIONS

Boris Yeltsin did not respect the age old friendship between two countries and try to develop cordial relation with USA and Pakistan and Bypassed India. Russia voted in favor of Pakistan proposal in the denuclearization of South Asia. Russia diluted its stand on Kashmir declaring it adapted territory between India and Pakistan. Russia sought to sell arms to Islamabad.

Russia made an attempt to annual the deal for Supply cryogenic engines to India under the US pressure. Russia stalled much needed spare parts supply to Indian Army. The turning point of Indo Russia relations came nine-year after the collapse of the USSR when Vladimir Putin succeeded Boris Yeltsin.

India and Russia began with the Strategic Partnership signed between the two countries in 2000. Annual Summit started in 2000. Both countries closely collaborate on matters of shared national interest these include at the-UN, BRICS, G20 and SCO.

- Russia also strongly supports India receiving permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. In addition, Russia has vocally backed India joining the NSG and PEC.
- Russia currently is one of only two countries in the world that has a mechanism for annual ministerial level defence reviews with India.
- The Indo Russian inter-Governmental Commission (IRIGC) is one of the largest and most comprehensive governmental mechanisms that India has had with any country internationally.

AREAS OF COOPERATION

1. Combat international terrorism.
2. To counter USA hegemony.
3. Permanent seat in UNSC.
4. Space cooperation.
5. Aircraft and Missile development.
6. Energy Cooperation.
7. Nuclear Cooperation.
8. Defence Cooperation.
9. Economic Cooperation.

* MILITARY RELATIONSHIP

The Soviet Union was important supplier of defence equipment for several decades, and this role has been inherited by the Russian Federation. In 1977, Russia and India signed a ten year agreement for further military technical cooperation encompassed a wide range of activities, including the purchase of completed weaponry, joint development and production, and joint marketing of armaments and military technologies. Russia with 68% share, the major arms supplier to India (2012- 2016). Now, the cooperation is not limited to a buyer-seller relationship but includes joint research and Development, Training, Service to service contacts, including joint exercise.

* ECONOMIC RELATIONS

- Bilateral trade in 2002 stood at \$1.5 billion and increased by over 7 times to \$ 11 billion in 2012 and with both governments setting a bilateral trade target of \$3 billion by 2025.
- Both Governments have jointly developed an economic strategy that involves using a number of economic components to increase future bilateral trade. Both Governments have setup a joint study group (JSG) to negotiate the specifications of a free trade agreement, a final agreement would be signed between India and Eurasian Economic Union of which Russia is a part (also include Kazakhstan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Belarus)

* SPACE COOPERATION

Aryabhata, India's first satellite was launched by the Soviet Union on 19 April 1975. December 2004, Two Space Relation Bilateral agreements were signed :-

1. Inter-Governmental umbrella Agreement on co-operation in the outer Space for peaceful Purposes. 2. The inter Space Agency Agreement on cooperation in the Russian satellite navigation system GLONASS. In November 2007, the two countries have entered an agreement on joint lunar exploration.

* SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The ongoing collaboration in the field of Science and Technology, under the integrated Long Term Programmed of cooperation (ILTP) is the largest cooperation programmer in this sphere for both India and Russia.

* NUCLEAR COOPERATION

- On 7 November 2009, India signed a new nuclear deal with Russia.
- India and Russia are in discussion for construction of two more nuclear Power units at Kudankulam. During Russia President Vladimir Putin's visit to India for the 14th annual summit in 2012, a cooperative civil-an nuclear energy road map was accepted. Running until 2030, sixteen to eighteen new reactors will be constructed, with installed capacity of 1,000 MW each.

AREAS OF DIFFERENCES

- Indo US relationship
- Russia Pakistan relationship
- Search for other Sources of weapons.
- Deal of aircraft

Conclusion:

In summary, this paper shows that the relationship between India and is blurred with conflict and cooperation. There are positive element India China relations from 1900s onwards. Both find new areas of cooperation, especially in economic and trade relations, as India's economic reforms led to the high growth rate and India's improve status as one of the emerging economies attracted lot much attention globally.

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