



India's Relations with Its Neighbors in 2025

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Abstract

The year 2025 is crucial for India as a giant country after China in South Asia, it witnessed Phalgaon attack in Kashmir to retaliate this attack India initiate Operation Sindhur against Pakistan, it attracts the world concentration, India send its parliamentary delegation across the world to create awareness against the Pakistan religion base terrorism resulted in Phalgaon attack in Kashmir. India this year saw some positive landmark initiative to strengthen the bilateral relationship with Srilanka in April 2025 Prime Ministetr Narendra Modi payed the visit to Srilanka, Srillankan Counterpart Harini Amarasurya also visits the India in October 2025 this mutual trip paid the way to strengthen the cooperation in security and economic development between this two country. Despite row over border dispute of kalpani and Mahakali river both countries India and Nepal decide to keep people to people ties for open border and 'Roti-Betika Rishata continue to foster strong cultural and social connections. In 2024 both country agreed to expand UPI mobile payment in the India's 'Neighborhood First Policy' Nepal assume first place. After the Galwan Valley clash between India and China in 2020, the relation between India and China are strained, but both countries trying to strengthen the bilateral relation in some extent. After imposition of economic sanction by America in form of tariff on Indian Commodities which leads the India to turn its face towards China and Russia. In October 2025 Afghan foreign minister Amirkhan Muttaqi visited, for first time after Taliban return to power. India extends its all humanitarian help to Afghanistan civilians. It made Afghan close to India but Pakistan considered it as plot against Pakistan after Operation Sindhur.

Key word: Bilateral Relationship, Neighbor First Hood Policy, Operation Sindhr, Galwan row, Problem fisherman,

Hypothesis:

1. The Year 2025 witnessed to bitter the relationship between India and Pakistan.
2. Bangladesh Illegal infiltration creates political impasses between India and Bangladesh

3. China extends the support to India against to America's tariff policy against India.

Sources of Date

In this research paper the Data's collected from different Newspapers, dialogues of foreign ministers etc.,

Scope of the Study:

This paper mainly focuses on the changes and development in India's bilateral relation with its neighbor countries particularly in 2025.

Objectives of the paper:

1. India's approach with its different neighbor countries.
2. Recent changes in its bilateral relationships with its neighbors.
3. To analysis India's effort to strengthen cooperation with its neighbor.
4. To understand its strategic relationship with China and Pakistan.

India and china in 2025

The relation between India and China historically been characterized by mixture of cooperation, conflict, shaped by historical legacies, geopolitical ambitions and economic interdepends. As two of the world largest populous and largest economies of the world. There bilateral relationship holds immense significance not only in Asia but also at the global level. This relationship continues to be complex influenced by variety of political, economic, strategic issues. India's closeness with US particularly through the platform of Quadrilateral Security Dialogue have irked the China in 2025.

China's 2013 Belt Road initiative (One Belt One Road) continues to expand with project in its neighbor countries like Nepal, Pakistan, Priyanka, India views it as encroachment of its influence in its neighbor countries in general and particularly in Asia a major cause to impasses in international relation between Indian and China.

India rejects the China's One Belt One Road Initiative with view to following concerns

1. China Pakistan Economic Corridor: the major project of this initiative is China 'Pakistan Economic Corridor' but this project is projected to build in the territory of Pak occupied Kashmir, that historically a part of India's territory. Thus India viewed it as direct violation of Indian territorial sovereignty.
2. Strategic –Autonomy: In Indian perspicacious the One Belt One Road initiative of China not a transparent driven, it is the effort by china to enlarge its geo-political influence in Pakistan, Nepal, Srilanka, Bhutan by erecting its business infrastructure though funding, it is indirectly a driven to create economic crunch to India.
3. Strategic and security Risks: The Chinas development in strategic ports and dual use maritime facilities such as in Gwadar and Hambantota around the Indian Ocean ring India in a potential military encirclement.

4. Naval Presence: The naval presence around the Indian Ocean through the One Belt One Road initiative commercial enclave which close the Indian maritime boundaries in Indian Ocean region.

The China's efforts for escalation of its geo-Politics influence in South Asia always imposes the security threat and economic crunch.

The china's claim of some part of Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai china always the bone contention between India and China.

However, both are the active participants of SCO and G 20 but they have divergent views over the priorities. After Nathu La by pass clash on 10th May 2020 that led tension in Ladhak for buildup of the military troops it resultant in clash between India and China troops which claims the lives of 20 Militry and some civilians. About the incident Indian Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi said in a conference "the sacrifice made by our soldiers will not goes in vain" he gave a call to boycott Chinis goods which made little impact on Chinis foreign trade with India. it bans 59 widely used Mobile produced by Chhina. The Doklam and Galwan valley clashes between the military of two countries also caused to strained the bilateral relation till 2024. In 2024 on 23rd October both countries counter parts Narendra Modi and Xi Jinping met sidelines of BRICS Summit in Kazan of Russia, in the meeting two leaders agreed to disengagement at border areas. In the month of August 2025 China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi paid the visit to New Delhi as mark of first ministerial meeting between these two countries after the military disengagement in boarders.

On 31st August 2025, on the sidelines of SCO conference Chinas counterpart president Xi Jinping met the Prime minister Narendra Modi which payed new way for promotion of bilateral relationship between these countries in Tianjin

This events played a crucial role in de-escalation of tension resultant of this both countries agreed to reopen direct flight service from January 1st 2025.

In a bid to normalize the bilateral relation After gap of 5 years' period India announced re opening of Kailas Man Sarovar Yatra in April 2025. To reduce China's influence in the military sector on African countries India launched ever biggest joint Naval Military Exercise.

Indian Defense Minister Rajnath Singh, on the sidelines of SCO summit on 26th Jume 2025 met Dong Jun China's defense minister in Qingdao where both leaders reaffirmed for permanent solution for border disputes through "structured roadmap of permanent engagement and de-escalation". Rajnath Singh in the defense ministers summit on the SCO platform emphasis for 'positive momentum' to restore peace by avoiding tension on border issues through 'demarcation of border lines

India and Nepal in 2025

In 2025, India and Nepal relations saw intensified cooperation particularly in the field of economic. The Reserve Bank of India allowed INR to Nepal and focus on hydropower, alongside strengthened security dialogue against transitional crime. But same time the relationship between two countries face such challenges such as stability in the relationship due

to political instability in Nepal and territorial disputes over on Kalapani or Lipulekh), growing china's influence and ongoing discussion on revising the treaty of 1950 and energy ties.

1. In month October 2025 the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) allowed Indian Banks to lend the money Indian origin nonresident of Nepal to facilitate cross –border investment and supporting the stable INR-NPR ties.
2. India and Nepal's ARUN-3 Project: it is the Hydro power Project (specifically Arun-3) it plays very crucial role in fostering stability in trade and in reducing chinas influence in Nepal, which managed by Indian PSU SJVN (Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam) to developing the 900 MW Arun -3 project, a major bilateral collaboration with substantial Indian investment. It serves as a tool to sustain and strengthen diplomatic ties by extending support to Nepal's infrastructure and meet India energy demands with clean renewable power. It establishes new example in extending support in form of technical and financial field by offering concessional financing technical collaboration and infrastructure development including cross border transmission lines via power grid.
3. Jiont Military Exercise: it is the longest 19th edition of joint military exercise which is to start in Pithorgarh from November 25 to December 8 of 2025 with incorporated advanced tech like USA, AI tools and logistic drones, focusing on modern counter – terrorism tactics. to improve joint operational capabilities, sharing of tactical and technical knowledge and build synergy for sub-conventional operations under UN mandates. The Jungle warfare, mountain counter-terrorism, HARD medical response and integrating new tech like drones is the focusing areas of this joint military exercise.

India and Bangladesh in 2025.

The relation between India and Bangladesh strained due to political instability after 2024 August political turmoil which overthrown the Shaikh Hasina government and she takes political asylum in India. This led the persecution of millions of Hindus in Bangladesh and many Hindu temples devastated.

The following are the issues of contention

1. The Issue of extradition of Shaikh Hasina: Bangladesh has requested India to extradite former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, who is in India and has been sentenced to death in her absentia by a special tribunal Court in Dhaka. This request is major point of contention between India and Bangladesh.
2. Increase inclination towards China and Pakistan: Bangladesh concluded the trilateral summit in June 2025 with Pakistan and China it set the major challenge before India in 2025 in terms of security of Hindus in Bangladesh, cross border terrorism and security concern.
3. Illegal migration and Infiltration by Bangladesh: India share more 4.096.7 Kilometers territorial border across five states. Which creates major security problem, women trafficking, operation of fake currency and drugs mafia and illegal encroachment of land for permanent settlement, creation fake Adhar Card and Election card to avail government facility and Vote bank politics in India. In Assam only more than 20thousand Acre land is encroached by illegal infiltrator of Bangladesh which came to light after evacuation drive initiation by Assam state government.

4. After Special Intensive Revise of Electoral roll by Election Commission in 2025 which reveals that in Bihar and West Bengal made it clear that, intension of this infiltration change demography by increasing Muslim population with help of vote bank politics in India.
5. In 2025 the relations between India and Bangladesh are witnessed to worse after the death of student leader Hadi. The Bangladesh by forgetting India's contribution in carved out the Bangla by extending military help to get liberation from Pakistan in 1971. The political leaders under Md Yunus Prime Ministership directly blamed Indian involvement in death of Hadi a youth leader of Bangladesh baselessly. The Hindus are minority, are targeted, 187 Hindu men are brutally murdered, 221 women are subjected to gang raped and thousands are forcibly converted to Muslim. The Deepudas a Hindu Dalit young man he also a only source bread of his family openly killed and burned in open public place this incident made Indian to hate Bangladesi.
6. After the regime change in West Bengal by BJP by overthrown TMC led Mamata Banerjee Government. The BJP made all its efforts to drive out all Bangladesi from west Bengal.
7. The road to slight normalization in the relation between Bangladesh and India starts after Bangladesh Nationalist Party came to power under the leadership of Tariq Raheman by overthrown the Mohamad Younus interim government

India's Relation with Pakistan in 2025

After division of India in 1947 basis on Religion, the new country as Pakistan emerged in world glob. Since its establish India and Pakistan witnessed many wars between them. In spite of many efforts through bilateral agreement and at multilateral forums such as ASEAN and SAARC for peaceful coexistence the relation is still hostile between these two countries.

The Kashmir issue, Pakistan sponsored terrorism, illegal infiltration and circulation of fake currency in India tec., these are the main issues of relation between India and Pakistan.

1. Phalgam Terrorist Attack on 22nd April 2025: Pakistan sponsored Jihadi terrorist attacked and killed 26 civilians they were on tour to Phalgam hill area in Kashmir by asking their religion and hymns of Kuran. This attack condemned widely in general and UNO by particular. It considered as attack on the existence of humanity. India formed all party parliament member delegation to visit every more than 50 countries to picturise the incident of Pahalgam attack by Pakistan sponsored Jihadi terrorists.
2. After on 24th April Pakistan suspended Simla Agreement which was concluded in year on 2nd July in 1972 after Indo-Pak war in 1971, for resolving all differences through bilateral talks, not third party intervention by upholding UN Charter Principles. To pledge to end conflict, promote friendly relations and restore communication, trade and cultural exchanges. To repatriate the sieged civilians and soldiers.
3. Suspension Indus Water Treaty: following Pahalgam attack on 22nd April in 2025, on 5th May, India suspend the Indus Water Treaty. This suspension is seen as a strong response to cross border terrorism. It adversely impacts the Pakistani as lower riparian country on its agriculture, food security and live hoods form reducing the flow of water. It leads the economic instability in Pakistan by reducing the cultivation of crop land.

4. Operation Sindoor (Amerd Conflict): it was launched Sindoor Military Operation with missile attack on 7th May, against Pakistan in response to Pakistan sponsored jihadi terrorist attack in Pahalgam. In this attack hundreds together terrorists are killed and 6 air base military stations are destroyed.
5. Issue of Baluchistan separatist movement: the Baloch nationalist movements demands have ranged from greater cultural, economic and political rights, to political economy to outright secession and the creation of an independent state of Balochistan. The movement is secular and was originally inspired by Marxist –Lenist liberation movement. The Baluch is a Muslim community found in state of Uttar Pradesh of India. Pakistan blames that India extends the support to initiate the movement in Baluch region of Pakistan to divide Pakistan by creating separate Baluchistan.

India's relationship with Srilanka in 2025:

the year 2025 is crucial for both India and Srilanka in terms of Economic relation. Because India has also resumed the negotiations with Sri Lanka for the Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement (ETCA) covering both goods and services.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi paid the visit to Srilanka from April 6 to 8 of 2025, in this visit both country agree to implement of HVDC for interconnection for Import and of Power

Harini Nireka Amarasuriya, paid the visit to India in 2025 on 16th October in this visit to India she emphasis for re-strengthening the deeper collaboration between the two countries and sharing the transformative initiatives in the sector of infrastructure, education, tourism, skill development and artificial intelligence.

Conclusion:

India constantly playing a crucial role unilateral to restore peaceful co-existence in the region of South Asia. But it always seeking the cooperation from its neighbors. India has been facing the problem of cross border terrorism mainly from Pakistan. Illegal infiltration from Pakistan and Bangladesh citizens it creates new security threat to India. The China's effort to control the geo-politics of South Asia trough the One Belt One Road which is the permanent cause of contention. India's relation with China and Nepal always characterized as circumstance base cooperation and mutual reciprocation.

In 2025 India has to face some hard ness more particularly with Pakistan and Bangladesh. The Sindhur after killing of Hindus in Kashmir India had to initiate the Sindhur operation. This year also witnessed to killing of Hindus in Bangladesh. After Galwan conflict the relations with China find the ways of normalization.

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