

The Indian Role and the Future of Relations of Power in Asia in 21 Century

Belharbi Oumar

Muhammad Al-Sadiq Bin Yahya University – Jijel, Algeria, ishak20166@gmail.com

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Abstract:

India seems as one of the dynamic powers in power relations in the Twenty First century, which qualifies it to play a role in making the future of the world powers, as it coincides with the constant economic growth, so India is classified as the second power at global level, in terms of growth after China, however, this development has witnessed several periods until now, as socialism and central planning have been adopted in economic field, despite the fact it is a democratic State, which makes it unique within the socialist camp, therefore, it was easy for it to introduce large reforms in the beginning of 1990s, making it a big start and it helped to achieve a significant economic growth, besides, a shift into sophisticated technology, which has been concomitant with the growing regional role of India, and it will qualify it to play a key global role in the future of powers in the South Asia and South-East Asia in the short and long.

Keywords: power ; India ;role ; future ; south Asia.

Introduction

The emerging powers appear in international relations as one of the main variables in the context of power shift and international balance, which do feature new aspects in the structure of the international system, accordingly, India seems as one of the key and emerging powers, as it is placed in the second range after China in terms of the economic growth, after it was depicted as an underdeveloped state in the world, due to the spread of myths, the cultural, religious and sectarian diversity, thus, India is expected, now and later, to be playing a core role in the international system in 21 century, particularly the fact that it has elements of physical strength; size and population, the strategic location, the

natural resources and the democratic political system. The importance of the study stems from the fact that understanding India's role in its regional environment helps to understand the power relations in south Asia, leading to understand the future of a region that is seen as dynamic and influential internationally, thanks to Asia's international significance as it leads the growth rate in the world, especially as the studies about india are few compared those about China and East Asia region, considering the South Asian region was formerly considered as a sub-system within the international system. Post-independence India seems as state which followed the planned system, however, after the collapse of the Soviet union, it

managed to turn strongly into economic liberalism unlike many socialist states that went through sharp declines and structural crises in economy and politics, which sparks an essential question about the ability of India to transform, not to mention the huge rates of growth in economy and the increasing role in its regional and international environments, thus, we pose the main question: How does the domestic development in India reflect on its role regionally? Here are sub-questions related to the main research question: What is the geopolitical importance of India? What are the societal aspects as drivers of the development? How does the domestic development in India impact the sub-system of South Asia?

To answer these questions, we pose a key premise: The Indian role is evolving constantly in the region environment whenever the domestic development develops. We treat this topic with a plan of the following lines:

- 1/ India: the geopolitical reference.
- 2/ the characteristics of the Indian society.
- 3/ the development and the state's role.
- 4/ the Indian global role.

1/ India Geopolitically:

India is a word derived from "Sandhu", which is the land situated behind Indus river.(Sayed, 2012) moreover, it is attributed to the hindu religion which divides people into classes.(Ismael, 1994)and it is India lies between the attitudes 8 N and 33 N, and between 68 and 91 longitudes East, and it occupies a large area in south Asia, which is over 3 millions Km².(Ibrahim & Nadia, 2005)It is in excellent geographic location, as it is in

the middle of the Eastern world, a crossing point between the far East and the middle East.(Ahmed, 2005) It is bounded by Indian Ocean to the south, and The Himalayan mountains to the East, the Indian mountains and Kosch to the west, the Bengali swamps and rivers to the East. It has formed a unique world for thousands of years, as its peoples are multilingual, multireligious and of various habits.(Henri, 2003)

India is located in the center of Asia, it is the world's largest continent, of long coasts 7571km on the Indian Ocean, it is a maritime and continental state at once, of a large area, and its long land borders make it adjacent to a wide range of states.(walid, 2014/2015). Also, India is inspired by Hinduism that was a result of cognitive-religious accumulation of the Indian traditions, which emerged across thousands of years,(Isam, 2010)that made Hinduism an embodiment of the community's national personality. So, Hinduism is not just a religious way, but a social practice that bred tolerance of a diversified community living in harmony. However, Hinduism rejects converts of other religions, so whether you are born hindu or you keep out of this religion unlike Islam and christianity.(Henri, 2003) Here, it is similar to Judaism in not accepting the other, which is the point that the American thinker Samuel Huntington, in his book "the clash of civilizations ", joined Hinduism with Judaism in the context of the civilizational conflict.

2/ The Characteristics Of The Indian Community:

The Indian community is characterized by diversity and the state centrality, noting that we never found a central societal authority like China or the other eastern civilizations, starting with the pharaonic Egypt, or Mesopotamian civilization, as this is ancient feature in India, due to its geographical nature and large size, in addition to the big diversity of the community, making it of a non centralized way of rule, so the decentralization idea is not seen as novel for the Indian community, but a reality emerged from the historical circumstances .however the decentralization deeply rooted in the community had gone through a setback on the eve of independence, particularly with the concomitant division of the Indian subcontinent, which weakened the federalism, also, the dramatic events that accompanied the division; the anarchy, sectarian violences and the escalating calls for separatism in several states, like: Haidarabad, Jonad, Kashmir, Punjab..etc the state's economic planned direction helped to increase the state's role and centralization.(Abderrahmane, 2011)

Here, the role of British colonialism seems important, as it didn't allow the indian subcontinent to remain united, thus, it becomes the largest states in size and diversity, consequently, it led to its partition and the emergence of border disputes among the divided states, in order to create a continued underdevelopment.

Though, diversity remains a main characteristic of the Indian community, and this communal value ingrained with the Hinduism, as this later witnessed a diversity of gods, which established during

long historical eras, and this diversity has the advantage of being conciliatory due to integration and unity, rather than the sedition, leading to the emergence of "Diversity in the framework of unity" principle, as governing the political, social and cultural aspects of life.(Abderrahmane E., 2010)

Also, the tolerance is a result of the previous advantage, since diversity leads to peaceful coexistence and tolerance among followers of indian religions and sects towards each other, especially these religions include sects, that's why the community is peacefully cohesive at the most, not exclusionary or violent,(Abderrahmane , 2010) whereby we find no racial discrimination there, as opposed to China where minorities are suffering from a large ethnic cleansing, especially the Muslim minority in its eastern north, and the Tebetian Buddhi minority in the center of the country. These features were behind the emergence of the civil society, also, the British colonialism helped this Indian community to emerge, for resisting the occupation, even the spread of English newspapers, and the British citizen culture, as it paved the way for the conference party in 1885, which is a milestone in the Indian history.

Since the partition of the Indian subcontinent, the Indian civil society continued its activities, until 1970s, as it shifted from class- sect based organizations to those expressing civil rights and freedoms, and defending the environment.(Abderrahmane, 2007)

The parliamentary and liberal systems created in UK which transferred their

method of actions to India, contributed to develop ways of the same kinds inside formations in India, like the conference party, starting from 1920 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaher Nahru, as it included wide ranges of the people of Hindus and muslims, Ali Iqbal and Mohammed Ali Djenah, (Ingolf & Nicklas, 2007) and it clearly witnessed the diversity, safeguarding all sects, religions and the democracy in the party.

The societal characteristics and the birth of the civil society in the post independence made the democratic transition basis so strong in India, that's India is depicted as the biggest democracy in the world, despite the large numbers of people and the racial, sectarian, class and religious differences, the spread of myths in the Indian community.

After India got its independence and the conference party came to power, the civil society was independent, but once the party in power, all active organizations lost their independence and started their activities within the party, except the Indian business community, which was just the party's tool of the political mobilization in its national struggle for development.

During the rule of Nahru, there has been much confidence and partnership between the official bodies and these organizations for state building, however, this consensus between the state and the civil society didn't last long, especially after Andira Ghandi imposed a state of emergency in 1975, which helped to establish and consolidate a democracy, thanks to multipartism, freedom of press, fair elections, independent judiciary, human

rights respect and the army's commitment to neutrality in the political process.(Abderrahmane, 2010)

Therefore, the social movements and all civil society actors were free, the emergency state and central ways of management were rejected.

3/ Development And The State Role:

The state's role in the Indian development model is divided into two key periods: the first one is the Nahru Model, named for the president Nahru, from 1951 until 1991, and the reform period, from 1991 until now, and we find that Nahru model, formulated by Nehru and pursued by his successors; Anira Ghandi and Rajif Ghandi, is based on centralized planning as a tool for creating the foundation for modernization, industrialization and facing the big social challenges being witnessed by India on the eve of its independence.(Abderrahmane, 2011)

Nehru's vision of the economic role of the state is utopian socialist, as it has been built on two pillars: planning and integrated efforts of the private and public sectors, this vision has been accepted by consensus among political and economic circles in India, indeed, the call for the state intervention in the economy came from Indian industrialists and businessmen themselves, due to their inability to carry out the task.

Moreover, the economic reforms led by the national conference government, under the presidency of Narashima Raou, has issues several decisions, and kept a small number of industries under the ownership of the state, besides, it banned the compulsory

licenses of the private sector to launch projects or expand them, also, it devaluated the Rupee, permitted the imports quotas and abolished foreign investment constraints, (Henri, 2003), therefore, the socialist approach implemented since the independence has been abandoned, and they adopted an economic liberalism.

By the year 1991, the government budget deficit reached 8% of the GDP, and the treasury was nearly empty, while in the midst of reforms and efforts of facing the financial crisis, Manuhan Singh, an economic expert who graduated from Oxford university and strongly liberal, was selected as a minister of finance, moreover, Palaniban tshidambarm, was chosen as a Commerce minister, too, who received a training from the same university, they became the engineers of major reforms that carried out in India, at that moment, technocrats were used in the economic field, as the conference party politicians were no longer tasked, in this regard. (Filip & piytraass, 2009)

The investment environment improved, especially as India and the other Asian states high had saving rates, which gave rise to private investments, instead, the public investments declined, (Filip Aarline, 2012) additionally, India achieved a growth rate in the last three decades since 1990s until now, at an average or more than 6%, whereas this rates jumped to 8% in 2006, which was estimated by nearly 9% by the World Bank in 2007, so India turned into a largest developed state around the world. (Hanaa, 2009)

For the period from 2008 to 2004, India witnessed a record growth rate of 8,8% per

year, as a result of the world economy growth, in addition to the major reforms undertaken by India in investments and exports, and notwithstanding the financial crisis in that year, added by the slow Indian economy, reforms in taxation, energy and financial expenditure have a significant impact on the overall economy with rates of no less than 6% per year. (Florian, 2018)

International Monetary Fund projects that within next 25 years, India will become the third economy after the United States and China in the world, especially with its plans to expand its sophisticated technology-based exports, this later is witnessing an exponential growth per year, estimated at 18%. This rate is very large, so India is uniquely evolving in this sector.

Since 2005, India became one of the five states in terms of the purchasing power and rising economies, so in 2005, India and China contributed in the half of the world economic growth, this compares with a world growth rate, (Neil, 2009) estimated at 5,6% per year, as India became the first state in the world in dynamic and weight of exported services, which rose from 2% to 5% of the Indian GDP between 1995 and 2005, while the technology exports reached 20 million dollars in 2004. (joune jouzif, 2011). Certainly, this technological development is not a new phenomenon, it dates back to some decisions made since early 1950s, when the Indian institute of technology was created, followed by other institutes throughout the country in 1956, later, technology sector developed over the period of centralized planning, and increased after transformation to market economy in the early 1990s, (shahid,

2012), consequently, it has been considered as an asset of the socialist era that is kept in reforms era, in 1991.

by 2025, india will be one fifth of the world's population, and by 2030, the world will see 850 millions of indians as internet users, and by 2035, the biggest five indian cities will have an economy equivalent to the size of the current middle-out economies .(Peter N, 2018)

The indian community abroad is being used, and India no longer sees brain drain as negative, on the contrary, it does enhance the Indian image abroad, and contribute to gain new skills, in addition to the outward investments with linking them internally, accordingly, this community shall be reintegrated into the Indian economy. In this sense, India headed for services sector as banking, finance, telecommunication, hotel services, commerce, medicine and film industry developed, this later is India's leading field, as it is the biggest movie producer in the world. (Peter N, 2018)

This successful transition to the free liberal economy goes back, ideologically and religiously, to the Hinduism that believes in the social hierarchy, division of labor between classes, encouraging the private sector and wealth creation, thus, the state's role was traditionally based on organization and support for the private sector, not an alternative to it. So, liberalism and Hinduism hold the inequality as a natural phenomenon, due to differences in human capacities, accordingly, the state has to keep away from blurring these differences.

Therefore, the development has been a reflection of the hindu ideas in political development, as the idea that goes that India is the biggest democracy in the world, is not a result of the British occupation, rather, the Indian community witnessed, since ancient times, elected councils known as "Banshits" which largely enjoyed administrative, political and economic self-rule experiences, backed by the British occupation introduction of democracy idea, coupled with the creation of political parties.(Abderrahmane , 2007)

Perhaps what summarized the Indian peculiarity are the works of the Noble laureate of economics, the Amartia San Indian scholar, who offered a purely indian theory that is made of an authentic combination of four traditions, India may maintain them in future, namely: an ascetic conservative Ghandism, an immutable independence of NGO'S, a lasting active democratic social Nehruism inside the conference party and a socialism much closer to communism, particularly in West Bengal, and finally, "Lakeshmia" named for Indian welfare God, and these traditions are deeply rooted in the businessmen circles that look forward to an Indian capitalism.(joune jouzif, 2011)

4/ The World Role Of India:

Economist experts think that power transition to Asia, especially as many asians are living under the line of poverty, the huge size of spending on infrastructure projects, which is the largest in the world, high growth rates that were not impacted by the global crisis of 2008, here, the big growth of the Indian economy has been

observed, so it reached 6% in 2009. (qarane, 2011)

The region is of great importance for the great powers, in addition to the strategic and political significance, especially as the gas and oil pipelines are constructed from Central Asia to the Indian Ocean, not to mention the vital place of South Asia's great market, due to the population size, as it is ranked the second after China, so it is regarded as a large zone for world investments and multinational companies, furthermore, it is located near the Arab Gulf of the major sources of the world oil.(Ahmed, 2000)

Therefore, energy sector has become important in India's economy, particularly as India is of weak reserves, so every sub-sector in energy field turns to be provided with a ministry undertaking the formulation of policies and support of decision making, and applying it by the governments, national agencies in the public sector and technical research institutions, This is encouraged by the large growth of the industrial sector that needs energy, especially when the energy international agency predicts that the world growth will likely be increasing by 66% between 2002 and 2030, as for the Asia, it will increase from 28% to 35%, so India's energy demands are going to double during the phase, and its global energy consumption rate reaches 8%.(Ingolf & Nicklas, 2007)

Competition in the Indian ocean has been a key arena for the regional and global powers of strategic influence and economic interests, because it controls strategic

routes, mainly, Malga strait, Hormuz strait, Bab El Mandeb, which are the most important sea ports around the world As 50% of the world trade crosses this line, 70% of it is about petroleum products, (jsase, 2016/2017) ,so the Gulf oil is transited to the major world industrial centers in East Asia through these routes.

This has been clear in the aftermath of 9/11, as the pre-prepared US plan was carried out, which required the construction of pipelines from Central Asia to the Indian Ocean, seizing the opportunity of the international war on terror and getting into Afghanistan, and here is the evidence of the US-India alliance, whether in the international war on terror and extremist islamist movements, or in taking advantage of the Central Asian oil,(jsase, 2016/2017) Accordingly, it was an economic benefit for India due to its alliance with the United states, forming a major chapter in the american strategy of containing China economically, through having the control over oil routes linking East and West Asia.

This economic importance is added to other issues of greatest importance in South Asia and globally, like: the conflict in Afghanistan, the financial crisis, the future of the energy security, nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles spread, consequently,(jassite, 2001), it is the territory of all paradoxes, as about 22% of the world population are living there, and it spends 3% of its national product on armament, where there are two nuclear states having missiles, namely India and Pakistan, furthermore, there is a crisis of escalated political and sectarian violence

between two movements; religious and separatist.(Mouhamed, 2002), In this security and strategic dilemmas, India appears to be superior in the region, especially over its main competitor, Pakistan, since it has the superiority -strategically- in its conventional forces, particularly in air forces, as evidenced by the three wars, but in 1996, this gap widened when Kashmir,(Iriq, 2001),had been the point of a major crisis, in addition to the large economic superiority over Pakistan.

In this sense, India emerges as a key state whose strategic interests and influence stretch from Singapore to the east, until Eden to the west, in fact, it is worried about the spread of separatist Islamic movements, however, it is not a conflict prone state, rather it is looking for a cooperation under its leadership, thus, it led to the creation of SARC 1985 in the Bengali capital Dakka, which includes seven states: Bangladesh, Butan, India, Pakistan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Nepal, for cooperation and rapid economic growth, in order to end poverty, in addition to conflicts resolution and addressing, corruption, these problems were behind exhausted large part of the available resources.(Imade, 1998)

However, this community remains ineffective and facing economic and political hardships, leading to reduction of the size of economic and cooperation relations, which made the cooperation reduced to marginal features, like cultural and scientific relations, despite the annual summit meetings With comparison of other cooperation groupings in Asia, like:

ASEAN, GCC, SARC remains a mere mechanism for dialogue, good offices enhancement and confidence building between India and Pakistan.(Qadem, 1997)

BIMSTEC came as an alternative for SARC since 2014, which comprises India, Sri Lanka, Butan, Nepal, Thailand Myanmar and Bangladesh. It aims to bridge the gap among the state of southeast Asia and south Asia, and by its name, it refers to its goal, which is cooperation in all economic fields, especially in the technical and technological ones.(Ounil, 2019)We conclude that Pakistan is out of this organization, giving the indication that India is increasingly influential in south and southeast Asia,(Mouhamed A. S., 2011).

On other side, it denotes that the failure of SARC is due to conflict between two major states in the organization; India and Pakistan, also, this new initiative shows the Indian dominance, so the success of shifting to economic aspects is apparent from the outset.

As for the Indian-Japanese bilateral cooperation, it goes back to 2000 when the Japan's prime minister Modi visited India and agreed on a multidimensional partnership, particularly the security cooperation for free trade traffic through straits, and limiting the Chinese influence seems to be the goal of the two states, especially as both of them are concerned about the fast increasing influence of China in East Asia, southeast Asia and south Asia. Notably the fact that Japan is a poor state in terms of natural resources, especially the energetic ones, noting that it is seen as an industrial and

commercial power, making it in search of stability in the region stretching over East Asia to west Asia, for securing the supplies of the natural resources and huge commercial outlets for this state.

Hence the Indian vision of China, so relations through history had been peaceful, though, the war of 1962 and the defeat of India in face of China changed its vision profoundly, from seeing it a mere strategic rival to a bitter enemy, accordingly, India's policy based on socialist principles and non alignment changed.(Abd Arahman, 2011)

However, there are still reasons for cooperation, especially with the Islamic separatist movements in both countries, in addition to the fall of the Soviet union which was a shock for them as they are within the socialist bloc during the cold war, therefore, they show reluctance to the US hegemony on the world stage, noting that they are seeking the regional hegemony in order to have a world status.(Qadem, 1997)

That has been affirmed by the Chinese summit "Wuhan" as an informal summit which was held by the Chinese president Ch. J. Binj and the Indian prime minister N. Modi, 28, april 2018, this summit has been an opportunity for the two leaders to give ideas in all areas, without sticking to the previous official protocol, so the results were so impressive that the summit was described as a strategic understanding, due to the fact that its agenda included all aspects.(Joutam, 2019)

In general, the two states agreed on broad lines as follows:

- Rejecting the US hegemony over the territory, especially after its intervention in Afghanistan, so the two states won't accept military forces close to them.

- fighting terrorism through security and intelligence cooperation.

- denying the idea of selfdetermination right, because India doesn't accept to grant this right to the territory (kashmir), and China refuses the presence of a movement claiming that right in Xinjiang (eastern turkistan) tebet and Taiwan.

- developing the economic relations, especially the intra trade ones.

China and India have the same long term international perspectives, which led them to create BRICS in 2010 that comprises: China, India, Brazil, Russia and south Africa, with the goal of the establishment of a fairer economic world multipolar system, particularly the states are the most developed in terms of the volume of investments; it reaches \$263 billion in 2012, and BRICS investments in other states jumped from \$7 billion in 2000, to \$126 billion in 2012.(Abd Elatif, 2014)

This group aims to achieve some goals: rejection of the western hegemony in economy and world politics, this later that drowned the world economy in successive crises, like the world financial crisis of 2008 which turned into a structural economic crisis, besides, each state in the BRICS is trying to be of great influence in its regional environment, as China in southeast Asia, Brazil in south America, India in South Asia, South Africa in African continent and Russia in Central Asia.(walid, 2014/2015)

Also, over the long run, theses states seek to build a multipolar world system.

In addition to the achievement of a cooperation-based balance of power, it needs a balance of relations among great powers in the region; which are Russia, China, India, Japan and the United States, not to mention cooperative relations with the European Union, South East Asia (ASEAN) and the sub-regional groupings, like the GCC. (Jassite, 2001) However, the biggest problem in the region is the nuclear proliferation issue, as it includes India, Pakistan and North Korea, in addition to Japan that possesses technical, technological, physical and human capacities to produce nuclear weapons in a short time, though, they haven't gone nuclear, despite the fact that they exploit the nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, sparking the fear of other states, which led to the search of tools for the safeguarding their national security, whether through developing traditional military capabilities, or by producing chemical and biological weapons. (Mouhamed, 1998)

The Pakistan-India crisis features after the emergency of a Hinduism-based hardline revival, in addition to an extremist movement in Pakistan; the Islamic group whose impact appeared in the aftermath of the traditional and nuclear arms race, like the missile race in 1998, when India tested a medium-range missile of 2200 km range, three days later, Pakistan tested a similar missile of 1165 km range. (Mouhamed, 2002)

Tensions heightened after Mumbai attacks by Lashkar Taiba group in 2008, which left 173 dead and 300 injured, as they hindered all efforts of the strategic

understanding between the two countries, since India charged Pakistan of harbouring some group fighters whose target is India and its goal is to free Kashmir (independence). Targeting Mumbai city has a symbolic dimension as it is the economic capital of the country, when the Pakistani prime minister was in India at the time of the attacks. (Sajad, 2012) In this regard, the American and the national interest seem to be essential for preventing a large spread of nuclear weapons or limiting it, at least, and mobilizing Asian states in that action, particularly Pakistan has been a US ally in the Cold War and the international war on terror, whereas India is a democratic state, however, today, America wants to see India as a strategic ally, and Pakistan as only a client state in the international war on terror.

Nevertheless, India and Pakistan are still in need of each other, so India has to recognize that Pakistan was a victim of great powers competition in Afghanistan and central Asia, also, Pakistan must recognize the Indian vital regional role, owing the weight of the big interest between them, (Sajad, 2012) „communities, common history, borders, arms race and its implications "resources depletion and the intrastate trade".

This has been stressed by India's founders, with regard to values that provide a legal protection for minorities, especially the Muslims, in fact, millions of them didn't leave India after the partition, rather, the number of India's Muslims, according to some estimates, is larger than the total population of Pakistan, as for India, the authority is rotating through smooth

peaceful elections, thus, India is depicted as a biggest democratic secular state.(Iriq, 2001)

Besides, India is increasing its influence by keeping its relations with the developing world, whether through G-20 or G-77, so it mobilizes itself, China and developing nations behind it, imposes its agenda at international level, transforming this influence, with the constant growth of the economic power, into a strategic influence on the world stage.(Hurbert & Dirk, 2008)Seventy years after the independence, India is witnessing large changes that lead to an unprecedented economic growth, that coincides with big transformations on the human development index of the state.

During two decades, the GDP grew by more than trillion dollars, and millions of citizens shifted from the poor class to the middle class, as India would become with an income over 10 trillion dollars,(Deepak, 2014)in the next two decades, however, the indian rise is still facing several obstacles that undermine its force, as follows:

The political and social instability, and tendency towards extremism in India, due to the presence of more than ten religions and more than two thousands of sects, like the conflict between Hindus and muslims, the conflict among hindu social classes.

The regional security challenge under the conflict with some neighboring states, especially Pakistan. The collapse of the Soviet union, which is the main supporter of India, bringing about an unstable security environment.

Conclusion:

Therefore, the internal development of India has turned its foreign policy more effective, both regionally and internationally, which is seemingly the interaction of variables behind this dynamic process, so the outstanding geographical location in the middle of Asia, the control over important routes for international navigation are coupled with the inhabitants contributed to the internal development, especially with an active dynamic community, in addition to an organized state policy that is based on openness and information technology-related economic development, particularly the fact that the ruling elites there are characterized by an interactive democracy with the community, the thing that made the development programs subject to a constant evaluation, all this qualified India to have a significant status as a state having high growth rates. In sum, the economic growth has been a gate for regional interactions and a more role in regional and international stages, more particularly with its engagement in post-cold war alliances game and international war on terrorism.

Recommendations:

This study concludes the following points (scientific and practical): The emerging powers in international relations need to be emphasized, in order to know the international system future. To investigate the prospective studies as vital for international relations researchers, in particular, to make their researches consistent with the reality of the big development in the international arena. To

give a place to studies on eastern Asian blocs, beyond western studies. As for the practical recommendations, the decision maker is required to be aware of the power shift in international relations, for formulating a foreign policy that takes into account the global dimensions of power. The importance of diversified international relations, especially with the rising powers with whom we have no colonial legacy, like India and China. Taking advantage of the experience of states like India, with the aim of taking the positive variables of the Indian experience in development.

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