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World Politics Center of the 21st Century(Indian Ocean)

AUTHOR

Amar Kumar, M.Phil. Research Scholar,
Center for Deendayal Upadhyay Studies, CUHP,
Sapta Sindhu Parisar Dehra
kangra-177101(H.P.).

Abstract

The life base of South Asian states is the Indian Ocean. This ocean's geographical security, sovereignty, development, destruction, life of these states depends on this natural heritage. The only ocean in the world that has been named after a country (India, Hind). It provides many resources to these states and the world. In 1971, there was a clash of two great ideas and suddenly this area became important from other fields. There was a sudden flurry of treaties, military exercises, military deployment, etc., and today this region has become the center of world politics in the 21st century. The presence of the world's superpowers America, France, China, Japan, Russia can be seen. Which has created a crisis for the mutual interests, sovereignty, foreign policy of the original Indian Ocean countries. The clash of capitalism and communism is disturbing the peace of the Indian Ocean.

keywords

national security, treaties, war exercises, India, center of politics, maritime law



Preface

The life base of South Asian states is the Indian Ocean. This ocean's geographical security, sovereignty, development, destruction, life of these states depends on this natural heritage. The only ocean in the world that has been named after a country (India, Hind). It is surrounded by the Indian sub-continent in the north, East Africa in the west, Indo-China, Australia and South Pole Sea in the east. The sea lanes are considered the most strategically important in the Indian Ocean, carrying over 80 percent of the world's oil and other commodities trade. Many mineral substances are found in this ocean. The increasing need of human has compelled some advanced nations to do exploration work in the oceans. And these states started using ocean wealth in their own way. There are huge reserves of minerals and food wealth in these giant oceans. In December 1982, Uno organized a conference in Jamaica. In which 119 countries participated. 320 sea rules were made in this conference. Most of the countries gave their consent to this agreement. But states like America, England, Germany refused to agree to this. Territorial and external or open ocean was kept for the use of marine resources, which can be used by all the states. Later, with the help of the UNO, the territorial

boundary was fixed at 12 n, which is still used by each coastal state. World War I 1914–1918 II 1939–1945 had increased the importance of the sea several times. Now every country had joined the race to control the seas (except 44 landlocked countries). Till the 1970s the Indian Ocean was a place of peace. The coastal states here used the wealth of the ocean fearlessly. But the 1971 Indo-Pak war invited direct intervention of the superpowers in the region. Russia, China, Japan, England, France, China, America made a flurry of treaties, agreements, war exercises with the Indian Ocean coastal states. And on seeing the Indian Ocean, the Indian Ocean became the focal point of the world politics of the 21st century. Which opened the avenues of development, science for the states of this region. Developed countries started investing billions in their states. But at the same time the foreign policy of these states started interfering in the sovereignty. Due to which the national security of these states is in danger today, foreign influence is being seen on their foreign policy. This new center of politics is putting India in a new form on the world map.

Naval exercises [\[edit \]](#)

India often conducts naval exercises with other friendly countries designed to increase naval cooperation and also to strengthen cooperative security relationship. Some such exercises take place annually or biennially:

Exercise	Navy/Navies	First Edition	Last Edition	Total Editions	Notes/ References
VARUNA	French Navy	1983	2019	17	^{[212][213]}
KONKAN	Royal Navy	2004	2019	14	^{[214][215]}
INDRA	Russian Navy	2003	2020	11	^{[216][217]}
MALABAR	US Navy, JMSDF	1992	2020	24	^{[218][219]}
SIMBEX	Singapore Navy	1994	2020	27	^{[220][221]}
IBSAMAR	Brazilian Navy, South African Navy	2008	2018	6	^{[222][223]}
SITMEX	Singapore Navy, Thai Navy	2019	2020	2	^[224]
SLINEX	Sri Lanka Navy	2012	2020	8	^{[225][226]}
NASEEM-AL-BAHR	Oman Navy	1993	2020	12	^[227]
AUSINDEX	Australian Navy	2015	2019	3	^[228]
JIMEX	JMSDF	2012	2020	4	^[229]
ZA'IR-AL-BAHR	Qatari Navy	2019	2019	1	^[230]
SAMUDRA SHAKTI	Indonesian Navy	2018	2019	2	^[231]
BONGOSAGAR	Bangladesh Navy	2019	2020	2	^[232]



Naval ships from 17 nations Indian Ocean Naval Symposium participated in Milan exercise 2014 ⁶⁷

Coordinated patrols include: Indo–Thai CORPAT (28 editions),^[233] Indonesia–India CORPAT (33 editions),^[234] IMCOR with Myanmar (8 editions),^[235] The Indian Navy conducted a naval exercise with the **People's Liberation Army Navy** in 2003,^[236] and also sent ships to the South China Sea to participate in the fleet review.^[237] In 2005, TROPEX (Theatre-level Readiness Operational Exercises) was held during which Indian Navy experimented the doctrine of influencing a land and air battle to support the **Indian Army** and the **Indian Air Force**.^[238] TROPEX has been conducted annually every year with an exception to 2016.^[239] In 2007, Indian Navy conducted naval exercises with **Japan Maritime Self-Defence Force** and U.S Navy in the Pacific,^[240] and also signed an agreement with Japan in October 2008 for joint naval patrolling in the Asia-Pacific region.^[241] In 2007, India conducted

Objectives of study

The Indian Ocean has become the center of political activities in contemporary times. The politics and strategy of the whole world is being operated from here, which has created a serious crisis with a new opportunity for the South Asian states, so it is very important to study this subject.

1. Study of the activities of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean.
2. Study of Crisis at New Opportunities for South Asian States.
3. Study of Capitalism (Democracy, Liberalism) and Communism (Neo Imperialism) in the Indian Ocean.

RESEARCH METHLOGY

The present research paper is a study of a practical situation, which is basically based on second facts. For its editing, various steps of the scientific method have been used sequentially. Various tools of secondary sources like research papers, magazines, internet and related books etc. have been used for compiling the necessary facts. Descriptive, analytical research design has been selected as the design for this study.

analysis of facts

common

Indian Ocean Coast Countries

Africa Eritrea

- Kenya
- Comoros
- Djibouti
- Egypt
- France (Mayotte and Reunion)
- Madagascar
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Seychelles
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Somaliland (unrecognized)
- Rodriguez, Mauritius
- Zanzania

Asia

- India
- Iraq
- Iran
- Israel
- Indonesia
- Oman
- Qatar
- Kuwait
- Thailand
- Pakistan
- East Timor
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Myanmar
- Jordan
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Saudi Arabia
- Sri Lanka
- United Arab Emirates
- Yemen
- Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Australia
- British Indian Ocean Territory (Kagos Archipelago), United Kingdom,

other

Antarctica • Oceania (Australia)

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is an international agreement that sets out the rights and responsibilities of countries over the world's seas and oceans and establishes rules for the use of maritime resources. This treaty was prepared in 1982, but there was a rule in it that it would not apply to anyone until the representatives of 60 countries signed it. In 1994, Guyana became the sixtieth country to sign it. By 2011, 161 countries had signed it.

Selected terms of the treaty

Indoor water

These are all those reservoirs and rivers which are within the land boundary of a country. Nations can make rules on these of their own free will. Boats of any other nation have no right to enter or use them.

Territorial waters

The area within 12 nautical miles from the coast of a nation is considered the territory of that nation. In this, that nation can make its own laws and use whatever means it wants. Foreign boats have the right to "fixed transport" through the area, which is defined as being able to pass directly through the area to their destination without stopping.

There is no right to disturb or threaten to disturb the security and peace of that nation in any way. In emergency situations, the nation has the right to put a stop to this fair transit for some time.

Contiguous areas

from territorial waters and up to 12 nautical miles (i.e. up to 24 nautical miles from the coast) states have the right to apply their laws on four aspects - pollution, taxes (levies), customs and immigration .

Reserved Economic Zone

the area within a nation's coast, i.e. 200 nautical miles outside the baseline, that only nation has an economic right to resources, whether it is the extraction of oil or other means from or below the ocean floor, whether it is the right to catch fish. Foreign boats and aircraft can leave this area with a free hand. Here foreign countries and companies also have the right to put communication stars on the bottom of the sea.

The Indian Ocean provides major sea routes connecting the Middle East, Africa and East Asia with Europe and the Americas. It has heavy traffic of petroleum and petroleum products from the oil fields of the Persian Gulf and Indonesia. Large deposits of hydrocarbons are being tapped offshore in Saudi Arabia, Iran, India and Western Australia. An estimated 40% of the world's offshore oil production comes from the Indian Ocean. The coastline is rich in heavy minerals in the sea, and offshore placer deposits are actively exploited by border countries, particularly India, Pakistan, South Africa, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. In tropical oceans, the greatest concentration of phytoplankton blooms occurs in summer due to strong monsoon winds in the western Indian Ocean. The strength of the monsoon wind leads to a strong coastal and open ocean fluctuations, which introduce nutrients to upland areas where sufficient light is available for photosynthesis and phytoplankton production. These phytoplankton blooms support the marine ecosystem, as the basis of the marine food web, and eventually larger fish species. The Indian Ocean accounts for the second largest portion of the most economically valuable tuna. Its fish are of increasing and increasing importance to the border countries for domestic consumption and export. Fishing fleets from Russia, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan also use the Indian Ocean, mainly for shrimp and tuna. Research shows that rising ocean temperatures are taking a toll on marine ecosystems. A study on phytoplankton change in the Indian Ocean indicates a reduction of up to 20% in marine phytoplankton in the Indian Ocean, during the past six decades. Tuna catch rates have also decreased abruptly during the past half century, mostly due to increased industrial fisheries, with ocean warming further stressing fish species. Endangered marine species include dugongs, seals, tortoises and whales. In 2016, UK researchers from the University of Southampton identified six new species at hydrothermal mounds under the Indian Ocean. These new species were a "hoff" crab, a "giant peltospirid" snail, a sheep-like snail, an anchor, a scaleworm, and a polychaete worm. The seafarer Hippalus discovered a direct route from Arabia to India

around this time. During the 1st and 2nd centuries AD the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas of southern India developed intense trade links between the Roman Egyptian and Tamil kingdoms. Like the Indonesians above, western sailors used the monsoon to cross the sea. The unknown author of the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea describes this route, as well as the various commercial ports on the shores of Africa and India around 1 CE. traded with. Among these trading settlements were Mossilon and Open on the Red Sea coast.

In contrast to the Pacific Ocean where the Polynesian civilization reached and populated distant islands and atolls, by colonial times almost all the islands, archipelagos and atolls of the Indian Ocean were uninhabited. Although there were many ancient civilizations in the coastal states of Asia and parts of Africa, the Maldives was the only island group in the central Indian Ocean region where an ancient civilization developed. Maldivian ships used the Indian Monsoon Current to travel to nearby shores. From 1405 to 1433, Admiral Zheng led a large fleet of the Ming dynasty on several treasure voyages through the Indian Ocean, eventually reaching the coastal countries of East Africa.

In 1497 the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and became the first European to set sail for India and later the Far East. European ships, heavily armed with cannon, quickly dominated the trade. Portugal gained prominence by establishing forts on important straits and ports. Their officialdom along the coast of Africa and Asia lasted until the middle of the 17th century. Later, the Portuguese were challenged by other European powers; the Dutch East India Company (1602–1798) sought control over trade with the East across the Indian Ocean. France and Britain established trading companies for the region. From 1565 Spain established a major trading operation with the Manila galleons in the Philippines and the Pacific. After the Treaty of Tordesilla with Portugal, Spanish trading ships deliberately avoided the Indian Ocean. By 1815, Britain had become the dominant power in the Indian Ocean.

India Indian Ocean Region Defense Ministers' Conference during Aero India 2021

India will host the Conference of Defense Ministers of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) on February 04, 2021, during Aero India 2021 - Asia's largest aero show - to be held in Bengaluru from February 3 to 5, 2021. The overarching theme of the conference will be 'Enhancing Peace, Security and Cooperation in the Indian Ocean'. The event will begin with a welcome address by the Defense Secretary and addresses by Defense Ministers from various countries of the Indian Ocean region. Defense Minister Shri Rajnath Singh will deliver the concluding address during this period. As of 30 January 2021, a total of four countries (Maldives, Comoros, Iran and Madagascar) including Defense Ministers, Ambassadors/High Commissioners of six countries (Australia, Kenya, Seychelles, Mauritius, Kuwait and Myanmar), Defense Secretaries of Sudan and Chiefs of Army Staff of 10 countries. Participation in the conference has been confirmed from 18 countries. In addition, six countries are either participating directly or sending their recorded messages.

The conference is an initiative to promote dialogue in an institutional, economic and cooperative environment that can promote the development of peace, stability and prosperity in the Indian Ocean region. The conference was organized on topics related to defense industry cooperation among the participating countries, exchange of resources available at the Indian Defense Shipyards for the design and construction of ships, Indian ports with friendly countries, information sharing towards increased maritime domain awareness, maritime surveillance and cooperation, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR), marine pollution response activities, development of technologies and capabilities for utilization of marine resources, etc. There will be two seminars after the Defense Ministers' Conference.

The first seminar will be organized by Indian Navy and Naval Maritime Foundation on 4th February, 2021 and the second seminar will be organized by Indian Coast Guard/ Bharat Shakti/ Invest India/ Indian Defense Shipyard & Industry on 5th February, 2021. The Conclave and both the subsequent seminars will continue to play an important role in realizing the Indian Ocean region in the field of 'Peace, Progress and Prosperity' and enhancing cooperation and coordination among the countries of the region for sustainable development and mutual coexistence.

important

Britain's withdrawal from the Indian Ocean and the Indo-Pak war of 1971 brought capitalism and communism directly into the Indian Ocean face to face. If at that time that conflict had turned into a war, then surely the world would have been destroyed. After that there was a flurry of treaties and agreements in the world. America had to stop communism along with its oil and trade interests, so in return for the NATO, CENTO, SEATO ANZUS treaties, the Soviet Union started Warsaw. The American camp accelerated the establishment of naval and air force relations in the Indian Ocean. The US created USCENTCOM which was headquartered in Qatar. The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 briefly pacified the region. But the emerging new form of communism, China, which is one of the advance economies today, its progress and intervention in the Indian Ocean again pushed this competition forward. China's interests in the Indian Ocean were talked about in 1985 by one of their politicians. In the 21st century, China's ambitious plan One Belt One Road, which will give a new look to the Indian continent from Europe to Asia, Australia to Australia, will be completely connected with China. In fact it is the only world wide scheme of its kind which will pass through the boundaries of the states. If the BRI is formed, China will emerge as a dominant power in the Indian Ocean, which may endanger the security of the coastal states. China has made Defense Amarela to protect its interests, in which agreements have been made with Myanmar, Maldives, Sri Lanka. In 2017, a military base has been built by China in dibouti (near Africa) which is close to America's diesogarcie and GCC, in fact this work of China fulfills its 3 two purposes. One is the protection of oil interests, the other is a hold on capitalism / America and the third is a permanent presence in the Indian Ocean. China has been involved in the construction of Kyaukpyo Port in Myanmar. Similarly, Gaddavar (Pak), Chitgog (Bangladesh), Himtota, Colombo (Sri Lanka) joined. The sole purpose of all these works is to fulfill its interests by staying in the Indian Ocean and to prevent the influence of America, Japan, France, England, it shows China.

बीआरआई प्रोजेक्ट से ऑस्ट्रेलिया का हटना जिनपिंग के लिए बड़ा झटका

केनबरा। चीन के महत्वाकांक्षी बेल्ट एंड रोड इनीशिएटिव (बीआरआई) प्रोजेक्ट से ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने अलग होने की घोषणा के साथ साफ कहा है कि यह प्रोजेक्ट उसके हितों के खिलाफ है। ऑस्ट्रेलिया का यह फैसला शी जिनपिंग के लिए बड़ा झटका है। प्रोजेक्ट से जुड़े कई अन्य देशों द्वारा भी ऐसा कदम उठाने की संभावना जताई जा रही है।

ऑस्ट्रेलिया के प्रधानमंत्री स्कॉट मॉरिसन ने विक्टोरिया राज्य और राष्ट्रीय विकास व सुधार आयोग के साथ चीन के बीआरआई समझौते को हाल ही रद्द कर दिया था। इसी समझौते के तहत 23 अक्टूबर 2019 में हुआ एक अन्य करार भी यहां की केंद्र सरकार ने रद्द करने की घोषणा कर दी है। विदेश मंत्री मैरिस पेन ने कहा कि बीआरआई समझौता कॉमनवेल्थ कानूनों के तहत बने 'फॉरेन-वीटो' प्रावधान का उपयोग करते हुए रद्द किया गया है। एजेंसी

ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने कहा हमारे देश के हितों के खिलाफ है प्रोजेक्ट



स्कॉट मॉरिसन शी जिनपिंग

समझौता रद्द होने के मायने

- विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार चीन और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के बीच औद्योगिक उत्पादन, बायोटेक्नोलॉजी और कृषि क्षेत्र में सहयोग के लिए यह समझौता किया गया था। इसके रद्द होने का तीनों क्षेत्रों पर असर होगा
- सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान चीन को होगा। उसे बीआरआई प्रोजेक्ट बनाए रख पाना मुश्किल होगा
- ऑस्ट्रेलिया के हटने के बाद बीआरआई से जुड़े अन्य देश भी ऐसा कदम उठा सकते हैं या समझौते को लागू करने में देरी कर सकते हैं।
- इससे पूरे प्रोजेक्ट में देरी होगी जो खर्च बढ़ाएगी व योजना में रुचि रखने वाले देशों को भी पीछे हटने के लिए मजबूर कर सकती है।

विवादाल्पद शर्तें : चीन से लोन लिया, यह तक नहीं बता सकते

बीआरआई समझौते की कई शर्तों को विवादाल्पद माना जाता है, चीन ने अपने हितों के इन्हें तय किया है। अमेरिका के जॉर्ज टाउन विश्वविद्यालय के अनुसार कई शर्तें तो ऐसी हैं कि चीन से ऋण लेने वाले देश सार्वजनिक तौर पर यह भी नहीं बता सकते कि उन्होंने ऋण लिया है। शर्तों को इस प्रकार बनाया गया है कि ऋण लेने वाले देश अपनी घरेलू और विदेश नीतियों पर चीन के अनुसार चलने को मजबूर हो सकते हैं।

चीन आगबबूला... ऑस्ट्रेलिया के निर्णय को चीन ने नकारात्मक कदम बताया। साथ ही कहा कि इससे द्विपक्षीय संबंध खट्टे होंगे। चीन के प्रमुख कूटनीतिज्ञ चेंग जिंगये ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया को दोनों देशों के बिगड़ते संबंधों के लिए दोषी बताया। वैसे अप्रैल 2020 से ही दोनों देशों के संबंध बिगड़ रहे हैं।

यूरोपीय संघ में भी विरोध... हांगकांग के लोकतंत्र समर्थकों व चीन में उइगर मुसलमान अल्पसंख्यकों पर अत्याचार के लिए चिंता जताने पर यूरोपीय संघ के साथ भी चीन की तनातनी बढ़ती जा रही है। उसने हाल में यहां के कई अधिकारियों जनप्रतिनिधियों, राजदूतों और अकादमिक जगत के लोगों पर पाबंदियां लगा दी।

But the coastal state of India sees all these actions as the effect of communism and considers it a threat to the national security of other states. Imo the organization that deals with matters of maritime law. He has also made general maritime laws for the Indian Ocean, which are applicable like others. India and China are witnessing the most confrontation in the Indian Ocean. In the 1990s, China began to increase its influence in Myanmar. This was opposed by India. In 1995, Will Clinton and Narasimha Rao agreed to increase power in the Indian Ocean. In order to prevent the influence of China in the Indian Ocean, Malawar war exercise was done by India, Japan, America in 2007, which is continuing. France, which has no concern, and India had an agreement on 11 March 2018 that it will provide military equipment to India in the Indian Ocean. Such constant war exercises, loans, investments, mou, agreements are making this region the pivot of politics.

Conclusion

The analyzed facts and figures substantiate the view that the interest and presence of the growing superpowers in the Indian Ocean has made the region the pivot of world politics in the 21st century. Where in the development of another Indian Ocean coastal states, these states are cooperating through investment, grants, loans, exchange of science and technology. On the other hand, it is a threat to their national security, sovereignty. They are rapidly exploiting the resources of their state. In such a situation, the Indian Ocean countries should behave in view of the far-reaching consequences.

suggestions

1. Indian Ocean littoral countries should not enter into any such agreement which is a threat to their national security.
2. Indian Ocean littoral countries should not conduct warfare exercises in the Indian Ocean with any other country.
3. Coastal countries should work to stop the influence of America, China.

abbreviation

1. ANZUS
2. APEC
3. ASEAN
4. BIMSTEC
5. BRI
6. CENTO
7. NATO
8. SENTO

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