

Power Struggles And Social Politics In The Indian Ocean

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Abstract:

The current research paper aims to focus on the politics of Indian Ocean. After the Second World War, the superpower nation of the world without any political approach, tried to the Asian and African continent to spread the geographical location of their nation. After 1990s, the importance of sea road for the global business purpose is increased. As an outcome of it, America, Russia, France, Japan and Germany signed the business agreement for their commercial smoothness and business flexibility e.g. America did their agreement with Australia, New Zealand, Malesia, Philippians. On the contrary, China prepared an agreement with financial and business purpose and under the principal of 'One Belt One Route,' with nearby nation as Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka. Later China developed close relations with Pakistan and started to challenge India. For the possession of Indian Ocean, the superpower countries were trying a lot. Hence, e current work is an attempt to find out the impact of these political activities on the countries located nearby to Indian Oceans.

Key Words: Indian Ocean, India, America, super power, business, ruling etc.

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Introduction: The Indian Ocean is the third-largest ocean of the world. It has oceanic divisions that covers 70,560,000 km² (27,240,000 sq m) or 19.8% of the water on Earth's surface as far as geographical location is concern, itis bounded by Asia to the north, Africa to the west and Australia to the east. To the south the Southern Ocean or Antarctica bound it, depending on the definition in use. Along its core, the Indian Ocean has some large marginal or regional seas such as the Arabian Sea, the Laccadive Sea, the Somali Sea, Bay of Bengal, and the Andaman Sea. It is the only Sea, which has the name of Nation. It is called as 'Ratnakar' in Sanskrit. 'Ratnakar' means Ratna- the rare pearl.



The Indian Ocean or Indian Ocean is an ocean on Earth. The Indian Ocean separates the globally connected oceans in a ghat, 20 * east longitude east of the dark ocean passing through Cape Egulsk and 146 * 55 east longitude from the Pacific Ocean. The northern boundary of the Indian Ocean is determined by 30 * north latitude in the Persian Gulf. The confluence of the Indian Ocean is asymmetrical.

The sea is about 100,000 kilometres (6,200 miles) wide, reaching the southern tip of Africa and Australia. And its area is 73556000 square kilometres (28400000 square miles) in which 1 Arabian Sea 2 Bay of Bengal. South China Sea includes the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The total volume of sea water is approximately 292,131,000 cubic kilometres (70086,000 cubic miles). Are the main islands in the Indian Ocean; Madagascar which is the fourth largest plan in the world, is the Reunion plan; The Comoros, the Seychelles, the Maldives, Mauritius, Sri Lanka and the Indonesian archipelago that define the eastern boundary of this sea are shaped like a distorted 'M'. This is a land-oriented ocean, in which there are three uninterrupted. The fact that the ancient plateau is on the same boundary indicates that the ocean lacks basins and cliffs. Until the twentieth century, the Indian Ocean was known as the Unknown Ocean, but during the 160's and 160's, the International Ocean Expedition (IIOE) revealed many unique facts about the bottom of the ocean.

It has an area of 70560000 and an average depth of I. It is the only ocean in the world named after a country. Major Islands - Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are part of the Union Territory of India, with the minority Coco Islands being bordered by Myanmar to the north. The Andaman Islands are indigenous to the Andamans and include numerous tribes, including the Jakha and Sentinels. Some islands can be visited with permission, others are legally bound, including North Sentinel Island, but visitors are generally not hostile and the government protects their right to privacy. Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea, the Union Territory of India. Yashmore and Cartier Islands (Australia). Yashmore and



Cartier, the archipelago is a secluded outlying area of Australia consisting of four lowland islands in two independent rocks and a foreign sea made up of 12 nautical islands (22 km 14 miles), all located in the Indian Ocean about 320 km (199 miles) off the northwest coast of Australia. Located 144 km (89 miles) south of the route, Buckner Archipelago (Australia)

The Buckner Archipelago is a group of islands off the coast of Western Australia near the town of Derby in the Kimberley region. Derby is about 54 miles (34 miles) from the tip of the archipelago. The Asian continent has played an important role in international politics since the British era. The Indian Ocean region was known as Britain. The British entered the US during the latent power struggle created by the British withdrawal in the 1950s, but the struggle for power began there. Diego Dingo Graces from the British is a sea island under US control. The Indian Ocean is one of the other oceans in the world with an area of 292,131,000 cubic km long, 10,400 km wide and 96,000 km wide. It covers about 20% of the Earth. The basic boundaries of the ocean are determined by 47 countries in the coastal region. Gold 80.77% tin 56.66% Magnesia 73% and natural oil and gas reserves are also abundant at the bottom of the ocean

The United States has been focusing on the region since 2001 to establish its control over the hydropower sector. He tried to persuade the United States by creating a corridor of nature. Apart from this, Germany, Japan, France and Britain are also constantly trying to establish their control over the region. All these political developments are affecting India and the coastal nations. The role of India and its neighbours is safe where the mother and the Indian Ocean Association are working.

Research Objectives:

- To explain the International Politics and importance of the Indian Ocean in it.
- To study the major powers in the Indian Ocean
- To study maritime traders
- To study the power struggle and the competition of truth in the Indian Ocean

Research Methods:

Descriptive and analytical methods have been used for the presented research dissertation as well as primary and secondary sources have been used to collect

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information for the presented research dissertation and objective conclusions have been drawn.

Research Hypothesis:

The Indian Ocean is rich in mineral wealth, which has led to power struggles. The Indian Ocean power struggle has affected the Asian nation.

Data Collection:

The present article has made analytical use of primary and secondary tools for the study of articles as well as the use of periodical related articles, newspaper articles etc. to increase the credibility of the present article.

India and the Indian Ocean:

The Indian Ocean is a very important part of India's security and trade, it is strengthening its relations with coastal countries such as Maldives, Shailesh, Singapore, Australia, Indonesia, etc. in the Indian Ocean. Maritime trade and island protection have increased the importance of the Indian Ocean in relation to India's defense. India's active participation in the Indian Ocean Association for a 132 Regional Cooperation seeks to establish mutually beneficial relations with the major countries in the region. China, on the other hand, is launching naval warships, submarines and military exercises in the Indian Ocean, South China Sea and Pacific Ocean at the same time to bolster India's sphere of influence in the Indian Ocean subcontinent. India has actively supported the unification.

China's growing influence in the Indian Ocean poses a major challenge to India's maritime security. In the early days and even in the present situation, China turned South China Sea into a maritime nationalism. It is also affecting Russia's naval power. Against this backdrop, Russia and India have jointly conducted a military exercise in the Indian Ocean in 2003 under the name India.

Here, India attaches great importance to national interests and security and has entered into political agreements with various powers. In this regard, India has repeatedly given priority to India's subcontinent, trade security and political stability. Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Shailesh Maldives in 2015.



Increasing the Power Competition in the Indian Ocean

The importance of the continent of Asia and Africa increased in international politics after World War II. Efforts were made by China, the United States, Russia, Germany and Britain to establish their sphere of influence on land and sea.

The reason for this is as follows

1. The imperialist ambitions of the superpowers
2. The political and economic significance of the Indian Ocean
3. The effects of the Cold War
4. The growing importance of the navy
5. Reserved for energy


Due to these and other reasons, economic and political power struggle has started in the Indian Ocean. In 1987, the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operative was at the forefront of the US-Russia conflict.

The Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Modi paid a special visit to the Indian Ocean region of Shailesh. In 2015, he toured the five nations, followed by South Africa, Tanzania and Kenya.

In short, when a nation has no nation, its borders are secure. The same nations are free from spheres of influence over other nations.

Globalization and the Changing Equation of Power Competition in the Indian Ocean

In the 1990s, India and other nations in Asia took advantage of globalization and globalization. At the same time, given the scope of the free market, these nations are beginning to fear what India is doing. As this is having a direct impact on India's border security, India has consistently sought to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace at the international level, similar to its security in the security of its neighbours. We see that that effort has been made continuously through the United Nations.


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