



India-Sri Lanka Partnership in the 21St Century

By A. Subramanyam Raju

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This is the Indian myopia, because India has the capacity and the opportunity to rise as a responsible and influential global power. The Indian Ocean has now emerged as the epicentre of global power play in the 21st century. Gone are the outdated phrases like Asia-Pacific. Let us articulate and embrace the new concept of Indo-Pacific alliances that accommodates Chinese perspectives on a reciprocity basis. Hence we need to recognise this centrality and primacy of the Indian Ocean in India's global economic and military activism: the Indian Ocean is the epicentre of global power play in the 21st century. With Indonesian partnership, India can monitor the Malacca Strait through which over 80% of the freight traffic of China an Attendees at the 21st ASEAN-India Senior Officials Meeting (SOM), which was held in April 2019 in New Delhi. The India-Africa partnership is on track to achieve greater heights, based on the 10 guiding principles delineated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. In its extended neighbourhood to the West, India has enormous stakes of energy supplies, seven million diaspora who live and work there, and trade, investment and security ties with the region, which have all seen an upsurge. Since the onset of the 21st century, India has had its greatest time. Pacing forward to become a mighty powerhouse, her strength is us, the 1 billion+ Indians. Although it's not using even a percent of it to generate her revenues. China is busy constructing commercial ports in Pakistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in what analysts have called a "string of pearls" strategy. If commercial ports one day lead to basing rights for China's navy, this string of pearls could well strangle India. Looking out from Beijing, China's leaders see around them a host of weak states, and only one thing standing between them and complete domination of the entire Asian continent: a powerful India. Sri Lankan heroic armed forces militarily neutralized the LTTE in 2009 after three-decades of conflict. The Sri Lanka Government acted in self-defense to safeguard the unitary state, sovereignty & territorial integrity from the world's most ruthless separatist terrorist organization. The LTTE is the only terrorist organization in the world which has killed two world leaders: a serving President of Sri Lanka and a former Prime Minister of India extending its terror beyond the borders of Sri Lanka. Read more 73rd Independence Commemorations in New Delhi, India. Thursday, 04 February 2021 India will continue to judge issues and relations on merit, to cultivate issue-based partnerships, to seek cordial relations with all major power centers, and to respond prudently to others' initiatives to cultivate it. Multipolarity helps India in the pursuit of its interests. Unipolarity or bipolarity needs to be opposed steadily. Further, multilateralism, both at the global level but also at the regional, sub-regional, and mini-lateral levels, is a phenomenon to which New Delhi attaches immense importance. At a time when globalization faces serious questioning and resistance by those very d

In the 14th century, a south Indian dynasty established a Tamil kingdom in northern Sri Lanka. The Portuguese controlled the coastal areas of the island in the 16th century followed by the Dutch in the 17th century. The island was ceded to the British in 1796, became a crown colony in 1802, and was formally united under British rule by 1815. As Ceylon, it became independent in 1948; its name was changed to Sri Lanka in 1972. Sri Lanka is attempting to sustain economic growth while maintaining macroeconomic stability under the IMF program it began in 2016. The government's high debt payments and bloated civil service, which have contributed to historically high budget deficits, remain a concern. India-Sri Lanka relations (Hindi: भारत-श्रीलंका संबंध; Sinhala: ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සිංහල-ඉන්දියානු සබන්දය; Tamil: இந்தியா-இலங்கை உறவு) also referred to Indian-Sri Lankan relations or Indo-Sri Lanka relations, are the bilateral relations between India and Sri Lanka. Only 4% of Sri Lankans have a negative view on India, the lowest of all the countries surveyed by the Ipsos GlobalScan. The two countries are also close on economic terms with India being the island's largest trading partner. China's new strategic construct of inclusive ties with India and Sri Lanka follows its advocacy of the 21st century Maritime Silk Road (MSR), where India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan are visualized as partner countries in South Asia. While India is connected to the MSR through the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) economic corridor, China sees Sri Lanka as an important point of trans-shipment in the global trade network. The Pakistani port of Gwadar, which is to be connected to Kashgar in China's Xinjiang Province, is also one of the nodes of the MSR.