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The publication takes a critical look at the current state of the partnership between Russia and India, and considers avenues for future development. Additionally, the publication aims to inform the new Indian leadership of the value of the country's partnership with Russia, and the key role this partnership can play in developing India's strategic prospects. The articles in the book are united by a single theme: the mutual benefits to both Russia and India of a bilateral relationship and ways to use the relationship as a driving force for reform in the global community. Prominent experts from both Russia and India analyze specific areas of the bilateral relationship, identify problems, and make recommendations for new and promising areas of cooperation. We hope that this book will enhance your understanding of the most important trends and opportunities in the India-Russia relationship. *Worldviews of Aspiring Powers* provides a serious study of the domestic foreign policy debates in five world powers who have more influence as the US's has waned: China, Japan, India, Russia and Iran. Featuring a leading regional scholar for each essay, each essay identifies the most important domestic schools of thought--nationalists, realists, globalists, idealists/exceptionalists--and connects them to the historical and institutional sources that fuel each nation's foreign policy experience. While scholars have applied this approach to US foreign policy, this book is the first to track the competing schools of foreign policy thought within five of the world's most important rising powers. Concise and systematic, *Worldviews of Aspiring Powers* will serve as both an essential resource for foreign policy scholars trying to understand international power transitions and as a text for courses that focus on the same. The *Routledge Handbook of China-India Relations* provides a much-needed understanding of the important and complex relationship between India and China. Reflecting the consequential and multifaceted nature of the bilateral relationship, it brings together thirty-five original contributions by a wide range of experts in the field. The chapters show that China-India relations are more far-reaching and complicated than ever and marked by both conflict and cooperation. Following a thorough introduction by the Editors, the handbook is divided into seven parts which combine thematic and chronological principles: Historical overviews Culture and strategic culture: constructing the other Core bilateral conflicts Military relations Economy and development Relations with third parties China, India and global order This handbook will be an essential reference work for scholars interested in International Relations, Asian Politics, Global Politics, and China-India relations. This Handbook gives an overview of India's international relations, given the development of India as a major economic power in the world, and the growing interest in the impact of Asia on the international system in the future. Edited by David Scott of Brunel University, and with chapters written by a variety of experts, the *Handbook of India's International Relations* offers an up-to-date, unbiased and comprehensive resource to academics, students of international relations, business people, media professionals and the general reader. There is a pre-publication price on this title, the price rises to £150 three months after publication. Contributed articles on Indo-Russian military relations. This report assesses the future impact of dynamically transforming economies - China and India - on Russia's economy. China is slowing down and rebalancing its economy whereas India is rapidly expanding. What does this hold for Russia? The report begins with a snapshot of findings, followed by eight chapters. Chapter one motivates the topic and identifies analytical and empirical gaps that this report fills. Chapter two examines the current pattern of trade between Russia and the

countries, and it discusses how important - or not - China and India's economies are for Russia. Chapter three follows by summarizing the results of three complementary approaches for measuring Russia's trade potential with China, India and the rest of the world. Chapter fourth intuitively describes the customized methodology developed for this report; its major caveats and assumptions, and its possible extensions (technical details, for those interested, are in the annexes). Chapter fifth outlines four plausible scenarios of the potential impact on Russia of changes in China and India, and chapter sixth presents the results. Chapter seventh explores the sensitivity of results to changes in key assumptions. Finally, chapter eighth concludes with emerging policy implications for Russia. Taking a long view of the three-party relationship, and its future prospects In this Asian century, scholars, officials and journalists are increasingly focused on the fate of the rivalry between China and India. They see the U.S. relationships with the two Asian giants as now intertwined, after having followed separate paths during the Cold War. In *Fateful Triangle*, Tanvi Madan argues that China's influence on the U.S.-India relationship is neither a recent nor a momentary phenomenon. Drawing on documents from India and the United States, she shows that American and Indian perceptions of and policy toward China significantly shaped U.S.-India relations in three crucial decades, from 1947 to 1979. *Fateful Triangle* updates our understanding of the diplomatic history of U.S.-India relations, highlighting China's central role in it, reassesses the origins and practice of Indian foreign policy and nonalignment, and provides historical context for the interactions between the three countries. Madan's assessment of this formative period in the triangular relationship is of more than historic interest. A key question today is whether the United States and India can, or should develop ever-closer ties as a way of countering China's desire to be the dominant power in the broader Asian region. *Fateful Triangle* argues that history shows such a partnership is neither inevitable nor impossible. A shared desire to offset China brought the two countries closer together in the past, and could do so again. A look to history, however, also shows that shared perceptions of an external threat from China are necessary, but insufficient, to bring India and the United States into a close and sustained alignment: that requires agreement on the nature and urgency of the threat, as well as how to approach the threat strategically, economically, and ideologically. With its long history, *Fateful Triangle* offers insights for both present and future policymakers as they tackle a fateful, and evolving, relationship triangle that has regional and global implications. This book examines India's foreign and defence policy changes in response to China's growing economic and military power and increased footprint across the Indo-Pacific. It further explores India's role in the rivalry between China and the United States. The book looks at the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean Region in the Indo-Pacific geopolitical landscape and how India is managing China's rise by combining economic cooperation with a wide set of balancing strategies. The authors in this book critically analyze various tools of Indian foreign policy, including defence posture, security alignments, and soft power diplomacy, among others, and discuss the future trajectory of India's foreign policy and the factors which will determine the balance of power in the region and the potential risks involved. The book provides detailed insights into the multifaceted and complex relationship between India and China and will be of great interest to researchers and students of international relations, Asian studies, political science, and economics. It will also be useful for policymakers, journalists, and think tanks interested in the India-China relationship.

The October Revolution undoubtedly produced a radicalising effect on the Indian situation from the very beginning. At the end of World War I, India was astir with workers' strikes and massive demonstrations against British repression. Peasant unrest was also growing. It was this awakened India, entering the mass phase of its fight for independence, which looked to the Russian Revolution and to its leader Lenin for inspiration and help. They further saw that Lenin and other leaders of Soviet Russia stood for a new social order in which exploitation of man by man is ended, an order based on brotherhood, equality and cooperation of men, and had established a society in which the working class and the people had come into their own and taken over the reins of administration to build socialism. This volume contains several articles and essays concerning the Indian national movement and the support extended by Russia. In particular, the essays related to the lives of the expatriate Indian revolutionaries in Europe and the meeting of Indian revolutionaries with Lenin are of interest in this volume. The views of Indian national leaders like M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, B.G. Tilak among others on Russian Revolution are also included. In short, this volume will be useful to understand the support extended by Russia to the Indian national movement during the first half of the twentieth century. Please note: This title is co-published with Aakar Books, New Delhi. Taylor & Francis does not print or distribute the print edition in South Asia (India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Maldives or Bhutan).

Volume VII. *Abhidharma Buddhism to 150 A.D.*: The present volume undertakes to summarize the gist of these philosophical teachings, termed Abhidharma, from the first texts that developed after the Buddha up to and including the mammoth text called Mahavibhanga, generated from a convention held in the first or second century A.D. This book provides a fairly extensive survey of India's foreign relations with key states in the region, with emerging powers and with the great powers. It also relies on the levels of analysis as its organizing framework. The October Revolution undoubtedly produced a radicalising effect on the Indian situation from the very beginning. At the end

World War I, India was astir with workers' strikes and massive demonstrations against British repression. Peasant unrest was also growing. It was this awakened India, entering the mass phase of its fight for independence, which looked to the Russian Revolution and to its leader Lenin for inspiration and help. They further saw that Lenin and other leaders of Soviet Russia stood for a new social order in which exploitation of man by man is ended, an order based on brotherhood, equality and cooperation of men, and had established a society in which the working class and the toiling people had come into their own and taken over the reins of administration to build socialism. This volume contains several articles and essays concerning the Indian national movement and the support extended by Russia. In particular, the essays related to the lives of the expatriate Indian revolutionaries in Europe and the meeting of Indian revolutionaries with Lenin are of interest in this volume. The views of Indian national leaders like M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, B.G. Tilak among others on Russian Revolution are also included. In short, this volume will be useful to understand the support extended by Russia to the Indian national movement during the first half of the twentieth century. Please note: This title is co-published with Aakar Books, New Delhi. Taylor & Francis does not print or distribute the print edition in South Asia (India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Maldives or Bhutan).

Taking a long view, and a wide perspective, this book by Japan's leading scholars on Asia and Eurasia provides a comprehensive and systematic comparison of the three greatest powers in the region and assesses how far the growth trajectories of these countries are sustainable in the long run. The book demonstrates the huge impact of the region of these countries. It examines the population, resource and economic basis for the countries' rise, considering political, social and cultural factors, and sets recent developments in a long historical context. Throughout, the different development paths of the three countries are compared and contrasted, and the new models for the future of the world order which they represent are analysed. The 2013-14 Strategic Asia volume examines the role of nuclear weapons in the grand strategies of key Asian states and assesses the impact of these capabilities—both established and latent—on regional and international stability. In each chapter, a leading expert explores the historical, strategic, and political factors that drive a country's calculations vis-a-vis nuclear weapons and draws implications for American interests. The present volume covers a broad canvas of issues concerning India's relations with Russia and China since the end of the Cold War. The main merit of this work is that it has attempted to critically examine the relations between these three countries on the basis of a long historical context.

Includes linguistic elements of both Sanskrit and Russian words. Russian Rule in Samarkand examines the structures, personnel, and ideologies of Russian imperialism in Turkestan, taking Samarkand and the surrounding region as a case-study. The creation of a colonial administration in Central Asia presented Russia with similar problems to those faced by the British in India, but different approaches to government meant that the two regimes often stood in stark contrast to one another. While the Russian administration was characterised by corruption and inefficiency, British rule in India was often more violent, and its subjects much more heavily taxed. Opening with the background to the political situation in Central Asia and a narrative of the Russian conquest itself, the book moves on to analyse official attitudes to Islam and to pre-colonial elites, and the early attempts to establish a functioning system of revenue collection. Uncovering the religious and ethnic composition of the military bureaucracy, and the social background, education and training of its personnel, Alexander Morrison assesses the competence of these officers vis-à-vis their Anglo-Indian counterparts. Subsequent chapters look at the role of the so-called 'native administration' in governing the countryside and collecting taxes, the attempt to administer the complex systems of irrigation leading from the Zarafshan and Syr-Darya rivers, and the nature and functions of the Islamic judiciary under colonial rule. Based on extensive archival research in Russia, India, and Uzbekistan, and containing much rare source material translated from the original Russian, Russian Rule in Samarkand will be of interest to all those interested in the history of the Russian Empire and European Imperialism more generally. Captain Arthur Conolly (1807-42?) was an intelligence officer of the British East India Company. After briefly attending Rugby School and the Addiscombe Military Seminary in England, he went to India in 1823 and enlisted as a cadet in the 6th Bengal Native Light Regiment. In 1829 Conolly was granted permission to return to India from sick leave in England via an overland route through Russia and Central Asia. Journey to the North of India, Overland from England, Through Russia, Persia, and Afghanistan, presented here, is Conolly's two-volume account of this voyage. After arriving in Saint Petersburg by ship from England, Conolly travelled by land across Russia and through the Caucasus. He arrived in Herat, Afghanistan, in September 1830, and reached India in January 1831. Conolly describes such incidents as his failed attempt to travel in disguise through the khanate of Bukhara and offers his impressions of the Sunni and Shia Muslim populations of the region. Conolly's journey was a reconnaissance mission, conducted as part of the growing geopolitical rivalry between the British and Russian empires for control of Central Asia. It was in fact Conolly who is credited with coining the phrase the "Great Game" to describe this rivalry. Conolly later attempted to bring together the warring khanates of Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand to counter the Russian encroachment on British India. In 1841, he set out to rescue Colonel Charles Stoddart, a British officer who was imprisoned by the amir of Bukhara. Both men ended up in jail and, about a year later, were

beheaded in a public square in front of Bukhara's Ark Fortress. India-Russia relations in recent years have been moving steadily in the right direction though the pace is slow. The two countries have taken some concrete measures to promote/strengthen their bilateral relations within a neo-liberal framework. In view of the fact that both are nuclear powers, politically India and Russia have the ability to change the strategic map of the world. However, the moot point is that there exist tremendous potentialities which, if nurtured properly, could take the bilateral relations to a new height. India-Russian trade and economic relations is one such area which needs utmost attention. The starting of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project under the joint venture initiatives between India and Russia has set a new precedent towards that direction. Papers presented at a two-day interactive dialogue organized by Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. India's foreign policy, out of the structural confines of the Cold War strategic framework, has become more expansive in defining its priorities over the last few years. With the rise of its economic and military capabilities and strategic interests, India has shaped a diplomacy that is much more aggressive in the pursuit of those interests. Tracing the trajectory of India's foreign policy in the 21st century, this book examines the factors that have shaped the Indian response towards this emerging international security environment. Including a new Afterword, this updated volume looks at the major influences that have shaped India's foreign policy in recent years, in the context of its engagements with strategically important regions across the globe, and its relations with major global powers. The volume will prove invaluable to those studying politics and international relations, diplomatic and political history, defence and military studies, and South Asian studies. A colorful and revealing portrait of the rise of India's new billionaire class in a radically unequal society India is the world's largest democracy, with more than one billion people and an economy expanding faster than China's. But the rewards of growth have been far from evenly shared, and the country's top 1% now own nearly 60% of its wealth. In megacities like Mumbai, where half the population live in slums, the extraordinary riches of India's new dynasties echo the Vanderbilts and Rockefellers of America's Gilded Age, funneling profits from huge conglomerates into lifestyles of conspicuous consumption. James Crabtree's *The Billionaire Raj* takes readers on a personal journey to meet these reclusive billionaires, fugitive tycoons, and shadowy political power brokers. From the sky terrace of the world's most expensive home to impoverished villages and mass political rallies, Crabtree dramatizes the battle between crony capitalists and economic reformers, revealing a tense struggle between equality and privilege playing out against a combustible backdrop of aspiration, class, and caste. *The Billionaire Raj* is a vivid account of a divided society on the cusp of transformation—and a struggle that will shape not just India's future, but the world's. The end of the Cold War created a fluid international situation in which many new geopolitical perspectives became possible. This book explores a rapidly emerging new geopolitical reality: the convergence of American perspectives on South Asian problems and to some extent on Central Asian problems with the perspectives of Russia and India. US-Indian and Russian working groups were established in 1999 and 2000 on problems of terrorism and specifically on Afghanistan while Russia and India have long had a cooperative relationship on South and Central Asian questions. Combined with the changes in the political system in Russia since 1991, this raises the question of whether a triangular relationship between the three powers is in the process of being established. This new outlook towards the problems of the relationships between three powers, all of which adhere to democracy as an ideal and goal despite various omissions of practice of it, is likely to have an impact on wider global agenda. Leading Russian, American and Indian scholars contribute chapters examining several aspects of this question. The topics discussed include common interests in Afghanistan, on South and Central Asia, the Caucasus, the relation of Iran and Turkey to this triangle, relations with China and the perspectives of the three countries in deepening their relations. Post Cold War international relations have undeniably been a litmus test for the bilateral relations between India and Russia. With the emergence of a new international system, the foreign policies of both countries vacillated to explore new avenues of partnerships with other international players, an opportunity that otherwise proved effective to a large extent. National priorities and the geo-political architecture remodelled by the US, thus, compelled New Delhi and Moscow to pursue a foreign policy that moved away from serving the interests of each other. While defining the trends in the bilateral relations between the two countries, the strategic community has questioned whether the relationship can remain as special and as strategic as it had been in the past. Are both countries still as relevant to one another as they once were? As this constant debate revolves around these questions, the two entities have, however, indicated a certain level of distinguishing characteristics in order to address the complexities and challenges in the partnership and have acknowledged that their relationship is not only special but also indispensable. What has also continued to remain undamaged and an integral part of the bilateral relations is mutual trust, understanding and concern, thus, resulting in maturity and pragmatism, irrespective of the uncertainties that the two countries face. It is in this context, that a new stage in the bilateral relations between the two countries requires a thorough assessment. It stands to reason that with the developments that are taking place in the current international milieu, there is a need for India and Russia to re-emphasise their strong strategic partnership, goodwill and diplomatic trust that have stood the test of time.

book undertakes a serious assessment of the strategic partnership in the contemporary international set up. The chapters of the book attempt to address the myriad challenges through detailed analyses and evaluation of the partnership between India and Russia in various spheres, including the political, defence, economic, nuclear, energy, science and technology, security, and strategic engagement. Please note: Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

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