

INTRODUCTION

1. The necessity of the thesis

After the ending of the Second World War, the international situation changed dramatically, especially the appearance of the Cold War with the confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and the development of the national liberation movement, the protection of national independence in Asia-Africa-Latin America. With varying degrees, these rapid changes have affected the development and international relations of every region, nation in the world. As integral parts of that common trajectory, relations between India and some Southeast Asian countries during the period 1947-1964 were also deeply affected by these changes.

India and Southeast Asian countries are entities in Asia, which have cultural ties from the past, a historical similarity as the object of aggression and the rule of colonialism. However, during the colonial period, relations between India and Southeast Asian countries were difficult to develop. After gaining autonomy (in 1947) from British, India was keenly aware that only peace would help India cope effectively with major security, economic, social challenges... as well as ensure success for the cause of national construction. Hence, harmonization and narrowing of disputes through negotiation and non-use of force to resolve disputes is a consistent policy of India under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru - Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Foreign Affairs of India (1947-1964). With the foreign policy pursued by the Indian government based on the fundamental spirit of peace, non-alignment, anti-colonialism and imperialism, the country has played an important role in the movement of uniting the peoples of Asia-Africa, the Non-aligned Movement in the struggle for national independence. This spirit and role became an important basis for India's external relations with the world in general and with South-East Asia in particular under J. Nehru.

Meanwhile, after the Second World War, countries in Southeast Asia were on the road to fight for national independence, build and develop the country. So, at different levels, people in the region still want to get the support and assistance of other Asian

countries, especially from countries with long relationships, under the domination of the colonialists, to rise to win the national independence, build and strengthen the country as India.

It can be said, under colonial period, India, as well as some Southeast Asian countries are not self-reliant in external relations. However, the two sides are neighbors who share cultural values and historical identity in the struggle for independence and development of the countries. So, after India gained autonomy, during the 17-year period under Prime Minister J. Nerhu (1947-1964), India's relations with a number of Southeast Asian nations, particularly in the political - diplomatic field, rose a number of issues that need clarification: What are the foundations and factors that influence this relationship in the first decades after the Second World War? In particular, how does the international context, the region, the Chinese factor and the internal affairs of the parties with geo-strategic position affect foreign policy of India and some South-East Asian countries under Nehru years? What are the main developments in the political - diplomatic field relationship of India and some South East Asian countries? What are the implications of that relationship and how it affects India and some Southeast Asian countries? In light of the above issues, India's political-diplomatic relations with some of Southeast Asian countries have become a topic of interest to researchers in history in general and in the history of international relations in particular. Desiring to contribute to the systematization and explanation of these complex aspects, we chose the issue of "India's relations with some South-East Asian countries in the political - diplomatic field (1947-1964)" to make the thesis of Doctor of World History.

In terms of science: On the basis of a relatively comprehensive and systematic reconstruction of Indian political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries in the period 1947-1964, the thesis will show the mechanics and the impact factor, the main content of the relationship above the study period. In that evolution, the relationship was closely linked to the role of J. Nehru, influenced by the Cold War, the movement of the national liberation in Asia-Africa-Latin America, the protection of the national independence, the Chinese factor - fierce competition with India in South East Asia, the challenges posed to India after gaining autonomy as well as the

internal affairs of some South East Asian countries after the Second World War. At the same time, from the understanding of the state of affairs and diplomatic relations between India and some Southeast Asian countries, the thesis also tries to show the achievements, limitations, mainly characteristics and the impact of this relationship on India, each Southeast Asian country as well as the region.

In terms of practice: India and Southeast Asian countries have longstanding relationships, sharing many similarities in culture and history with Vietnam. On the other hand, in the current context, Vietnam is implementing foreign policy of openness, diversification, multilateralism, in which India and ASEAN countries are important partners. Thus, the study of India's relations with some Southeast Asian countries in the field of politics - diplomacy (1947-1964) was one of the foundations for a better understanding of India and some Southeast Asian countries, helping to clarify the impact of these two important partners to Vietnam. At the same time, the study of the topic will contribute to point out the basis for India's east-toward policy after the Cold War. From this, lessons learned can be drawn to help Vietnam develop appropriate foreign policy to enhance its international prestige and position in the current.

2. Aims and tasks of the study

2.1. Aims of the study

The objective of this thesis is to clarify the evolution of India's relationship with some Southeast Asian countries in the field of politics - diplomacy in the period 1947-1964. Based on that, we draw on the achievements, limitations and characteristics as well as analyze the impact of this relationship on the development of both sides and regions.

2.2. Tasks of the study

To accomplish this goal, the thesis has the following research tasks:

- Analysis of the basis and factors affecting India's relations with some of Southeast Asian countries in the political and diplomatic fields, including: cultural and historical ties; the impact of the international and regional context as well as the need for cooperation between India and some Southeast Asian countries.

- Clarify the basic contents of India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries from 1947 to 1964.

- Draw on the achievements, limitations, characteristics of India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries (1947-1964). At the same time, analyze the impact of this relationship on the development of India, each Southeast Asian country and region in the aforementioned period.

3. Subjects and scope of the study

3.1. Subjects of the study

The subject of this thesis is the relationship of India with some Southeast Asian countries in the field of politics - diplomacy from 1947 to 1964.

3.2. Scope of the study

In terms of space, research India's relationship with some of Southeast Asian countries, focusing on countries such as Burma, Indonesia, Malaya/Malaysia, Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Republic of Vietnam). Research do not include the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam; However, to further clarify India's relationship with a number of Southeast Asian countries, the author has expanded to a number of countries and organizations in the Asia-Pacific region.

In terms of time, the dissertation was set between 1947 and 1964 based on the following reasons:

About the starting point of the thesis, the author took in 1947 because this is the year India gained autonomy after hundreds of years under British colonial rule.

About the end of the thesis was in 1964 - when J. Nehru, who created India's foreign policy after gaining autonomy, died.

On the other hand, to gain a deeper and more systematic understanding of India's relationship with some of Southeast Asian countries in the field of politics - diplomacy in 1947-1964, to a certain extent, the thesis also mentions and clarify some of the issues as well as historical events that occurred before 1947 and after 1964.

In terms of content, the thesis focused on the study of political-diplomatic relations with some of South East Asian countries from 1947 to 1964 in a number of key areas such as: Support the movement of the national liberation, the protection of the national

independence; developing diplomatic relations on the state level; Indian problem solving and security cooperation. However, to analyze the interactions of this relationship, the research will also cover a number of other relevant areas.

4. Sources of materials

To conduct the thesis, the author uses the following sources:

- Original sources include documents from the Indian government and some Southeast Asian governments, speeches and reports by senior leaders of the parties; joint statement, treaty, agreement signed between the Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of India and some Southeast Asian countries (Burma, Indonesia, Malaya/Malaysia, Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Republic of Vietnam).

- The works of foreign scholars related to thesis topic, mainly in English.

- Monographs, articles published in specialized journals, presentations at scientific conferences of researchers at home and abroad have been published in recent years.

- Some doctoral dissertations, master thesis papers, Internet website materials related to research problems.

5. Methodology of the study

5.1. Methodology

The dissertation is conducted on the basis of applying and thoroughly grasping the dialectics of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought, the view of the Communist Party of Vietnam on issues of international relations in research India's political-diplomatic relations with some of Southeast Asian countries (1947-1964).

5.2. Specialized research methods

As a historical research topic on relations (India with some South East Asian countries in politics - diplomacy (1947-1964)), the author uses specialized methods: historical method, the logical method and the close integration of these two methods on the basis of a major approach from India.

In addition, in order to contribute to the clarification of related contents, the topic also uses a combination of some other research methods related to international and local politics such as analysis,

synthesis, comparison, collation, historical divergence, etc., when researching into the main contents of the thesis in order to view and evaluate the problem in an authentic manner.

6. Contribution of the thesis

“India’s relations with some of Southeast Asian countries in politics-diplomacy (1947-1964)” will make the following contributions:

6.1. In terms of science

The thesis is the first work in Vietnam to have a systematic and comprehensive study of progress in India’s relationship with some of Southeast Asian countries, particularly with Burma, Indonesia, Malaya/Malaysia, Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Republic of Vietnam) on politics – diplomacy fields from 1947 to 1964. Since then, draws the achievements, limitations, major characteristics and analysis of the impact of this relationship.

6.2. In terms of practice

First, the thesis is a necessary reference for lecturers, researchers, students, history students, international students and for those who are interested in studying Indian relations with other Southeast Asia countries, contributing to the study of Indian relations with Southeast Asian countries, especially India-Vietnam relations.

Second, the results of the thesis, to a certain extent, may provide useful information for Vietnamese researchers and policy makers, especially in relation with India and with countries in Southeast Asia.

7. Structure of the thesis

Apart from the Introduction, Conclusion, References and Annexes, the thesis is divided into four chapters:

Chapter 1. Overview of Research Situation

Chapter 2. Background and Factors Impacting on the Political-Diplomatic Relationship of India with Some Southeast Asian Countries (1947-1964)

Chapter 3. Major contents of the Political-Diplomatic Relationship of India with Some Southeast Asian Countries (1947-1964)

Chapter 4. Comments on the Political-Diplomatic Relationship of India with Some Southeast Asian Countries (1947-1964)

CONTENT

CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH

1.1. Research situation in the country

Based on Vietnamese sources, we divided into two groups:

1.1.1. The works relate to India's relations with Southeast Asia and some Southeast Asian countries

1.1.2. The works refer directly to India's relations towards Southeast Asia and some Southeast Asian countries

1.2. Research situation abroad

Based on the collection of foreign sources, the thesis initially looked at some related issues that were studied by scholars with two groups of contents:

1.2.1. The works relate to India's relations with Southeast Asia and some Southeast Asian countries

1.2.2. The works refer directly to India's relations with Southeast Asia and some Southeast Asian countries

1.3. Some remarks and issues for the thesis

From the analysis of the research situation related to the topic of the thesis, especially from the unsuccessful aspects of published works, we noticed some gaps for the dissertation to continue research, analyze thoroughly: What are the key factors that underpin India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries during 1947-1964? Among these factors, how does the position and strategic objectives of the two sides affect the types and nuances of the relationship? What aspects of India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries? How have the development of this relationship brought about the achievements and limitations, characteristics and impact on the security and development of each country and region?

CHAPTER 2.
BACKGROUND AND FACTORS IMPACTING ON THE
POLITICAL - DIPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIP OF INDIA
WITH SOME SOUTHEAST ASIA COUNTRIES (1947-1964)

2.1. Cultural and historical basics

2.1.1. *Cultural links between India and some Southeast Asian countries*

The proximity, the profound influence of Indian culture from the past, was one of the catalysts for India to develop its comprehensive relationship, especially its political-diplomatic relations, with some Southeast Asia countries in the next period under J. Nehru as prime minister of India (1947-1964).

2.1.2. *The historical similarities between India and some modern Southeast Asian countries*

In the pre modern - modern era, both India and some Southeast Asian countries experienced similar periods of history. It was an important basis for the two sides to easily relate to each other in the new developments of the international situation after the Second World War.

2.2. Impact factors

2.2.1. *International context*

2.2.1.1. *The formation of the two-pole world order*

The division of the world with two extremes of the Soviet Union and the United States, culminating in the Cold War, the tense confrontation between the two ideologies of capitalism and socialism, had a strong impact on the political and economic and social life of countries around the world, including India and some Southeast Asian countries. Given the inherent difficulties and challenges that India and some Southeast Asian countries experienced after the Second World War, the formation and evolution of the bipolar world order in the Cold War had a significant impact on foreign awareness of these countries.

2.2.1.2. *The development of the national liberation movement, the protection of national independence*

In the dominance of the bipolar world order and the development of the national liberation movement post-war, India

emerged as a leader, cheering and strongly supporting the movement of the anti-colonism movement. Thus, that choice initially gave India a role, an important voice for third world countries, including some Southeast Asian countries. By offering a number of pragmatic peace solutions, India contributed to a number of tarded international issues in this region as well as in the world.

2.2.1.3. The impact of the Chinese factor

With China's influence in Southeast Asia as well as complicated developments in relations between India and China relating to the border area, China became a frequent factor in the political - diplomacy relationship of India with some Southeast Asian countries during 1947-1964.

2.2.2. The Indian situation and the importance of Southeast Asian countries to India's development

2.2.2.1. Indian situation

** On security - military*

Under British rule, India was often in a state of no interest in the security of the country. But since the First World War and then the Second World War broke out, especially when Britain transferred power to India and the complex political developments in that country after 1947 - the consequences of the return independence policy of the British colonialists in India, forcing India under the ruling of Prime Minister J. Nehru (1947-1964) to take prudent considerations to ensure national security, not only on land but even on the sea. And these calculations were likely to be closely related to India's neighbors in Southeast Asia to help India create a stable environment that was efficient for the construction and development of the country.

** On internal politics and socio-economic situations*

The above serious political, economic and social challenges required the need for India to formulate foreign policy in the direction of increasing relations with some Southeast Asian countries in order to bring about benefits on politics - diplomacy for India. As a result, the economic, political and social stability of this South Asian nation was strongly affected. This plan was both a long-term strategy and an immediate stability requirement for India.

** On diplomacy*

After escaping British control, the socio-economic, political and security challenges posed to the Indian government heavy duties. The consolidation of the national independence in the face of complex changes in international and regional circumstances during the Cold War had a profound effect on India's external relations. That forced the Indian leaders to think about how to select the object relate to how the degree to create conditions for India to effectively solve the difficulties after gaining autonomy.

2.2.2.2. The importance of Southeast Asian countries to the development of India

** On security - politics*

With geographic features, Southeast Asia in general and some Southeast Asian countries in particular were of strategic importance to India's security. Located in Southeast of Asia, where the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean are connected, was a bridge between the Eurasian continent and Australia, between the East and the West maritime security - a direct route to India's defense and economy. At the same time as a neighboring region, some countries in Southeast Asia hold a huge advantage in ensuring India's inland security. It was important that India and some of Southeast Asian had attention to interests on each other, especially after the Second World War.

** Socio-economic*

On the basis of established trade relations at an early stage, the economic advantages that Southeast Asia could provide to India were effectively addressing economic challenges after it emerged from the crisis of British control prompted India to focus its attention on neighboring Southeast Asian countries during 1947-1964.

Beyond trade, the presence of large Indian immigrants in Southeast Asia was also one of the key factors driving India's interest in the region under Prime Minister J. Nehru.

2.2.1.3. The role of the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru

J. Nehru was a decisive figure in determining the purpose, principle and approach of India's foreign policy - an independent, self-reliant, peaceful, positive policy of support the anti-colonism movement, with a long-term ideal combined with practical action, in

accordance with the highest interests of the nation and the era. Those views became an important legal basis for India to conduct relations with some Southeast Asian countries, first and foremost in the field of politics - diplomacy during the period 1947-1964.

2.2.3. The situation and foreign policy of Southeast Asian countries after the Second World War

2.2.3.1. Southeast Asia after the Second World War

The need for cooperation to gain political support as well as to address the social and economic difficulties immediately following the Second World War prompted some Southeast Asian countries to have certain interests in linking them maintain relations with India, first of all in the field of politics and diplomacy.

2.2.3.2. Foreign policy of Southeast Asian countries

** Non-alignment - similarities in Indonesian and Burmese foreign policy with India*

From parallels to changes in Indonesian foreign policy under President Sukarno's rule created various aspects of India's relations with Southeast Asian country on diplomatic field in the years after independence. On the other hand, with the foundation of relations established in the past, the similarity of circumstances and especially the selection of non-alignment paths in foreign policy facilitated India's establishment of good diplomatic relations with Burma in the period 1947-1964.

** Members of the Commonwealth - the similarity in choice of Malaya and India after independence*

After gaining independence, the Malay states and India met with the decision to remain a member of the Commonwealth. On the basis of longstanding contacts in the past, the similarities in the foreign policy of India and Malaya prompted the two countries to have closer links in politics and diplomacy during the J. Nehru period as prime minister of India (1947-1964).

** For Vietnam*

Sub-conclusion of chapter 2

India's political-diplomatic relations with some South-East Asian countries in the period 1947-1964 were influenced by many objective factors and subjectivities. Between India and some

Southeast Asian countries that already had longstanding cultural connections and similarities in history in the near future. This was an important foundation for the countries to strengthen and develop the relationship, especially in the field of politics and diplomacy after the Second World War. Along with historical and cultural ties, they were inseparable entities in the rotation of world politics, the political and diplomatic relations of India with some Southeast Asian countries in the period 1947-1964. It was deeply influenced by the international context, especially the formation of the bipolar order in the Cold War and the development of the national liberation movement as well as the situation of each country after the Second World War. At the same time, similarities and differences in the direction of foreign relations between some Southeast Asian countries and India act as catalysts for different nuances of Indian political-diplomatic relations with each Southeast Asia country. And it would be a mistake not to mention the role of Prime Minister J. Nehru and the impact of the Chinese factor on India's relations with a number of Southeast Asian nations historically in general and 1947-1964 in particular. All of these combined, resonating together, as the foundation for a colorful, multi-colored picture in India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries from 1947 to 1964.

CHAPTER 3.
MAJOR CONTENTS IN THE POLITICAL - DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONSHIP OF INDIA WITH SOME SOUTHEAST ASIA
COUNTRIES (1947-1964)

3.1. India with struggle to fight, defend and strengthen national independence in some Southeast Asian countries

3.1.1. With struggle to fight and defend national independence

With Indonesia

With strong support from the country, a strong voice in the UN forum as well as the effective organization of the International Conference on Indonesia, India had a close relationship with Indonesia soon after. This country gained independence in the field of politics and diplomacy and contributed greatly to Indonesia's struggle for independence against the Netherlands. This was the important momentum for good relations between the two countries in the next phase.

** With Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam)*

The period of 1947-1964 was the time when India stepped in to consolidate the national independence, build and develop the country after a long time under British rule. Despite facing many difficulties in the country, the government and people of India had always paid attention to the struggles of the Vietnamese people in the war against the French colonialists then the American empire invaded. From spiritual support to specific diplomatic actions that have contributed to preventing the expansion of French colonial aggression in Vietnam, there was a decisive voice in pushing for Geneva to sign the termination agreement for restoration of peace in Vietnam to help in the early stages of Vietnam's resistance war against American. These manifestations in the political-diplomatic relations between India and Vietnam were one of vivid evidence for the similarity in India's and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam views, foreign policy of peace and independence since the Second World War.

**With Burma*

With historical ties, especially in terms of ethnic identity and colonial administration, after the breakup of Burma from British India (1937), Indian leaders continued to support the anti-colonial movement of Burma.

**With Malaya*

On the path of more than a decade of struggle for the national independence in Malaya following the Second World War, India provided active support to Malaya through Indian political organizations in Southeast Asia as well as through international conferences.

3.1.2. With the struggle to consolidate national independence

With Burma

The cultural influences from India as well as the close understanding and contacts between the Indian and Burmese leaders in the struggle for independence, especially in the years 1947-1948, contributed to create friendly diplomatic relations between the two countries in the course of consolidating Burma's prosperity.

With Malaya

In order to realize the desire to consolidate peace not only for India but also to expand the regions of the world, first of all in neighboring areas, India was aware of the need for promotion supporting the cause of strengthening the national independence of the Malay by peaceful means.

3.2. Indian diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries

3.2.1. Support each other in parallel issues

With Burma

From deepening the importance of Burma in securing vital interests as well as contributing to India's international status after gaining autonomy (1947), India was keen it is important to maintain friendly, respectful diplomatic relations with our neighboring Southeast Asian country.

With Indonesia

The policy of full support for the Indonesian government's persecution of Indonesia in the period 1947-1949 led Indonesian

leaders and people to have indefatigable gratitude to India and Prime Minister J. Nehru. This was an important premise for the governments of the two countries to continue to have close ties to the common voice in many regional and international issues in the years 1949-55.

** With Malaya / Malaysia*

The relationship between the two countries came to a close with the Indian government's flexible policies and steps, creating mutual support for many important issues related to the benefits of the parties.

** With the Democratic Republic of Vietnam*

Diplomatic relations between the two countries continued to be strengthened by mutual visits between high-level leaders of Vietnam and India. Thereby, contributing to cultivate more solid friendship between the two parties.

3.2.2. India's relations with some Southeast Asian countries: The opposite

* On the role of the struggle for national liberation, unity of countries: India-Indonesia relations

* On the issue of the Geneva Accords and the responsibilities of the International Commission for Supervision and Control: India's relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Viet Nam

* On the issue of the Commonwealth, SEATO: India's Relations with Burma, Malaya and the Republic of Viet Nam

* The issue of West Irian territory recovery in India-Indonesia relations

* The issue of the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia: India's relations with Indonesia and Malaya

* On the issue of relations with China: India's relations with Burma, Indonesia, Democratic Republic of Vietnam

3.3. India dealing with the issue of immigration and security cooperation with some Southeast Asian countries

3.3.1. Addressing the Indian problem in Burma

For issues relating to Indian immigrants in Burma, the governments of India and Burma worked together to resolve them. However, as this was a matter of great concern to the national

interests of each country, although both sides are positive, this was one of the prominent issues in the political-diplomatic relations between the two countries. The problem of history was hardly resolved in a radical way.

3.3.2. Addressing Indian problem in Malaya

With a flexible attitude in dealing with issues relating to Indian immigrants in Malaya during the period of J. Nehru as Indian prime minister (1947-1964), the status of Indian immigrants Malaya made some improvements in the areas. At the same time, the Indian government's approach to issues related to Indians in Malaya also expresses the views and policies of the Indian government to the Indian people abroad in general and to the people. India in Malaya in particular, avoids the detrimental effects of peaceful and stable political-diplomatic relations between the two countries, in order to safeguard India's strengthening of the national independence after this country won the autonomy.

3.3.3. Security cooperation with Burma and Indonesia

3.3.3.1. With Burma

India's security interests depended on the security and independence of Burma. The issue of sustaining Burma's sovereignty was closely linked to India, which is an important factor in boosting Indian government's interest after the two countries gained independence. Thus, India made very specific moves to cooperate with Burma in ensuring border security, thereby strengthening the political-diplomatic relations between the two countries.

3.3.3.2. With Indonesia

Between India and Indonesia there had been active security cooperation in many areas. This was a manifestation as well as a contribution to boosting diplomatic relations between India and Indonesia after the two countries gained independence.

Sub-conclusion of chapter 3

India's relations with a number of Southeast Asian countries in the political and diplomatic fields from 1947 to 1964 included the following main themes: India with struggle, protect and strengthen the national independence in some South East

Asian countries; the state diplomatic relations or the coordination of Indian immigration and security cooperation with some Southeast Asian countries.

* One of the most important aspects of India's relations with some Southeast Asia countries in the political and diplomatic fields during this period was India's backing for the struggle for, protecting and strengthening of the national independence in some Southeast Asian countries. After gaining autonomy from the British colonists in 1947, India was deeply aware of the dictatorship of the colonism and had strategic insights into the struggle for, protecting and strengthening the national independence of India and of Southeast Asian countries. Thus, under the ruling of Prime Minister J. Nehru, India increased its support for strengthening and building in some Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia, Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam), Burma, Malaya in various forms, from spiritual to material, depending on the historical circumstances of each country as well as the national interests of the Indian government. For Indonesia, Vietnam and Malaya, India's support largely focused on spiritual-diplomatic ranging from advocating statements to practical actions called for the sympathy of international opinion. Meanwhile, with India's strategic importance for Burma, India provided not only comprehensive mental support but also increased material support for the consolidation national independence of Burma.

* State diplomatic relations were the second most important item in India's political-diplomatic relations with a number of Southeast Asian countries during the period. Under the leadership of J. Nehru, with the unity of foreign policy of peace, non-alignment, support for the movement of anti-colonism, besides some problems with certain problems, the term this relationship represents a major parallel. These are the national, international interests of India and some Southeast Asian countries, as well as internationally significant issues, which India and some Southeast Asian countries were the entity is inseparable. These diverse nuances have created a multicolored picture in India's political-diplomatic relations with a number of Southeast

Asian nations (1947-1964), laying the groundwork for India's foreign policy in the future.

* Coordinating the issue of immigrants and security cooperation with a number of Southeast Asian countries was also an important issue that the Indian government paid great attention to. Given the strategic perceptions of the importance of the Indian problem abroad and border security, it contributes to stabilizing the internal situation and enhancing the country's position after gaining autonomy. There were flexible policies with flexible steps, forms and measures to solve the above problems in order to protect the highest interests not only for the people, the country of India. It also took into account the interests of Southeast Asian countries, without creating any disadvantages that compromise peace, political stability and national security in strengthening the national independence.

CHAPTER 4.
COMMENTS ON THE POLITICAL - DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONSHIP OF INDIA WITH SOME SOUTHEAST ASIA
COUNTRIES (1947-1964)

4.1. Achievements and Limitations in India's Political-Diplomatic Relations with some Southeast Asian Countries (1947-1964)

4.1.1. Achievements

4.1.1.1. For India

India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries under Prime Minister J. Nehru made an important contribution to helping India resolve its security challenges after gaining autonomy; to create a favorable opportunity for India to reach out to the world after exiting the control of the British colonialists; intensifying the political influence in India's international arena; utilize the area, resources ... in these countries to develop the economy.

4.1.1.2. For some South East Asian countries: Some Southeast Asian countries received the precious support of India in the struggle for, protecting, strengthening national independence, building and developing the country.

4.1.1. Limitations

Although India's political-diplomatic relations with some of Southeast Asian countries are fundamentally friendly, good and accomplished in both India and some Southeast Asian countries. However, in certain issues, India's relations with certain countries in the region remain constrained, especially in relation to Burma, Indonesia, Democratic Republic of Vietnam government.

4.2. Some of the key features of Indian political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries (1947-1964)

First of all, this relationship represented a strategic consideration in the perception and foreign policy of India - a large, important country in Asia that has gained autonomy, independent of certain countries in Southeast Asian neighbors have won independence, of strategic importance

Secondly, this relationship showed the unity of a policy of peace, independence, neutrality, non-alignment, but very diverse with India's multicolored picture with Southeast Asian countries.

Third, this relationship demonstrated the flexibility of the Indian government on the basis of harmonizing the different levels of factors: Historical background, external orientation, attitudes, the importance of each South East Asian country to India as well as the relationship between the Indian leader and Southeast Asian countries

Fourth, India's relations with Southeast Asian states in the political-diplomatic field (1947-1964) were personally marked by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Fifth, with varying degrees of intensity, China became an important factor, frequently affecting Indian political-diplomatic relations with Southeast Asian countries in the period 1947-1964.

4.3. The impact of India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries (1947-1964)

4.3.1. For India

A country located adjacent to Southeast Asia - the region that held the arterial position on many international traffic routes, was located next to China, so the color is peaceful, friendly in relation to the Southeast Asia in the period of 1947-1964 had the effect of creating a peaceful and secure environment which had a significant impact on the success of the profound changes in the strengthening of the national independence.

4.2.2. For Southeast Asian countries

Set the foundation for Southeast Asian countries to enter a new period of history - the era of national construction and development. In addition, good relations with India's political and diplomatic sphere also helped Southeast Asian countries to minimize the unwanted effects the Chinese made, thus contributing to the strategic balance between India and China in the area, prevent undue conflicts.

4.2.3. For the region

Contribute to the expansion and consolidation of peace in parts of South Asia and Southeast Asia following the World Vision second - one of the important factors preventing the outbreak of a new World War.

IN CONCLUSION

From statements about India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries (1947-1964), we can draw some conclusions as follows:

1. India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries was the relationship between entities that have a cultural similarity, sharing historical identity in the struggle for independence and the strengthening of independence. Their controversial political-ideological and military ideology between the two powers of the Soviet Union and the United States as well as the frequent impact of the Chinese factor in the context of the Cold World. The above factors, in particular the fairly similar sharing of security and development interests of our close neighbors, India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries under the rule of the Prime Minister General J. Nehru achieved much success, contributing to national defense, including enhancing the country's position on India in the international arena.

2. India's political-diplomatic relations with a number of Southeast Asian countries in 1947-1964 materialized the basic content of India's foreign policy at this stage.

“The peace that India views was not based on the political arrangements of other governments. Such a peace would not guarantee the unanimous, solid and sincere support of the peoples of the world. Peace must be based on human solidarity, intellect and morality”. In order to achieve that goal, India's foreign policy under J. Nehru contained the following basic elements: non-alignment, determination to fight for independence, self-determination for colonial peoples, settling disputes, international conflicts by peaceful means, anti-war, colonialism. These goals and contents in India's foreign policy guided India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries in the period 1947-1964. At various levels, India has supported peacefully with the Republic of Indonesia, Vietnam. India coordinated the settlement of the conflicts with Burma and Malaya concerning the issue of Indian immigrants in the spirit of respect for the laws of the host country with ministerial-level

talks. Enhance security, friendship with Southeast Asian countries through contacts, exchange, ...

3. India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries in the period 1947-1964 were a unifying picture in diversity.

The unity is reflected in the overall relationship of India with some Southeast Asian countries. Firstly, this relationship was based on the consistency of the foreign policy of peace, independence, neutrality, non-alignment that India pursues in countries, regions in the world, in Southeast Asia, after gaining autonomy; Secondly, this relationship was conducted on the basis of a consensus on the vital importance of Southeast Asian countries to the consolidation of India's treaty under Prime Minister J. Nehru (1947-1964).); Third, this relationship was due to the fact that the Southeast Asian countries, on the path of national defense, strengthen and build the country, had a need to head to India, a major Asian country, under the dominance of the colonism, rise up to fight for the capital, build and develop the country.

In the unified whole of that relationship, diversity was made up of the pieces of India's relations with each Southeast Asian country. In their relationship with India, each Southeast Asian country had its own unique circumstances, geographical advantages, historical, cultural and social ties, as well as similarities and differences. Thus, from the deep insight of the internal foundations in each Southeast Asian country, to realize the consistent goal of foreign policy after gaining autonomy, India had been very flexible in developing external relations with countries that have come under various external policies, from neutral countries, non-alignment to socialist states. For every Southeast Asian country, depending on the circumstances as well as the importance for India, the Indian government has paid attention to the various levels of hedonism with very flexible and ingenious steps. in political-diplomatic relations. From the largely moral and diplomatic support to the cause of the Vietnam; comprehensive material and spiritual support for the struggle for the common good of the Indonesian people; proactively, economically, financially, and financially assist the consolidation of Burma to he coordinated resolution of the Indian problem in Burma

and Malaya in a very restrained manner. These flexible calculations of India created the success of the political-diplomatic relationship between India and Southeast Asian countries in the period 1947-1964.

4. With the long-term calculations of India and some Southeast Asian countries following the second one, besides the impact of foreign policy, the national interest remains the dominant factor in relations of India with some Southeast Asian countries under Prime Minister J. Nehru. Thus, the similarity or differentiation of this factor in India's relations with particular Southeast Asian nations would lead to positive or negative correlations. However, given the tensions between the two East-West races, the challenges posed by India's consolidation of independence after gaining autonomy as well as the situation. The difficulties faced by Southeast Asian countries after the Second World War, the main theme in India's political-diplomatic relations with some Southeast Asian countries during the period 1947-1964 was peace and friendship. Therefore, that relationship has had a positive impact on India, each Southeast Asian country as well as the whole region. Being a neighborhood, it has the potential to meet India's needs, good political and diplomatic relations with Southeast Asian nations that create a peaceful security environment that provides conditions. Necessary to help India successfully carry out the first step in strengthening the national independence. At the same time, India's diplomatic efforts in South East Asia gave the South Asian nation a status as an international voice after a short period of time under the rule of the real government. Whereas, with the help and support of different levels of India, the Southeast Asian countries have taken firm steps in the fight for national independence, to restore and develop the economy, to build the country after the Second World War. For a world surrounded by conflict, the tension of the bipartisan after the Second World War, the good and friendly diplomatic relations between India, a large country in the region in Asia, Southeast Asian countries contributed to relieving tensions and consolidating peace in an area considered a hotbed of power disputes in major countries.

With these positive meanings, so far, the foreign policy of independence, peace, non-interference in each other's internal affairs

has been increasingly pursued by foreign countries in a foreign relation. security, peace, meet the need to strengthen cooperation and development in the context of globalization today.