



## India-Indonesia Relation

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**Abstract** - The area of Indonesia is 1904569 square kilometer, the number of islands in this continental country is about 17508. In which there is a population of 6000 islands, The five main islands are Java, Sumatra, Kali Martan, Sulawesi and Irian Jaya. Its capital is Jarkata, whose ancient name is Barbia. Due to these islands, the country is a major center of maritime strategic power and international trade. The population here is populated by relocation and conquest of foreigners. The present size of this country is determined by the Dutch East Indies Company. India and Indonesia relations are very important for both countries.

Key Words : Indonesia & India's comparative study.

**Introduction**- Indonesia is a neighbor of India connected by the Andaman Sea. Relations between India and Indonesia go back two million years. Here Javanese human remains are 1.5 million years old. The Austronesian people who are in the majority here are originally from Taiwan and who reached Indonesia in 2000 BC. The Kashi Vijay Empire of the 7th century, which was a water power, was influenced by Hinduism and Buddhism. The rise and fall of the Mataram Empire related to Hindu culture, the Shailendra Empire, which was full of Buddhism, took place in Java. The last non-Muslim Hindu kingdom here was the Majapahit kingdom, which had influence over the whole of Indonesia in the 13th century. Islam religion entered here around the 13th century, and by the 16th century, the whole of Indonesia was influenced by Islam.

Europeans started coming here in the 15th century and the Dutch established the Dutch East India Company in 1602 AD, which became a famous European power by 1610 AD. After ending Dutch East India in 1800 AD due to scandal, Netherlands established the Dutch-East Indies Company under the government in the beginning of 20th century. The current borders of Indonesia are determined by the Dutch. During the Second World War, when Japan took over here in 1942-45, the Dutch rule ended. During this time the freedom movement also started here. In August 1945, two days after the surrender of Japan, national leader Surkan declared independence and declared himself independent and became the President. The Netherlands again tried to establish rule here, but national and international pressure recognized Indonesia's independence in December 1949. On 17 August 1950, Indonesia became a republic and Dr. Surkano became the President. When Indonesia held a referendum in East Timor in 1999, the people there voted in favor of independence.

The Indian Foreign Policy Bandung Conference is important because the conference held here in April 1955 not only influenced the relations between India, China and Indonesia, but also affected the entire world and the world. This conference shook Nehru's foreign policy. In April 1955, when Indonesia did not want to invite China to the Bandug Nagar Asho-Afre conference, but invited China on the insistence of Nehru. This

was an expression of the intensity of Indo-China relations, but in the end this conference proved to be unfavorable for India. Because Nehru considered himself superior to Chow-en-lai, which Chau-en-lai did not like and the result of which is the war of 1962, in which we lost and China's superiority was established.

Early human remains have been found in Indonesia. The remains of Homo erectus here are famous as Java man, which was discovered by the Dutch metaphysicist Eugene Dubois. After this, the remains of Javanese human were found in other places as well. In 2003 AD, the remains of Flores human have also been found. Flores was on the island about 1200 BC before the modern-day Homo Sapiens-era humans. After this it reached other islands here. The Dagson culture and the Buchi culture were prevalent here. Buni culture was prevalent here from 400 BC to 100 BC. Buni culture was prevalent in the state of Turumngara which was an early Hindu state.

Peace of other countries of South East Asia Indonesia was also influenced by Indian culture. In the early epic Ramayana of India, it is described that the head of Lord Shri Ram's army, Sugriva had sent his expedition to Java in search of Sita. The most prosperous and inhabited island among the various islands of Indonesia, whose ancient name was Yavadvip was the knowledge of its history begins when an Indian colony was established there, whose capital was Nagpuram, in Java the first century Ganesh established a Hindu kingdom. In the second century BC, the king of Bhavadvip was Devvarman, who in 132 AD sent his ambassador to the court of the emperor of China. Four inscriptions written from Sanskrit language have been found in West Java, which date back to the sixth century. The famous Chinese traveler Fahyan was returning from India in the state of Java around 414 AD, in which 200 Indian merchants were with him in the ship from which he landed. Indian colony was established in the 15th century in the island of Bali, near Java. In 518 AD, the Indian king there also sent a messenger to the army of the Chinese emperor.

In the fourth century, an Indian colony was established in Sumatra, which was named Sri Vijay. The main credit for the propagation of Buddhism in this region goes to Gunavarman, who preferred to be a beggar than to become the king of Kashmir and went to Java and propagated Buddhism. During the time of the Absadi Caliphate, Muslim traders brought a large number of Muslim traders to North Sumatra in the 13th century for the spice trade. In the 15th century, a large number of Muslim merchants came here and started promoting Islam along with the trade of religion, but the result was that Buddhism was the end of the mythological religion. In the 16th century, the Portuguese started traveling to the islands of Indonesia. At this time, two small kings who believed in Islam used to fight among themselves. Which was taken advantage of by the Portuguese and the Portuguese succeeded in establishing political dominance with their trade. In 1511 AD, the Portuguese did not conquer the Malacca Strait, which was very important from the commercial point of view. The Portuguese made it the center of major maritime power by converting the Malaska Strait into a fortress. In the 17th century the Dutch of Holland started coming to the islands of S.E.A. and in 1605 AD the Dutch conquered the island of Amboyna and in 1641 AD the Dutch. The Portuguese won the Straits of Malacca and the Dutch were now eager to establish their political dominance here. Therefore, the Dutch Company started a political flourishing by making Batavia of Java its base and in the name of protecting its business interests, by taking advantage of the political weakness of the rulers and their mutual quarrels, established their political dominance. In the last part of the 18th century. The French Revolutionary Revolution took place and the French revolutionary armies occupied Holland and this government ended the

Dutch East India Company in 1798 AD and took the rule of Indonesia under its control, but the Neolithic European conquest did so far beyond the sea. The occupation of the countries was made difficult and Britain occupied Indonesia, showing the invincibility of its maritime power. But these territories were again given to Holland by the Vienna Congress of 1814-15. When Britain again established its dominance in 1819 AD, there were many such regions in Indonesia where the people felt dissatisfied with the rule of Holland. Due to this, there was a rebellion in Java in 1825, this rebellion continued for five years. In 1830, the rebellion in Java was quelled and the mainland came under the control of the Dutch. After 1830, the Dutch also took control of Sumatra. And after a long struggle, in 1880, the Dutch people brought the Chinese settlement of Bornia under their suzerainty and took control of the whole of Bornia by 1931 AD. The Hindu people of Bali revolted against Holland, which was pacified by the Dutch with great difficulty. The people and sultans of Selbes Island also fought against Dutch rule, until 1910 AD, after several wars between Holland and Sultans, Holland was able to establish dominance on this island. It begins with these conflicts that the people of the various islands of Indonesia had a sense of national independence and were therefore ready to defend their independence in the early part of the 20th century, but due to the chaotic political situation of Indonesia, the Dutch government Here rule has been established.

After the wealth of the Napoleonic Wars, the Dutch had to make great economic pain in establishing their hegemony over Indonesia again. To compensate for this economic loss, the Dutch government introduced a new economic method, known in history as the 'culture system'. to be sold easily. In this, reed, coffee, rice were the main ones. Due to this culture system, the condition of the farmers became like 'half-slaves', so voice started rising against it. The end of slavery by the resolution of the Vienna Congress of 1814 and the abolition of slavery in 1860 AD, in which the novel 'Tam Kaka Ki Kutiya' played an important role. All these elements put an end to the culture system in the last phase of the 19th century in 1870 AD and the Dutch issued a new policy which was called 'Ecical Policy'. The main element of this policy was to encourage private sector businesses and industries.

Peace of other countries of the world In the 20th century, the struggle for political rights started in Indonesia. Western educated Indonesian youth started a movement for their national independence. This movement got special emphasis on the occasion of the First World War of 1914-18 AD. Because the Allies were declaring that they were fighting a war against the Axis powers for the principle of war democracy and national independence. And when U.S.A. joined the war in 1917, Wilson's theory of self-determination gave further impetus to the independence movement. Therefore, the property of the Great War, the movement for national independence became fierce, so there were rebellions in many places on the property of the Great War, in which it is notable against Java and Sumatra in 1920 AD. Therefore, the Dutch government stepped in the direction of partial self-government, in 1916, the Indonesian Falxrad (Parliament/Assembly) was established. Civil Service was formed. In 1927, an attempt was made to give Partial Swaraj by dividing Indonesia into provinces. But the Dutch considered this partial swaraj insufficient, so they started fighting for complete independence.

In 1939, the Second World War started, due to which the national sentiments of the Indonesian people again began to shake. There were many national parties here. In which Dr. Ahmed Surkan's party was the head, which was banned in 1929 AD. During the Second World War, Holland was defeated by Germany in 1941.

But this had no effect on the colonial government of Holland. She kept crushing the national movement. But in the end, the Dutch government was compelled to appoint the Wiseman Commission, to find out who should make such reforms in the governance of Indonesia. So that the national aspirations of the people can be destroyed. And when in December 1941, Japan joined the Second World War. Japan claimed that it would defeat the western countries from East and South-East Asia and establish an independent government there. Due to which the patriots of Indonesia helped Japan and by March 1942, the whole of Indonesia came under the occupation of the Japanese army and immediately Japan established military rule for peace and order in Indonesia. But Japan did not want to keep Indonesia under its subjugation permanently, so it soon established the 'National Government' under the leadership of Dr. Surkan. In August 1945, after being defeated in the Great War, Japan surrendered to the Allied States. Now the British troops occupied Indonesia and handed over the territory to the Dutch government. But when the British forces came to Java, Madura and Sumatra, they captured the Japanese officers and soldiers here. But the well-established republican government in these islands did not resist. Therefore, except Java, Sumatra and Madura, other islands were dominated by the Dutch. And a war broke out between the two governments. Therefore, in November 1946, there was a timely treaty between the Dutch Government and the Republic Government of Indonesia, so both the governments chose the path of dialogue. Therefore, on March 25, 1947, the gender-caste agreement was reached, but the national leaders of Indonesia were not satisfied with this gender-caste agreement. Therefore, in March 1947, the conflict started again in the government of Holland and Indonesia. India presented the case of Indonesia at the same time. And the Security Council of 'Nachhan' after considering and suggested the formation of a three-member committee. And also where both the countries independently choose one member each of the committee, then both the countries jointly choose one member of the committee. So Holland chose Belgium, Indonesia, Australia, America was chosen jointly by both the countries. Overthrow Surkan's government. At this time civil war started in many regions of Indonesia. Taking advantage of this situation, in December 1948, Dutch forces attacked Indonesia. Dutch armies captured Jakarta and arrested many leaders of the Republican government, which again raised the matter before the UNO. But this time Holland continued the war without caring about Nchwan. But the pressure of increasing international public opinion and the pressure of the people, Holland released the leaders of Indonesia and 'Dr. Surkan and the Dutch government on 3 August 1949 AD. An agreement was reached in which the main thing was to organize a round table conference in Heva, the capital of Holland, for a permanent solution to the problem. The Round Table Conference held in the year ended its work on 2 November 1949. Where Indonesia got its former independence through this conference, its relations with Holland also remained intact. Due to this the relations of both were vested in a union on the basis of mutual equality. It had appropriate authority over the union in national policy and economic matters. The president of this union will be Juliana, the sovereign of Holland and her descendants. After mutual independence, Indonesia had to face the following problems in peace with other third world countries.

- (1) Governance according to democracy
- (2) Freedom from foreign interference and influence
- (3) The growing influence of the Communists and

#### (4) escalating civil war

In August 1954, the union of Holland and Indonesia came to an end, due to which now Indonesia became a truly independent and sovereign state in the true sense. But soon Indonesia had to face many difficulties. Because military revolts started on its various islands and independent governments were not safe on these islands, in this condition, Surkan started the struggle against the military leaders by declaring military rule, finally in September 1957, a conference was held in Jakarta. In this conference, the country was converted into a relationship which was not in conformity with the constitution of 1950 AD. Even after this, rebellions flourished in many places, although the rebellions were suppressed till 1958. And in 1960, by issuing an ordinance, Surkan took the right to control and dismiss political parties. At the same time, a new assembly was formed by the name of Janata Consultation Mahasabha, whose first session was held in November 1960, in which Surkan got the title of great leader of the revolution. After this, Indonesia attained national unity by joining Western Iripan in 1963 AD. Surkan said that the basis of Indonesia is three and after nationality, religion (Islam) and communion. Obviously, Surkan's view is different from that of India. This is the reason that Indonesia helped Pakistan in the 1965 war. In such a situation India-Indonesia relations were not very good. But the new economic policy and India's East-Looking Policy have given a new direction to the relationship.

With the disintegration of the former Soviet Union in 1991 and the adoption of a new economic policy by India, a new dimension has been added to the relations between India and Indonesia. Therefore, India-Indonesia is giving a new dimension to its political, economic, strategic, and cultural relations. At present Indonesia has become India's third largest partner in Asean. Both have set a target of increasing their bilateral trade to \$20 billion by 2015. India and Indonesia have signed an agreement on the Free Trade Zone on 1 October 2010. India is investing in Indonesia in the field of rail, port construction, palm oil, etc. in Indonesia. India and Indonesia have respect and interest in W.T.O. Apart from this, Indonesia is also investing in various sectors in India. In the field of energy Nuclear energy was signed by both the countries in 1980 AD, which stopped due to some reasons, but can be revived at any time. Because in the field of nuclear energy, Indonesia is excited about India's agreement in this field with the agreement of U.S.A. and India.

During the visit of President Yughoyono to India in 2005, both the countries tried to give a new dimension to the strategic relationship. Indonesia is keen on naval cooperation from India in the Adaman Sea. Both countries have emphasized on joint naval surveillance in the Adaman Sea, Bay of Bengal, and the Straits of Malacca. India is training Indonesian pilots in dry aircraft. The two countries also signed an agreement on the subject of terrorism in 2004. Both countries are considering an extradition treaty. India is willing to cooperate with Indonesia in relation to maritime security.

In the field of science and technology, both the countries signed in the field of scientific and technical cooperation in the year 1982, India's space agency others and Indonesia's Bayan signed an agreement in 1988 AD, under which Telemetry Tracking Command and Network Mound Station was done jointly.

The basis of the cultural relations of India-Indonesia is a cultural treaty made in 1955. Which was given a new shape in the visit of Atal Behari Bajpayee in January 2001, it has been mentioned earlier that there was cultural and religious ties between the two countries since ancient times. Buddhism and Hinduism spread in

Indonesia is still a proof of this. For this, the Indian Ramayana and Mahabharata are still very popular here, the famous Buddhist pagoda, Borovdur Pagoda of the Shailendra dynasty, Param Banan Temple of Java, a Hindu temple located in Java is noteworthy. It was the Indians who taught the Indonesians to write. Indian dress, dance, art and music are very popular here.

It is clear from the above discussion that there was cultural, commercial, religious relations between the two countries since ancient times. But during the Muslim rule and These relations came to an end during the Vesik period. But both the countries have increased relations in every field after independence, even before independence there was personal friendship between Nehru and President Sukarni, this friendship did the work of awakening against colonial rule in the entire Asian continent. President Surkan congratulated India on the first Republic Day of India. The relationship between the two became very important in the 21st century after the disintegration of the former Soviet Union. Keeping this objective in mind, India adopted an east-oriented policy and had close relations with Indonesia and Asean countries and the emerging Chinese power could be balanced. This is the reason why India and Indonesia are emphasizing on building not only economic, cultural but also strategic relations.

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