Chapter 12

Conclusion

Chapter No. 1 deals with background, emergence and growth of Indian foreign policy and its implementation by Nehru, Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, Chran Singh and then again Indira Gandhi.

The architect of modern India Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of Indian Foreign Policy. He is the man who created foreign Ministry and implemented India’s foreign policy in the community of States. In the initial stage of independence India had to establish Embassies and High Commissions in the friendly States. Slowly and steadily the growth and development was made in the Foreign Ministry India has to create new cadre of Indian Foreign Services to induct required trained manpower in Embassies and Foreign Ministry Departments, Nehru successfully created infrastructure needed for the implementation of foreign policy and through it clarified the principles adopted by India. Non-aligned concept which created confusion in the community of Nations was clarified by Nehru and his associated. Nehru converted British Common Wealth of Nations into Common Wealth of Nations, thus clarifying India’s stand on Colonialism. India created Indo-Arab block, Indo-Africa bloc to create mutual understanding. India adopted ‘Punchasheel Policy’ to revitalise relationship with ancient neighbour China. India followed the principles adopted by the UN for establishing peace, security and elimination of war or reducing the conflict among member states and to make world worth to live in with the sentiment of brotherhood and cooperation. To help and assist the UN in eradicating poverty, illiteracy, diseases and all sorts of scarcity thus to raised the standard of living of human being.
Ideologically based foreign policy of India received set back when the time came to implement its principles in reality. The failure of Panchsheel - the result of Chinese aggression of India in 1962-has opened up the futility of philosophical approach and since then India adopted changes in the application of its foreign policy.

Nehru was so much upset by the Chinese aggression it affected his health and there onwards he tried to analyse his diplomacy and foreign policy and to correct the course of India's Foreign Policy based on reality but he did not get that much time to live and correct India's foreign policy.

Shastri had very little time and that time was spent in Indo-Pak war of 1965 and then establishing cordial relationship with immediate neighbours. 'Tashkant Treaty' was a turning point in the application of Indian Foreign Policy. This treaty has clarified that India wishes to establish friendly relationship with all its neighbours but the 'signal' was wrongly received by neighbours and all efforts made by Shastri succumbed to the neighbouring stated cunningness (Ayub Khan reverted his stand on Tashkant Agreement). After the death of Shastri, Indira Gandhi became Prime Minister. India Gandhi proved to be one of the most success diplomatic personality of India who converted poor, weak and backward India's Foreign Policy into militarily strong and leader of developing states Foreign Policy. Indira's diplomatic move in building atmosphere to create independent, sovereign Bangladesh out of East Pakistan has given signal to the world of India's emergence as big power in the community of nations. Morarji Desai successfully followed foreign Policy as adopted by previous Govts. He gave preference to the neighbouring States in his Foreign policy and thus established friendly relationships with immediate neighbours. His successor Charan Singh was Prime Minister of a Care Taking Govt. as such he could not do anything new in application of India's Foreign Policy.
Indira Gandhi's second term as Prime Minister of India is marked by her work to create faith in the neighbouring states about India's intentions. She built up the confidence in the neighbouring states and brought them together to realise the dream of creating South Asian Regional Association. The Society of South Asian Regional States worked together to fight poverty, illiteracy, diseases, scarcity, drug addiction, dogmas etc. etc. To make use of science and technology to upgrade standard of living and to communicate with each other for the furtherance of welfare of the people of the regions. The secretarial level talks to create SARC among the South Asian States took place with Indira Gandhi's full support and guidance but before SARC could be created officially, Indira Gandhi died.

Chapter No. 2 deals with the background of the establishment of SAARC and the situation which became cause for Seven Asian States to work together for creating Regional Association.

The end of Second world war created the economic depression, peace and security problems and emergence of new States challenged old traditional World Order. The failure of League of Nations has given way to the establishment of the UN, But the UN became an arena of group politics.

India's independence along with the independence of other South Asian States has changed the power equation of world politics. The domination of the UK in world politics ended. The USA and the USSR emerged as super powers and created their blocks in the community of Nations. India kept aloof from these two military blocks by embarrassing and practicing the principles of Non-alignment in the Community of Nations and thus gave new option to the newly independent States to follow India in
world politics; thus non-alignment movement came into being. In the course of time the super power rivalry took 'back seat' in the world politics and every state tried to develop and modernise itself. Thus the concept of Industrialised, Modernised and Commercialised State came into being. The area of state was very small to implement these concepts and therefore the new concept of regional market came into being. Regional Organizations in North America & Europe provided the infrastructure for establishing regional market. Organisation of the American States under the able leadership of the USA came into being and served the nations of the continent of America. ASEAN came into being and set an example to other states to form and develop their region with cooperating with each other. ASEAN was formed as a South Asian States Association in the Pacific region. Japan established itself as a economic giant of the world. China changed its policy to embrace economic, industrial and commercial reforms for the welfare of the Chinese people. South Asian States were under developed or developing states. South Asia did not have any regional organization or regional market and hence it provided a very good opportunity to call the South Asian States to form regional organization to enrich each other with this provision through cooperation but the fear of India in the minds of its neighbouring states that India will dominate them in their regional organization as well as in the market of the States. The products of India's neighbouring states may not stand a chance in the comparison of India's products and therefore they were afraid that Indian products will dominate the regional markets. The 'Indo-Phobia' was military, economic, industrial, scientific, technological, commercial, financial, human resources, infrastructural in nature and therefore the neighbouring states had fear about India while establishing regional organization in South Asia.

Chapter No. 3 deals with the initiative of Bangladesh in the establishment of the SAARC and the response given to it by all other would be member
states of secretary, Foreign Minister and Head of the Sate level. It deals with declaration and establishment of the Head Quarter at Kathmandu.

Bangladesh took initiative in forming the regional cooperation in South Asia. President of Bangladesh Zia-ur-Rahman took initiative in 1980 and gave a call to the states of South Asia to come together to form regional organization of South Asia. The nature of regional organization will be purely humanitarian in nature and will with the welfare of the people of the region. He called the meeting of the representatives of the states in the Indian Sub-Continent. Indira Gandhi responded it favourably and sent her representative to Dhaka. There onwards the meetings among the Indian Sub-continent states at Secretarial and Ministerial level took place and subsequently the Charter of the SARC was framed. South Asian Regional Cooperation was formally inaugurated in April 1981 Zia-ur-Reheman proposed that the leaders of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bhutan should meet at summit level to explore a frame work for required cooperation among them. Successive meetings at secretarial level and Ministerial level laid to establishing infrastructure needed for holding first Summit Conference of the South Asian Countries in Dhaka on 7-8 Dec. 1985. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Pak President Zia-ul-Huk, Sri Lanka President Jaywardne, Maldives President M. A. Gayoom, Nepal's King Birendra Bikram Dev Shah, King of Bhutan J. S. Wangchuck, Bangladesh President Hussain Erashad adopted the Charter to formally launch the SAARC. With this declaration South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) the new title came into being instead of South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC).

Discussions among the seven member states were conducted to select a place for establishing the Head Quarter of SAARC. After consultations with each other the member states took decision to establish the Head Quarter at Kathmandu.
Nepal, King of Nepal provided all assistance and facilities to SAARC in building its Head Quarter at Kathmandu. Officially the Head Quarter of SAARC was inaugurated by King of Nepal Birendra Bikram Dev Shah on 10th February 1987.

Chapter No. 4 deals with the Geo-political relationship among the member states of the SAARC, their role in world politics of that time and to change their relationship with each other as per the charter of the SAARC to cooperate with each other to prosper together.

Geopolitical relationship between the member states of the SAARC were cordial at the time of the establishment. India was situated in the centre of the main land of South Asia States and Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh are situated on India's border. Sri Lanka and Maldives are islands in the Indian Ocean and are situated on the sea border of India.

India and it's neighbours are homogeneously related with each other through their heritage, history, culture and civilization. Indian Ocean and Great Himalayan Ranges gave them distinct identity as states of Indian Sub-Continent, their geographical oneness, distinct civilization culture and traditional relationship with each other and their efforts to upgrade the standard of living of their people has brought them together to establish regional association. South Asian States conferred with each other about the framing of the Charter of the SAARC.

Chapter No. 5 deals with the format of the SAARC and the role played by the secretaries and the Foreign Ministers of the member states in it.
To decide the formation of the SAARC and to frame its Charter the members states deputed their secretaries to discuss the subject matter as it is proposed by the Bangladesh. During 1983-84 Secretaries and Foreign Ministers of all the seven member states finalised the Charter and the format. Officially South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was inaugurated in 1985. In the First Summit Conference at Dhaka, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi actively participated in it. There onward the foreign ministers of all the seven member states worked together to establish different committees and study groups. The role of Indian Foreign Ministers in planning and programming of the SAARC activities and making available all the essential resources, in form of 'men machine and money'.

SAARC is regional organization totally working on the humanitarian and welfare basis for the development of the region and people. To achieve this the people of the seven member states will cooperate with each other and make use of scientific and technological know-how and infra-structure available to them.

India is scientifically and technologically advanced state, than the other six member states of SAARC and therefore India had to contribute its technical expertise in chalking out plans and programmes of different committees and study groups of the SAARC.

In chapter 6 India's role in the working of the various committees and its intellectual and economical contribution to make them successful is discussed. The impact of SAARC is thus felt on the Foreign Ministry since its foundation and Foreign Ministry had to start a sell to man it.
Standing Committee is a decision making Committee which determine various policies of the SAARC. India provided experts, men and machines, finance, technical know how etc. etc. in formulating and working of committees in the following areas: energy, food technology, transfer and adaptation on appropriate technology, survey of natural resources and remote sensing, forestry development and erosion control, mining and ore beneficiation, micro electronics, marine sciences, instrumentation including repair and maintenance, solar technology, genetic engineering, environment with special reference to pollution control and information.

Chapter No. 7 deals with the Summit Conferences which decided the course of action of the SAARC. In this chapter SAARC’s impact on the members states and vice-versa is dealt.

The heads of the Member States of the SAARC declared that they will work together for the welfare of the people of SAARC community. In the First Summit Conference the Charter was accepted and thereafter in subsequent summit conferences decisions were taken to expand and develop the SAARC activities throughout it's various action plan committees and study groups.

The role of the Head of State or Government was most important because they formed the highest decision making authority of the SAARC.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India participated in First, Second, Third and Fourth Summit Conference of SAARC. He led strong foundation of India’s positive contribution in establishing and there expanding the area of operations of the SAARC. Prime Minister Chandrashekhkar participated in the Fifth Summit Conference. There after Narasimha Rao Prime Minister of India participated in Sixth, Seventh and
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<td>Dhaka 1st Conference 7-8 Dec. 1985</td>
<td>Prime Minister H.M. Ershad</td>
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<td>President M.A. Gayoom</td>
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<td>Bangalore 2nd Conference 16-17 Nov. 1985</td>
<td>Prime Minister H.M. Ershad</td>
<td>King J.S. Wangchuk</td>
<td>Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi</td>
<td>President M.A. Gayoom</td>
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<td>Prime Minister M. Khan Junejo</td>
<td>President J.R. Jayawardane</td>
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<td>Kathmandu 3rd Conference 2-4 Nov. 1987</td>
<td>Prime Minister H.M. Ershad</td>
<td>King J.S. Wangchuk</td>
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<td>Islamabad 4th Conference 29-31 Dec. 1988</td>
<td>Prime Minister H.M. Ershad</td>
<td>King J.S. Wangchuk</td>
<td>Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi</td>
<td>President M.A. Gayoom</td>
<td>King Birendra Shah Dev.</td>
<td>Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto</td>
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<td>Male 5th Conference 21-23 Nov. 1990</td>
<td>Prime Minister H.M. Ershad</td>
<td>King J.S. Wangchuk</td>
<td>Prime Minister Chandrashekhara</td>
<td>President M.A. Gayoom</td>
<td>Prime Minister K.P. Bhattarai</td>
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| Colombo 6th Conference      | Prime Minister Begum Khalida Zia. | King J.S. Wangchuk | Prime Minister Narsimha Rao | President M.A. Gayoom | Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala | Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif | President Ranasinghe Premdas 
| 21st Dec. 1991              |            |        |       |          |       |          |            |
| Dhaka 7th Conference        | Prime Minister Begum Khalida Zia. | King J.S. Wangchuk | Prime Minister Narsimha Rao | President M.A. Gayoom | Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala | Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif | President Ranasinghe Premdas 
| 10-11 April, 1993           |            |        |       |          |       |          |            |
| New Delhi 8th Conference    | Prime Minister Begum Khalida Zia. | King J.S. Wangchuk | Prime Minister Narsimha Rao | President M.A. Gayoom | Prime Minister Manmohan Adhikari | President F.A. Leghari | President Mrs. C.B. Kumartunga |
| 2-4 May 1995                |            |        |       |          |       |          |            |
| Male 9th Conference         | Prime Minister Shaikh Hasina | King J.S. Wangchuk | Prime Minister I.K. Gujral | President M.A. Gayoom | Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand. | Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif | President Ranasinghe Premdas |
| 12-14 May 1997              |            |        |       |          |       |          |            |
| Colombo 10th Conference     | Prime Minister Shaikh Hasina | King J.S. Wangchuk | Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee | President M.A. Gayoom | Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala | Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif | President Ranasinghe Premdas |
| 29-31 July, 1998            |            |        |       |          |       |          |            |
Eighth Summit conferences of SAARC and his contribution in developing SAARC cannot be sidetracked. In the Ninth Summit Conference of SAARC Prime Minister of India I. K. Gujral tried to experiment his Gujral Doctrine but his short term in PM's Office ultimately zeroed his efforts. In Tenth Summit conference of SAARC Prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Bajpayee played a role of big brother to establish cordial relationship among the member states and improving the living conditions by making available various services and facilities to the people of SAARC region. The following chart No. 6 gives clear cut idea about the diplomatic and political deliberations took place among the Head of SAARC Member States. The contribution of Rajiv Gandhi and P. V. Narshimha Rao is outstanding in comparison to others.

In chapter 8 the contribution of India in the various sectors are discussed and the changes occurred due to it are analysed and how the benefitters are living better life is made clear.

SAARC launched an integrated Programme of Action collectively for the welfare of the people of SAARC community. Even though one member state was make over all in-charge of the sector but other six member states collaborated in implementing development programmes and action plans in that sector.

Bangladesh was given responsibility to develop the agricultural sector of SAARC. India, Pak and SriLanka particularly helped Bangladesh in wheat, rice, jute etc. agricultural production through coordinating with Bangladesh in research and field studies.

SriLanka was given responsibility of rural development sector of SAARC. The rural environment in SAARC region differ from state to state as such no
common programme could be prepared for implementation in all seven member states. Therefore, rural development action plans varied from one atmospheric condition to other atmospheric condition. India make use of the experts it has in rural development in varying atmospheric conditions for chalking out rural development programmes for differing atmospheric conditions in SAARC regions.

Pakistan was made in-charge of telecommunication sector to chalk out the expansion and development programme of telecommunication in SAARC region. India also contributed in this regard through making available its telecommunication services to the SAARC.

India is the only member state of SAARC who is well versed in meteorology sector. India is in-charge of establishing various meteorological centre in each member state of SAARC and linking them with meteorological head quarter of India. Under India’s able guidance, geomagnetic, meteorological, ground sensing, environment monitoring centres provide all sorts of information related to atmosphere, monsoon, thunders, cyclones, earthquakes, activities of volcanoes etc. etc.

Nepal is given responsibility of health and population activity sector of SAARC for implementing through various Integrated programmes related to it in all the seven members of the SAARC. The member states like India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka manage and provide expertise and infrastructure to SAARC to implement these Integrated Action Plans in the SAARC region with Nepal.

The condition of Maldives as incharge of Transport Sector and Bhutan of Postal Services Sector of the SAARC is almost same. They are only nominal heads of these sectors and therefore other member states make use of their technical
know-how, expertise, infrastructure, finance, management, labour, market etc. etc. for making respective action programmes and plans related to transport under the leadership of Maldives and postal services under the leadership of Bhutan.

Scientific and technological Co-operation Sector is headed by Pakistan. India is giant in this respect and therefore, India's contribution in this regard is well received by other member states of 'SAARC.

India contributes whole heartedly in each and every sector taken up for development and expansion by the SAARC. From science to sports India's participation and contribution in SAARC activities is of almost importance because it creates confidence and coordination among India and other members states. Indian culture is a prime culture of South Asia and the cultures of other member states of SAARC can be treated as sub-cultures of Indian culture or off-shoots of Indian culture.

World recognises India as a leading partner of the SAARC. World also recognises that all the other six member states of the SAARC joint together can not compete with India and therefore, India's role in formulating and functioning of the SAARC can be compared to role played by the USA in formulating and controlling the United Nations.

The formation of the SAARC has strengthened the relationship between the members of SAARC. Now bilateral, multilateral and as a member of regional organisation they can interact to achieve their aims and objectives in the community of Nations.
India as a member of SAARC is treated by other region states as a forerunner of SAARC and South Asia. India is treated as a leader of the Non-Alignment Nations and spokesman of the developing states. This has improved its position in the community of nations, India is taking lead and actively participating in all the functions of the SAARC. Changes are taking place in between the relationship of India with other States after the successful launching of the SAARC.

Indian Sub-continent and Indian Ocean were the most neglected areas of the world. They are comparatively backward to other regions of world. India's development has placed it as a leader of developing states but its neighbour like Bhutan, Nepal etc. are far behind in modernization, development, industrialization and urbanization. India is the most advanced and developed member state of the SAARC and therefore world consider India to be the leading state which will, bring transformation in the lives facilities and standard of the people of the SAARC region.

Chapter No. 9 deals with the relationship of the SAARC with European, African, North and South American, Asian States and Australia. These relationships enlarged the area of operation of SAARC and give it the world-wide recognition.

Particularly western European States treat India as a leader of third world and therefore they are considerate while dealing with India in the community of Nations. European states already established closer link with India and they would like to make use of India as a platform to reach to the other member states of SAARC. Same attitude is seen in dealings of African States and Latin American States with India. They would like to establish closer link with India so that they can have easy access to other member states of the SAARC (exception being that of Pakistan).
Australia supports SAARC and is keen to participate in Asian politics as a member state of Asia. If India accepts Australia as an Asian State other Asian States will follow India and Australia will gain a new identity as an Asian State.

U. S. A., Japan, China, etc. treat India as a competitor in world politics. U. S. A. and Japan consider South Asian Region as a market for their products. But India has created homogeneous linking among the SAARC members and is planning to follow ECM pattern to establish a common market for the SAARC. If this is achieved the products of the U. S. A., Japan, China or ECM will disappear and the products of the Seven member states will be available in the markets of all the member states at a same price.

India's successful participation in establishing and functioning of the SAARC has created an atmosphere in the Indian Ocean rim state to form an organization with India as its leader and ably assisted by Australia and South Africa. This idea came in to reality by formulating 14 Indian Ocean Rim States Association - M14 Group.

Establishment of SAARC in South Asia has created healthy atmosphere among its member states. Indian Subcontinent is regionally represented through SAARC for achieving common goals of the people of the region in the community of Nations as well as in international organization. Inter-action of SAARC with various international organizations has created good will for the people of SAARC community. SAARC is positively working in achieving the welfare of the people of the SAARC region and hence all other international organizations treat it as a humanitarian regional association. In the process of development SAARC established cordial relations
with other international organizations in the field of exchange of information, data, technical know-how etc. Some of the aims and objectives of SAARC resemble with the aims and objectives of important international organization, such as the UN, Common Wealth of Nations etc. etc.

Chapter No. 10 deals with the impact of SAARC on the International Organisations. This proves that the SAARC has been accepted as a Regional Organisation representing states and societies of the South Asia.

While framing the Charter of the SAARC, the framers included some of the humanitarian aims and objectives of the UN Charter. The UN shoulders total responsibilities of human race for implementing welfare schemes. UN's agencies cannot shoulder this responsibility due to scarcity of men, machine and money. The SAARC has taken over the neglected area of the South Asian Region as its area of activity SAARC is successfully carrying out its welfare operations in the region and therefore relieve UN agencies to take up other neglected areas for carrying out its humanitarian and welfare operations. UN is having soft corner for the SAARC and therefore it is ever ready to help SAARC and delivered requested informations, data and technical know-how by SAARC at the earliest date. To achieve this aim SAARC and UN established telecommunication link and brought these two international agencies to work together for achieving their common end.

Common Wealth of Nations is an association of 51 member states, which were part of British Empire. Legacy of British Empire is used as a common platform to establish cordial relations among the member states and thus to help each other to achieve progress in different walks of life. But in reality it could not succeed in opting and implementing common welfare schemes or programmes equally applicable in
all the 51 member states. This failure of the Common Wealth of Nations forced it's member states to create regional organizations in their regions for example Malaysia and Singapore took initiative in creating ASEAN; Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia took initiative in establishing ASPC (the Asian and Pacific Council). Members of Common Wealth of Nations belonging to South Asia Region i.e. India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh came together along with Non-common-wealth member states of South Asia i.e. Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives to establish SAARC.

SAARC and common wealth of Nations are linked with each other to uplift South Asian Region in the field of standard of living and providing basic facilities. The inactivity of Common Wealth of Nations in South Asian Region is tolerated by the SAARC community because they have learned the lesson of Self-dependency through its own regional organization.

Non-aligned Movement is a product of bi-polarity and hence its nature is political and diplomatic. NAM achieved popularity in world politics and hence it has more than 100 states as its members. It is international in nature and hence the attachment among member states is not firm and binding as it is in the case of Regional Organization. The objectives of SAARC is to develop South Asia to such a state where in the people of SAARC community will live together in peace, security and harmony. India is a common factor in both organizations but it's responsibilities towards them, differs. India as a leader of NAM and India as a partner in SAARC clarified its relationship with SAARC and the NAM, in reality.

The awakening of West European States to form European Community to regain the lost status in world politics. Creation of ECM by its 8 members states purely on economic basis has given a new concept of regional organization. European Community created Common Market for 8 member states with one currency
i.e. Euro Dollar. SAARC is influenced by the success of the ECM and therefore SAARC adopted the common Market Programmes of the ECM to be implemented in SAARC activities. Thus all the member states of SAARC will have open access to each other’s markets. But, SAARC is neither industrially, financially and technologically advanced as in the case of ECM nor it can dream of creating common currency for it’s member states. Even though it has accepted the principles of ECM to establish a commercial close link among it’s member states.

ASEAN is the first regional Organisation in Asia. It’s located in South East Asia. It’s activity is restricted to its members states (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Brunei) ASEAN is working to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in South East Asia. It’s Head Quarter is in Bangkok. The success of ASEAN has transformed South East Asia into a region of prosperity. SAARC had role model of ECM and ASEAN to follow but seven member states of SAARC gave priority to humanitarian welfare activities instead of industrial and commercial prosperity. ASEAN has transformed the society of its member states into industrialized and modernised society. The aim of SAARC is to develop South Asian Society by retaining its traditional culture and ethnic variety as it exists in different states of South Asia. The objectives of the SAARC is to treat the residents of South Asia as human beings and to provide them with all essential facilities for the furtherance of their humanitarian qualities. This is not here in the aims and objectives of ASEAN.

The formation of SAARC has inscribed its impact on some of the commercial and trading international organizations. SAARC is closely collaborating with World Trade Organization (WTO) in its trade dealing. The member states of the SAARC have already established bi-party relationship with the WTO. SAARC is also closely linked with General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) and therefore it is closely
linked with World market Centres. SAARC and World Bank, SAARC and Aid Asia Bank, SAARC and IMF are exchanging information and data with each other. Some of these International Organizations are helping SAARC financially. Some of the SAARC projects are financed by these and other International Financial Institutions. SAARC is also related to Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The impact of SAARC on the above International Organization is studied separately by in the studying the expansion took place in activities of these International Organizations.

Chapter No. 11 deals with impact of the SAARC on Government and Society of India. This chapter covers the changes occurred due to the interaction between the SAARC's and India's infrastructure to realise the objectives laid in the charter of the SAARC.

Some of the operations of SAARC are yet to reach in the remote parts of it's member states. Wherever SAARC has carried out it's action plans the transformation in the standard of living of the local people has taken place. Wherever SAARC has involved itself the changes are taking place. SAARC is recognised and accepted as a humanitarian and welfare implementing regional organization of South Asia, this recognition is an indication of the success of the SAARC in achieving its aims and objectives. The people and Government of India through their Constitution accepted such policy (internal and external policy) which will convert India's traditional society into the 'Socialistic Pattern of Society'.

From time to time Parliament of India (Sansad) enacted and modified internal and external policies as per requirement of the situation. Foreign Policy is executed by the Government of India to improve India's bilateral and multi-lateral relations with other states and international organizations. India's contribution in establishing and strengthening peace and security through the UN and other agencies
are well known. India’s adherence to its aims and objectives and its efforts to establish cordial relations with different states of the world through bi-party and multi-party agreements is a established fact.

Economy based regional Organizations super seeded military Organizations and therefore the importance of industrialization, modernization and urbanization became a password for progress and development. Today, World politics is dominated by the militarily and economically dominating states of the community of nations and therefore undeveloped and underdeveloped states are neglected states and their citizen live in a pathetic conditions. Underdeveloped countries realized the importance of regional cooperation to eradicate poverty & illiteracy.

The states of South Asia are not developed states. Some of the states are under developed and very few are categorized as developing states. The states of Indian Sub-continent come together to overcome the backwardness of the in people through cooperation among themselves. India’s impact on SAARC and vice versa is studied analytically to evaluate the changes taking place.

The Policy about SAARC is finalised by the Sansad and from time to time Sansad has approved the participation of India in SAARC activities and also approved the grant and financial assistance to the SAARC.

The big heartedness of Indian Sansad is proved by the ever increasing financial aid it has given to SAARC, in the succeeding years. The impact of SAARC is measured by the time spent and work done by Sansad on it.
The President and the Cabinet of India worked elaborately in giving shape to the idea proposed by Bangladesh for setting up SAARC as a Regional Organization in South Asia. Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi worked for giving shape to the forth coming SAARC but could not survive to inaugurate it. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi signed on the Declaration Document of SAARC and promised that India will work to achieve the aims and objectives of SAARC. The Charter came into force, action plans finalised and various committees were formed. The secretariat of SAARC is established at Kathmandu. Prime Minister of India participated in all the ten Summit Meetings of the SAARC and Foreign Minister's meetings of SAARC. The attitude of Indian executives was and is to substantiate India's bilateral relationship with its immediate neighbours. The policy of SAARC is treated as extra territoriality of India and therefore India's executives gave prominence to India's neighbours. If neighbours are well placed and do not have any scarcity then only Indian Government and people of India can live safely and securely and prosper in their motherland.

The creation of SAARC has necessitated Indian Administration to start a new department to deal with SAARC in the ministry of Foreign Affairs of India. Special 'desk' is created for keeping continuous contact with SAARC Secretariat and its on their agencies. The work carried out by the SAARC is shared by its member states. Indian Administration provided officials as per the quota allotted to them. Whenever the services of specialists in particular area of activity is needed and if SAARC demands it, India provided it. Indian Administrative staff deputed to work for SAARC is at present serving at Secretariat, Kathmandu and other centers of the SAARC located in the capitals of SAARC member states. Indian staff is known for its honesty and hard work.

The establishment of SAARC and its successful functioning has created an atmosphere of understanding between it and numerous semi Governmental
organizations in India. The SAARC worked with these semi Government Organizations through it's committees and secretariat. The impact of SAARC on the Indian Telephone Corporation is measured in its expansion and extension of work throughout the SAARC region. The same impact is there on the India Telecommunication Corporation. The impact of SAARC is ascertained by the increase in number of passengers travelling by Air India and Indian Airlines. The impact of SAARC in academic field and particularly in the faculty of Social Sciences can be studied through in the assessment of the work done on SAARC in the Indian Universities.

Along with semi Governmental Organization there are numerous non-governmental organizations cooperating and working for SAARC to realize its objectives. Indian Chamber of Commerce activities are ever on increase due to the impact of SAARC on it. The impact of SAARC on Indian Medical Association is to be evaluated by the study of work done by its members in the SAARC region in providing medical services, various diseases diagnosis camp and treating patients, Eye Clinics etc. Number of sports and games Organizations of India are collaborating and coordinating with the sport and games activities of the SAARC; same impact is there on the cultural organizations. Lion's & Rotary Clubs operating within SAARC Region established relationship with SAARC Head Quarters & other centres.

Common and traditional Indian Citizen considers the creation of SAARC is first step in realizing a dream of 'Greater-India'. SAARC is a regional Organization of South Asia as one geopolitical unit over coming the artificial boundaries of its member states. It is more humanitarian than political organization and therefore Common Indian considers it to be a Regional Organization based on understanding among the states on the principles of social, historical, cultural, ethnic, economic and geopolitical and therefore, it's aims and objectives are co-related to the humanitarian
aims and objectives of the UN. Every common Indian thinks that SAARC has taken over the responsibility of implementation of welfare activities in South Asian Region to upgrade the standard of living of the people of the region. The impact can be seen in the changed attitude of common Indian who considers that SAARC has offered India the market in the six other member states, offered him an opportunity to serve the people of the region while gaining more and more business and profits. The same impact can be been seen on all walks of life. Every Indian thinks that it is his duty now to educate and upgrade the citizens of other six member states so that they can live better life.

South Asia is a land of ancient civilization and culture. South Asia followed common traditions, habits etc. and therefore there is oneness in their thinking about life, man and society. Most of the region of South Asia had common historical background. History has divided this land into many sovereign independent states. South Asia in other word known as Indian Sub-continent is culturally and historically affiliated with each other since time immemorial. In modern times the governments of this region realised that the society which they are ruling in their states are equally important and are a common member of larger society. He is not worried about or thinks about the enmity among the states, he wants to live in peace and harmony with his neighbour. To realised this sentiment the states of South Asian Region established regional organization in the form of the SAARC. SAARC has created more friendly atmosphere among its member states. SAARC has reduced the confusion existed among the societies of the member states bridge of understanding among to them come together to give peace and security and to realise the fruits of posterity and make use of various services and facilities to create happiness in the life of the community of SAARC.