Chapter 6

Conclusion
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India and Sri Lanka share vast historical, geographical, cultural and diplomatic relations in IOR since ancient times. The two nations boost of great historical records together. The ‘Vedas’ is behind to the first colonises of the island Sri Lanka. The geographical proximity and people’s cross- nation, cross- borders mobilisation kick-started the more than 25000 years old Indo- Sri Lankan relationship which continues to be politically, economically, trade and cooperatively dynamic in accordance to the alterations in IR. India and Sri Lanka became independent from common British rule in 1947 and 1948 respectively and both floret resembling values and governance system with alike non-aligned foreign policy during past cold war era. The Indo- Sri Lanka relationship had different realms in 1950 in comparison to today’s matrix. The geopolitically crucial location of Sri Lankan island and the internal ethnic conflicts have been the key players in Indo- Sri Lankan ties. The geopolitical position of Sri Lanka makes it a centre of attraction for India and as well as other developed and developing nation due to bright future prospects of the area.

The term ‘Geopolitics’ was propounded by Rudolf Kjellen in 1899 from the word ‘political geography’ which according to Merriam Webster, was related to human governments, borders and political subdivision units. Aristotle’s works and definition of ‘ideal state’ served as the fore bearer for articulating the terminology of political geography envisaging the nation of ideal demography aligned with Political viability and altering technology. He concentrated on strategic and economic impulsions of national frontiers and boarders. Fredrick Ratzel, the father of ‘modern political geography’ propounded the ‘theory of organic states’. Further the Swedish political scientist, Rudolf Kjellen (1864-1992) developed the concept of ‘Science of Geopolitics’ adding intellectual and moral aspect to Ratzel’s organic state. Rudolf acknowledged the solidarity, integrity, loyalty and nationality of a notion through a maturation process of politico- cultural region from a natural geographic area apportioning to perpetual switch among ‘country, people and government’. The evolution of Geopolitics and its emergence as an international political tool caused engrossing revolution altering the classical approach to modern approach. Geopolitics possesses its own science of international politics but stumbled during Nazi classical
expansionist approach. The modern approach is comparatively more progressive and helpful in effective planning by the state. The over or misuse of geopolitical notions may lead to obscurity due to complicated nature of ‘Geopolitics’ a global map with one foot on the historical and geographical dimensions and others on abstract future. The distinguished contributions to classical Geopolitics by Rudolf Kjellen, Karl Haushofer and Helford Mackinder (Heart land) and much more paved way for its ablaze future in world politics. Alfred Thayer Mahan, Bowman and Nicholas Spykman (Rim land) further altered the classical new to modern Geopolitics redefining the significance of particular land in world politics. According to Bowman free trade assertions anointed by international organisations was the prerequisite for utilising power efficiently over regions. Spykman is believed to have modernised the traditional Geopolitics mind set in USA providing for more focus on power and efficient foreign policy based on justice, tolerance, uprightness, rationality and non-interference as primary goal of state power. Spykman argued about the importance of geography in global politics and gave world politics and foreign policy linkage conceit. Furthermore the phase of Soviet- American geopolitical and ideological clash is known as the Geopolitics of Cold War.

Geopolitics reaches its apex during the periods of alternations, megalopolis crunch and wars as was visible in the intensified study of Geopolitics during Post cold war and Soviet geographical fragmentation. The Post-Cold war era was attributed to the search of new enemy on the war and made Geopolitics to gradually and undeniably acquire a significant place as the new fashion. A new notion of ‘Geopolitical economy’ became increasingly associated with modern Geopolitics. The forms ideologies of world, functioning changed in conjunction with changed modern world geopolitical Map. The decline of American supremacy, ascent of China, Russia and to some extent, India has reshaped the modern Geopolitics perspectives since American descent in global political forum. The globalisation, economic interrelations and information revolution will affect the matrices of interactions between nations and alter the strategic power centres. The emergence of India and China have reconstructed the Asia-Pacific Geopolitics whereas the South Asian Geopolitics countries to get affected by its perpetual poverty crises, civil war, ethnic combats, terrorism, communal and political violence, religious intolerance and human rights violations. However, the South Asian region marked its significance in IR due to
increased trade via IOR. India and Sri Lanka are the ones among eight South Asian nations whose geopolitical location allures the world. Sri Lanka’s position as a natural harbour and states as mid island for sea routes directly or indirectly affects the whole region through its considerable geopolitics significance in contemporary world.

Sri Lanka is a pea shaped condensed island extending equator between $5^\circ55'N$ – $9^\circ55N$ and eastern longitudes between $79^\circ42E$ - $81^\circ52E$ with an area of 65000 square km located in Indian Ocean on the southern coast of India separated from the subcontinent by a belt of shallow crater called Palk Strait. The MahaVanisa is one of most authentic historical source of island and depicts the story of inhabitation in Sri Lanka after arrived of Vijayas and his violent companions (700 in all). Some time in fifth century BC following their exile due to misconduct SihaPura Kingdom of northern India by Sihabatu, Vijay’s father. Sri Lanka’s tale starts with the colonisation of the land by Indo-Aryan immigrants. The iron axe and iron plough, brought by Indo-Aryans, remodelled the living patterns on the island. Later by 1st century BC, Buddhism flourished and got well established in major settlement areas of the island. The Dravidian ascendancy came into view until pre-historic times. The arrival period of Dravidian in early times as either invade or peaceful immigrants still remain a question of authentic answer nevertheless, the Dravidian and Indo-Aryan conflicts commenced by the 3rd century. The Geopolitical significance of Sri Lanka at those times was visible in the face of Anuradhapura kingdom and the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian influence over it for external trade. Sri Lanka’s political history is dividing into severed portions. Each portions some peculiar feature of its own. The rise of three Hindu powers in South India via- Pandyas, Pallavas and Cholas in 5th and 6th century AD and their ethnic-religious animosity was the core of 1000 years or longer Anuradhapura Kingdom’s political history. The Sri Lankan’s rules were always defensive and tried to save their interests by hitting cordial notes of balance with South Indian Power Centres.

Sri Lanka’s location at the heart of the Sea-route between China and the west has facilitated trade links between the island and some of the South East Asian countries including China since early Christian centuries. The arrival of Portuguese in maritime regions in 15th century marked the end of Sinhalese kingdom in Sri Lanka and began the historical crisis of the island country. Though the Portuguese controlled over Kotte and Jaffna kingdom but the strategic worth of Sri Lanka was accentuated
emphatically after the Dutch arrival in Eastern waters. Sri Lanka, under the Dutch control was the largest island in outer administration of the VOC. Dutch essentially established control over South Western districts of Galle and Colombo for cinnamon and the Jaffna peninsula due to its advantageous venue in the Indian Ocean trade networks. The shifting trading trends and international financial and political circumstances affected the government of Sri Lanka further.

British entrance in Asia led off to the end of Dutch imperialism and made Sri Lanka an open regal for new British colonisation. ‘The uncertain political future of the territories in Sri Lanka that came under the control of the English East India Company in 1795-96 was reflected in the devices adopted for their administration. Official Ceylon came under the British crown on 1 January, 1802’. The British control over the external trade of cinnamon from Sri Lanka and monopoly over the maritime trades due to the two shaping forces for British colony’s economy and strengthened the East India Company’s command on its various colonies all around. The island’s trade with Europe and Britain developed gradually with the initial control in the hands of East India Company which exported cinnamon, coconut oil and other items and imported necessary goods for its European governments and elites of Colombo. The island continued to be a favourite place for investment, rather than settlement, with cinnamon being the pivot attraction of investors. Besides, economic growth and educational opportunities acted as the major stimulant for social change in the island during 19th century after the recommendation of Colebrook-Cameroon Commission. However, the nationalist feeling recuperated among Sinhalese kingdom and local residential during last quarter of 19th century. By forming political organisations Buddhist activists emerged as the major layers of Sri Lankan national movement. Additionally a new Class named middle class was emerging as a product of east and west which believed in the ruler-ruled dichotomy and any social association between British’s and Sri Lankan was a taboo for them.

In 1919, the Sinhalese and Tamil political organisations came together to form Ceylon national congress resulting an increase in Sri Lankan representation in the 1924 Constitutional Amendments. WWI and WWII also played their respective roles in Sri Lanka’s national movement. At the time of Singapore capture by Japan in February 1942 during WWII. Sri Lanka served as the central base of British operations in South East Asia as Tricomalee regained its strategic importance and the
island proved to an indispensable and crucial base station for British Royal Navy. UNP, the largest political party of independent Sri Lanka had its advent during the colonial era and won the first general elections of Sri Lanka in late 1947. Subsequently, UNP tried to form an anti-communist, inter-communal parliamentary government in the country. In 1952, in spite of Senanayake’s death in an accident in the same year, UNP again won the elections and SFLP emerged as the major opposition party against it. Ethnic and domestic socio-economic conditions have always affected the political circumstances in Sri Lanka with UNP and SFLP emerging as major role players in it. The hindrance caused by Indian and Sri Lankan Tamils and Sinhalese hampered the development process of island nation and also impacted the Indo- Sri Lankan ties since starting. The World got its first female PM from Sri Lanka in 1960. The constitutional amendment in 1972 comprised almost all the ingredients of a peaceful nation. In the same decade, TULF saw its inception and later got converted into LTTE in 1983. LTTE turned out to be the most outrageous group to combat government through its gorilla war method. LTTE demanded separate Tamil nation i.e. Jaffna and its war strategies instigated civil war in Sri Lanka. India sent its peace-making troops to north-east Sri Lanka in Jaffna but this act of generosity contrarily injured the mutual relations and led to mistrust between the two nations. The peacekeeping force took the toll in form of Indian ex-PM’s life. Since the Indian army became reluctant from helping Sri Lankan in civil war.

In 2009, LTTE disappeared after the death of its leader by Sri Lankan army. This allowed Sri Lankan government to focus on development matters of the nation. Sri Lanka has always been the ‘star of the eye’ for foreign countries due to its curtailing significance. The ice of America, Hambantota, Colombo and Galle natural harbours and its location in mid of major sea routes and new Chinese silk route make the country significant for contemporary local politics which can be upheld being injurious for Sri Lanka, IOR and India altogether due to connection between the two through palk-strait. The more and more is the foreign involvement in Sri Lanka, the greater and greater will be the harm to India causing its policy alternations towards island country as was viewed in the face of Indian policy change due to post cold war strategic importance of Ceylon. The power tussle and hegemony establishment conflict between America and China has shifted the power politics from west to east i.e. in Asia Pacific region. While discussing Sri Lanka a special mention should be
made about its international and interregional relations that present an intriguing prism to look at the changing world political dynamics. IOR is a hotspot for current global politics pertaining to secure non-traditional security concerns such as piracy, terrorism, planned crime and many more. The value of Indian Ocean is a continuous rise due to its significance in global trade and economy as an interlink of energy trade-channels between Asia-Pacific and the Gulf and African region, the major energy centre, thus affecting the world business dimensions as a whole. The petroleum and trade routes through IOR are the critical salvations for many countries accounting for huge world revenues. Sri Lanka is also gaining the value due to rising importance of IOR. The significance will certainly rise in future relating to ports and infrastructure improvements ensuring better sea-lanes security. Huge energy and resource needs are being fulfilled for speeding the Chinese economic development since last 30 years. The navigation security issues have been the centre stage of Chinese concerns due to its importance as oil import channel from the gulf and Africa. Evidently, China will be keener towards IOR nations and ensure peace and stability in the busiest water route in the world. Moreover the new Chinese maritime route passes through IOR. IOR is crucial for Chinese trade system. As through the history, Eurasia was braided with communication and trade routes to form the famous cross-land and cross-sea silk roads easing out the trade among people all over the world. The maritime routes functioned as a sea network between east and west and were well known as ‘spice route’ having to do predominantly with spice-trades in particular.

In 21st century, the maritime silk route is being rechristened by China to renew its commercial connections with nations including Sri Lanka too, thus intensifying the trade relations between these two. Sri Lanka has proved its historical worth and identity in the face of interest hotspot for all, be it armed colonisers, royal emissaries, as merchant capitalists from east and west. The strategic maritime connectivity of IOC island country Sri Lanka carries unprecedented capacity in the content of 2016 maritime arena. Sri Lanka needs to balance its fundamental foreign policy witty has navigating interests to ensure harmonious relations with eastern and western neighbours in order to harness the 21st century maritime silk route benefits connective multiple economics and three billion people all over across. Sri Lanka’s geopolitical worth was realised by USA only when China’s impact became apparent.
on the region. The realisation was clear through the changes made to US naval and Marie core vision tactics during last few years. Considering the history of US-Sri Lanka ties, it can be said that US also expect that establishing authority on island country could turn out to be divisive during war conditions and doing so would be easier than Indian influence. India and Sri Lanka also share a bright future together. India, being the 3rd largest Asian country, needs a market for her economy and requires focusing on her naval security like all other nations. Sri Lanka is extremely important for India in share a big geographical Indian Ocean area in the South Asian region.

The geographical continuity together with population mobility started the interrelation between India and Sri Lanka. The people of both countries have ethnic similarities since ancient times for example – people of Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have links with Sri Lankan Sinhalese while, Sri Lankan Tamils resemble the people of Tamil Nadu in India. The Nations enjoyed harmonious relations during the Asoka’s reign. The modern Indo-Sri Lankan history commenced with the arrival of Portuguese in 16th century with trade objectives. Later, Portuguese power was replaced by Dutch from 1658 to 1795 and created a huge dent between the political interactions of Indian mainland and Sri Lanka. British capture of Sri Lanka was a reaction of Anglo-French rivalries in South India. Sri Lanka was initially governed by Medias government during first four years under British rule and later became a British crown colony establishing close alignment with India. The British rule had many ending impacts on Indo-Sri Lanka relations. Interesting, Britisher’s preferred Indian Labourers to Sinhalese ones due to the formers, ‘hard working, regularity and manageable attitude’. After independence, Sri Lanka, Tamil and these labourers encountered great difficulties in the absence of equal treatment of Tamil minority in comparison to Sinhalese majority groups. Resulting, Tamils kicked off strive for this equal status and rights from Sri Lankan government. In 1956, the passage of Sinhalese Language act proved to be the most biased step against Tamils since Ceylon independence in 1948. Consequently the riots were started in Sri Lanka mainly in Jaffna and north-eastern parts of Sri Lanka leading to the birth of LTTE. In July 1983, the agitation took a violent turn with LTTE taking the front seat in the Eelam achievement struggle of Sri Lanka Tamils. India tried to mediate the Sri-Lankan ethnic civil war through IPKF but failed miserably. India’s mediation was in
response to Sri Lanka’s geopolitical importance for her security in IOR. Another matter to influence the bilateral relations of two nations was that of KachchaTivu. Subsequently during post 1990s adopted a non-intervention foreign policy in the domestic conflicts of Sri Lanka. Hence, the Indo- Sri Lanka relationship has undergoes several highs and low all through the past years. The change in national priorities and security causes coupled with political, ethical, religious and historical aspects have been the forerunners in defining and structuring the bilateral relations between India and Sri Lanka. Today, the Sri Lanka’s geopolitical significance is on a rise due to mounting importance of IOR in world politics. The maturing political understanding between India and Sri Lanka has functioned as a kernel for building improved economic relationship. The two nations have developed intense bilateral network of institutions and mechanism to guarantee sustainable cooperation aloof from their domestic politics and external environment. The India- Sri Lanka gap was partly filled by China in the post LTTE years. Notably, the Chinese military support rend end to Sri Lanka during the civil war has created a strategic space and credibility for China in the island country.

Although the ethnic Conflict after 1990 continued to affect the political relations, but India refrained from intervening in Sri Lankan Tamil issues, rather opted to focus on bilateral levelling through developing mutual relationship framework. India has always emphasised on her geopolitical and security interests. The 1990’s era of liberalisation in combination with the effect of Sri Lanka’s civil war termination made it mandatory for India and Sri Lanka to share cooperation interaction in the light of expanding mutual economic and business interests. The bilateral interaction degraded during, the Presidentship of Mahindra Rajapaksa due to his tilt towards China. But after the general election of 2015, Sri Lankan government resorted to strengthened ties with India by a little drifting away from China. India and Sri Lanka signed ISLFTA in 1998 and then CEPA later. Sri Lanka enjoys vibrant trades and investments from India making it the largest trading partner for Ceylon. Sri Lanka has also become the second largest trade partner in SAARC region for India. Undoubtedly, the growing economic worth, power potential, proximity with others power centres and growing leadership capacity of India has made all the South Asian countries to realise the fact that they should live under the umbrella of Indian influence due to several geo-strategic reasons. India has expanded its diplomatic,
military and economic reach and granted herself a key role in global foreign policy making in accordance to her maritime and security concerns. At present, Sri Lanka, being in transitional phase, is open to public aspiration of being a stable economically sound and peaceful nation. As per the growing regional importance of India, Sri Lanka needs to accept the geopolitical facts and manage its domestic politics without disregarding ambitious countries. India and Sri Lanka, both require to understand that the gap in their relationship be exploited by other countries as an opportunity of establishing their supremacy which will ultimately harm both the nations in future. Sri Lanka and India have great past, present and future. Though these may be timely resolutions otherwise the effects can be long-lasting and may offer opportunities to others influential countries to cash on bilateral discrepancies.

**Findings**

- The advent of IR as an academic discipline and Nazi’s closed relations made geopolitics to lose its relevance gradually limited only to work as a tool for understanding various matrices and activities of IR. Geopolitics regained its place again after the emergence of Rim Land concept and its flourish.

- Traditionally geopolitics was bifurcated in two, first classical geopolitics i.e. European geopolitics based upon imperialism and colonialism and second modern geopolitics known as American geopolitics with ideologies at its base. Now the third bifurcation has also emerged which is famous as Post-modern Geopolitics that has land, sea and economic significance as its kernel. The heartland and Rim land distance concept is feeding away in contemporary world of today.

- Asia pacific Geopolitics has acquired new economic and decisive power centre in the form of China which offers competition to US predominance along with many new security threats in this region.

- Although there are some internal issues in South Asian Geopolitics, still the recent economic development including nuclear test, provide a new way of the perception in the geopolitical context in South Asian nations.

- Since globalisation, IOC has gained much significance. Globalisation favours economic autonomy of Asian African countries. As a result Chinese economic
prosperity has affected IOR and related countries. Eventually all South Asian nations have been affected positively by globalisation

- USA and China want to control the hegemony of power politics, for it control over Asia, importantly South Asia and same time India has its own interest in this region, which gives tough competition to India and superpower hint to expand their influence through Sri Lanka.

- Sri Lanka has been of strategic importance for naval ports and artificial harbours since 18th and 19th century till today due to its key geopolitical position in IOR.

- Times have changed and the west hegemony over other nations is losing its colour gradually. Thus, Skypesmen’s Rim Land needs to expand its arena to Africa and beyond.

- The Sri Lanka politics with respect to India affects its foreign policy to a great extent. For instance, Mahindra Rajapaksa’s government policy was not pro-India thus, impacting the Indo-Sri Lanka economic and diplomatic relations.

- The non-intervention policy of India during Sri Lanka’s ethnic civil war created a gap between Indo- Sri Lanka ties which was sequentially filled by China through its strategic and long term deliberations which tend to create obstructions for India.

- The expanding Chinese military base and string of pearl (maritime Silk Road) around Indian Ocean pose a potential threat to Indian Security as well as global presence of USA as superpower.

- USA does not have any naval base in Indian Ocean till date, so it is trying to establish proximity with India to counteract Chinese activity in IOR and South Asian nations.

- Indo- Sri Lanka ties are afflicted by their internal issues and domestic problems which play a sizable role in constructing the mutual relations.

- The Geopolitical relevance of Sri Lanka came into light during the East English Company reign (1702), although its prospects were utilised briefly.
Even during British Colonial era, Sri Lanka’s Geopolitical location was cashed upon by the crown to uphold colonialism and facilitate export-import of raw products only. It was only after the LPG era of Post-Cold war times when Ceylon’s geopolitical value got a boost. The major factors behind Sri Lanka rising importance affecting it directly or indirectly are growing notability of IOR, sea trade Chinese maritime Silk Road and India’s security concern.

- The new power politics and hustle being superpower after the Cold War gave new dimensions to IR. China arrived as a new competitor to USA’s efforts of elevating its position as superpower thus sowing the seeds of new cold war between two giants. Furthermore, USA and China are in a context of establishing their supremacy in power matric in Asia, more specifically South Asia in present IR circumstances. Simultaneously, India also sees its own interest and then gives out throat strife to all these efficacious nations active in this region.

- India and Sri Lanka did not share much inter mutual relationship expect the Tamil issue, during the British Colonial era in South Asia. Later Sri Lanka inspiration from Indian intellectuals and nationalists on the matters of union formation during its independence. However the Tamil issue remained intact followed by many such issues with the passage of time for instance, fishermen problems, various political ruptures, IPKF, LTTE etc. which continued to impact the relationship even in the Post-Cold War era. During the first phase of post-cold war there was not much change in Indo-Sri Lanka relationship but in the second phase after 2013, signs of positive interactions are visible in their relationship due to change of government in both countries.

- India and Sri Lanka are proximate geographical distance-wise. As a result any foreign intervention in Sri Lanka is obvious to threaten Indian Security concerns. Sri Lanka’s inclination or its foreign politics, tilt in favour of particular country will definitely influence Indian Security policy are a counterbalance.

- Attributing to the fact of Indo-China competition in LPG era, both are affected by each other every action in the South Asian region. Concurrently,
China’s intervening intentions in Indo-Sri Lanka relationship tend to confront India’s position in South Asian Region and raise security threats implicitly.

- Sri Lanka’s political and administrative policies paved way for economic and superpower race among various contexts has surely put Sri Lanka in advantageous position but simultaneously brings along with it many risks and burdens for Sri Lankan administration.

- Regional cooperation i.e. SAARC should be refine as indicated by present request and circumstance. SAARC is not so much working in the field of advancement of shared comprehension between nations of South Asian Region.

Research questions explanations:

Q1. What is the importance of Geopolitical location of Sri Lanka?

A1. In post-cold war era, Sri Lanka emerged as important island in Indian Ocean region due to geopolitical location i.e. Sri Lanka connects west to east through sea channels. With increasing importance of IOR in world trade, natural harbours, important ports and best navigation location makes, Sri Lanka important and centre of attraction for world.

Q2. Why does Sri Lanka’s Geopolitics affect India’s security very much?

A2. India and Sri Lanka connect through Palk-Strait whose distance approx. 33 KM. Sri Lanka’s past government policy tilted towards china and other foreign countries. This external movement or presence occur in Sri Lankan land directly affect the India’s security. Many foreign countries try to established or already established there military base and other infrastructure for future. This investment gives competition and insecurity to India in her own IOR. Same time Sri Lankan foreign policy allows aliens to come in this region than surly India can’t stay unaffected.

Q3. What are the roles of China and USA in Indo- Lanka relationship?

Some basic infrastructure and economy aids provide by China to Sri Lanka create huge gap and future security risk for both countries whereas USA play as usual two faces game for both countries. First, maintaining their presence in South Asia by helping India and Sri Lanka separately. Secondly, reconstruct itself against china by treaties and agreements with Sri Lanka and India.

Q4. What are the different phases of Geopolitics and why the Space is important for it?

A4. Geopolitics in beginning used as tool of international relation. It works with land, sea, power and politics of particular nation. Geopolitics related to Europe and power politics of its countries which Provide theory of ‘heartland’. With the change of time, economic and trade take over global new development concept, which improve the position of third world countries and ‘Rimland’ by Spykman gives new direction to geopolitics. In present geopolitics have many dimensioned of studies with valid and focus prove.

Q5. What is the role of regional co-operation in enrichment of Sri Lanka’s geopolitics?

A5. I did not find any role of regional co-operation (SAARC) in enrichment of Sri Lanka’s geopolitics during my research.

Challenges:

- After the LPG China rose as large economy which ready to contend which Western dominion. In this race China interest in Asia Pacific region increment simultaneously. South Asian countries, especially Sri Lanka, Pakistan alongside India straightforwardly from this speculation. This interest in future fills in as weapon in coming years for China, which surly hazardous for Sri Lanka and India relations.

- China and Sri Lanka expanded their relationship amid Ex-President, Rajpaksa period. This profound roots tie between them might be exceptionally positive for Sri Lanka's available improvement yet it extremely harmful for India and Sri Lanka ties in further relationship of trust building and security propose ties.
Ambiguous South Asian Geopolitics additionally exceptionally dangerous. South Asian Geopolitics contains ocean exchange; arrive, mass, third world issues, exchange, innovation, learning, and physic-geology, ethnic and so forth performing artists which choose the Geopolitics of South Asia.

Political purposeful publicity about anglers and Tamil issue another emerges in Sri Lanka-India connection. Government spreads their plan with respect to this issue for vote bank however not really help them genuinely. Anglers issue is identified with work and Tamil is extremely touchy issue and government some time exceptionally heartless on this matter.

Personal political advantages inflicting significant damage on Sri Lanka. Whether its Rajapaksa government or some other government. Government official sometime get childish for them and utilize possess nation as device of wage. Which slowly and bit by bit decay the nations position in all zones including own consilience of subject.

Rising rivalry for India's Pre-strength in South Asian area. Presently every nation needing advancements which manufactures certainty and rivalry among countries. After LPG, stream of force governmental issues, monetary, impact of culture together makes nation adequate for work. Same in South Asian area when little nations ready to think over the essential need, they additionally offer test to power of India in this region.

After Post-Cold war period, IOR significance increment alongside dangers and with this upsizing and dangers among IOR neighboring nations as well. This would straightforwardly influence the relations of India-Sri Lanka in Geopolitics Sense.

New Cold-War measurements of new power legislative issues in IR. Influenced the India-Sri Lanka on the grounds that both the performing artist's nations USA and China play over South Asian area predominance.

Sri Lanka’s geopolitics is comparatively of less significance to itself then other foreign nations who always search opportunities for dominating this island country.

Chinese subsistence in Sri Lanka and other South Asian countries create hostile ambiance for war ground.
SAARC failure to integrate created a vacuum among respective nations thus giving a passage to difference of opinions and tussles among them which prove to a hindrance in their development and deteriorate their internal problem solving capacities.

SAARC have possessed rule and destinations which mean to advancement of region however now SAARC not function as local affiliation. It only a framework now which have no mean in genuine sense.

The Indo- Lanka ethnic issues and fisherman problems led to human rights violations of common people which were all of no benefit to government.

Ex- Sri Lankan president’s anti-India politics still show their repercussion and play a severe role in Sri Lanka- India relations.

Suggestions:

- India and Sri Lanka should work upon mutual understanding programmes and finds ways to cooperate on common problems like Indo-Sri Lanka cultural exchange programmes, work upon clean drinking water, regional terrorism, pricy, development of South Asian region, ports maintains, military practices, programmes related to Buddha’s massage for world.

- Its high time South Asian nations should recognise the need of unified and integrated approach for their development abandoning all the regional differences out of the scenario.

- India should encash the China’s deficient state in mass power after 20 years and makes efforts to counterbalance Chinese presence to uphold its hegemony in South Asia. India should increase her capacity in the field of technology, industries and infrastructure building. ISRO record launch of 104 satellite mission 2017 one of the strong step to revise the technology hegemony of World.

- We should reduce the reliability on western countries as our culture, problems and their solutions are completely different from theirs.
Indian diplomats should avoid creating any vacuum that pose threat to Indian security. During ethnic crisis, China filled the gap of Indo-Sri Lanka relation through its presence which still creates problems for India. I

Tamil issue is a sensitive matter so; Indian government should not intervene in Sri Lankan’s internal matters on this issue. This would be advantageous for both the countries.

Chinese have the common people support in Sri Lanka as its investments have provided infrastructure i.e. village connectivity to cities. Apparently, India should take inspiration from these instances to identify future prospects in Sri Lanka.

Individual issues of SAARC nations ought to illuminate out in individual meeting not on provincial level. This finished the significance of territorial collaboration in the method for advancement.

India and Sri Lanka share boundless chronicled, geographical, cultural and diplomatic relations in IOR since ancient times. The two nations lift of magnificent certain records together yet the geopolitical position of Sri Lanka makes it a point of convergence of interest for India and likewise other made and making nation due to splendid future prospects of the range. Sri Lanka's territory at the heart of the Sea-course among China and the west has supported trade associates between the island and a bit of the South East Asian countries including China since early Christian several years. Sri Lanka has constantly been the 'star of the eye' for outside countries as a result of its compressing criticalness. The ice of America, Hambantota, Colombo and Galle trademark harbors and its territory in mid of genuine sea courses and new Chinese silk course make the country gigantic for contemporary neighborhood authoritative issues which can be kept up being hurtful for Sri Lanka, IOR and India all around in light of relationship between the two through palk-strait. The more is the outside relationship in Sri Lanka, the more important and more critical will be the fiendishness to India making its procedure revolutions towards island country as was seen even with Indian approach change in light of post frigid war crucial hugeness of Ceylon. The power tussle and territory establishment strife among America and China has moved the power authoritative issues from west to east i.e. in Asia Pacific district.
As indicated by the creating neighborhood importance of India, Sri Lanka prerequisites to recognize the geopolitical substances and manage its private administrative issues without ignoring forceful countries. India and Sri Lanka both require fathoming that the opening in their relationship be abused by various countries as a shot of working up their incredibleness which will in the long run hurt both the nations in future. Sri Lanka and India have marvelous past, present and future.