

Geopolitical of India Future into Asia; by a Focus on Iran's Depictive Role

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Abstract: India is located in South Asia in the neighboring of China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal. This country is absolutely predominant in to the Indian Ocean from South. India from the viewpoint of extent is the 7th country in the world with over than 1.3 billion people is the 2nd most populous country in the world which owns racial, cultural, religious and lingual varietal. Cohen, in the world's geopolitical system theory (structure), divides the world into four parts that one of these parts is independent geopolitical region. This region coincides with the India's subcontinent political geography. India is the pole position in the region that is promoting to become the world's 3rd geostrategic territory. India is promoting to be an actor in the balance of power not only among its neighbors in South Asia but throughout the whole continent of Asia and the world. Now, India is exchanging for an axial actor in relation with China, Central Asia, the Persian Gulf and South Asia. India's strategic interest's horizontal width in 21st century has reached beyond the Strait of Malaga and will continue in other areas. Therefore in this research, India's geopolitical and strategic targets will be examined and analyzed until the year 2030. The imposed in access the vertical terrain also implies that are from being a conflict there is a temporal dynamics as improvements in geopolitics and geostrategic alter the possibility of the India.

Key words: Geopolitics, strategy, world economy, South Asia, India, Pakistan, Iran, Oman sea, Persian gulf

INTRODUCTION

India's geopolitical territory in series of priority are South Asia and the Indian Ocean's domain, Southeast and West Asia with the focus on Iran and Central Eurasia. During the 1980 and 1990's, the military and non-military organizations of India has set the realm of India's strategic interests from the South Asia's land mass to the Indian Ocean and from the Persian gulf to the strait of Hormuz.

Indian geopolitics divides the world into three concentric circles. The first circle includes nearby neighbor countries; India tried to achieve superiority and veto right in case of Foreign powers actions. The second circle includes neighbors all over Asia and Indian Ocean coasts. India made an effort to equipoise the influence of other powers in these regions and prevent them from decreasing its interests. And finally, the third circle that includes the entire world; India tried to achieve a significant position in the international peace and security as a title of one of the super powers.

India has improved the relations for reaching fulfillment in its strategy in the realm of the third circle as a regional axial and global newfound actor after the Soviet

decadence with the United States, China, Russia and the European Union. The two countries, the United States and India are getting so close to each other. At the present, the two countries demand strengthening their strategic relations due to their common interests in the Indian Ocean, they know that naval forces cooperation in reaching the common aims is essential (Billon and Khatib, 2004).

India represents an enormous geopolitical position as the subcontinent's landmass, twisting into this Ocean of Indian is placed among this Hormuz channel and the Malacca Strait, 2 important commercial and service nam geopolitical es into this split among now and later major strengths. Of that the naval force from the show, geopolitical of India influence does active while that seat spread its power of that gulf od Eden, placed among Somalia and Yemen to Sea of South China. In the same moment due to the significant increase of its state boundaries, India can also influence state events in the East of Middle, Central Asian, Southeast Asia and the Far East. It is that exceptional geographical area and various ethnic and religious parts so set India separated of another states. India should consistently attempted extra time on reach a large degree of balance among different

regional political powers to assist its absolute benefits. This great the geostrategic part of India seems to do quite recognized with Moscow, Washington and Beijing, the 3 top actors struggling in Central of Asia and the Pacific of Asia area for control, attraction and natural sources. Over the earlier 2 decades, China should usually recognized India's army and economic activities and its accompanying growth as a warning to its profits, especially as India's closeness to the Sea of South China. As the composition applied in local countries and the army supporting being controversial among India, Japan and Vietnam, the country could grow highly-contested and a flashpoint of nation struggles. So that, army and commercial connections extending among India, Japan, Australia, Singapore and the United States are seen into Beijing as centers of checking the land of this "Rising Sun." But the contemporary emergence of China as a superpower with concerns in the Indian Ocean and it's fast becoming an influential player in the South Asia and away the Asia-Pacific are negatively charged by New Delhi The economic and armed agreements that Beijing has ended with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar and Bhutan and particularly the military and atomic alliance with Pakistan have been reported in Indian circles as efforts by China to encircle India.

In realm of the second circle, geo-economy is the most important Indian geopolitical feature. At this time, India is the world 8th Energy consumer which is predicting to reach the world's 5th rank by the year of 2020 (Pishgahifard, 2009). In the opening years of the 21st century, three governments, India, Iran and Pakistan aimed to form a geo-economical territory in South and Southwest Asia.

Among these three countries, India with an ever-increasing economical growth is predicting to be one of the fastest grow thing demand markets for Energy products in the world (Ezzati and Weise, 2006). This geo-economical and somehow geostrategic territory will be formed in the near future or occasionally until 2030.

Safavi and Mahdian express that India with 3.5% of the world's Energy demand is the world's 5th Energy consumer (Yahya and Mahdian, 2010). On the other hand, Iran due to its unique geopolitical situation, geo-economical high capacities having a gigantic Gas sources especially in the Persian Gulf coasts has a high influence capacity in the international affairs and in the reach of producing Energy factors in the world specifically in the mentioned region. These factors are the basis of forming South Asia's geo-economical territory (Ezzati and Weise, 2006). Although, India owns enormous

coal sources (world 3rd rank) but its confirmed petroleum and gas sources are extremely lesser than its expectative extent, also the coal is crappy (Misra, 2012). Because of this, India has chosen "Gas" as a main selected fuel (Ezzati and Weisw, 2006). Therefore, regions instance; Middle east, Russia and Central Asian countries, North and West Africa and Central and South America are the regions favored by India, in order to ensuring imported Petroleum and Gas in the future. At this time, India's most importing gas is from Qatar as 'LNG'. So, Indian interactions are increasing with these countries in order to ensure its Energy security (Misra, 2012).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is based on analysis of secondary data obtained from the various government and corporate sources and information available on the public domain. The objective of the paper is to establish that India faces a potentially disruptive situation in terms of energy security and suggest a model to address the situation.

As such, the study begins with an analysis of statistics related to proven oil reserves, recently discovered oil fields, new methods of explorations, world oil consumption and production of oil with an emphasis on India and with special reference to the stability and political situation in the Middle East.

Verticality, geostrategic and geopolitics: Verticality of the Indian Ocean's geopolitical importance for India must pay attention to this cardinal point that the Indian Ocean's region which is situated between the high mutation economies in South, East and Southeast Asia and the Persian Gulf's region which is rich in petroleum and gas, presents the geostrategic situation for a large commerce quantity in this field with ease. Commercial concentricity and a numerous population around 2 billion people in the Indian Ocean's region has combined with economic geography in order to create a suitable geographical space with the global importance from the geo-economical viewpoint (Pishgahifard, 2009). India's sub-continental situation made it to have a complete dominant in to the Indian Ocean. This feature makes India capable to use its force on the vast area of the ocean, having a thoroughly acquainted with the marine mainstreams. This suitable geographic situation is strengthening India to attend pathetically and seriously in the vast area of the India Ocean. For this reason, India tries to enlarge the naval forces in the region (Luft, 2009).



Fig. 1: The 28 States of India with map-general

Common supervisions with Indonesia in Anomie Sea from 2002, common maneuvers with Thailand and the increasing cooperation in controlling weapons smuggling in 2003 and India's latest recommendation about helping coastal regions of the strait of Malaga for the straits police supervisions are the actions in this direction. Indian naval force, superintends from the strait of Hormuz until the Gulf of Aden and the strait of Malaga (Pishgahifard, 2009).

In the realm of the first circle, obtaining India's premier in comparison with the near neighbors, must pay specific attention to the Pakistan-India relations. Because the main problems of South Asia such as martial, social, economical, political and security have been influenced by the India-Pakistan relations. However, these relations are intensively impressed by the "Kashmir issue" after the Pakistan's Independence from India.

Complacence of the Indian: Infect, India and Pakistan are preponderant geopolitical facts in South Asia. Geopolitical relations template in this region shows mutuality and encounter of the two region's important powers. Pakistan's unstable domestic condition made the economic and the military forces development very slow, meanwhile had made an opportunity for the terrorist forces expansion. On the other part, Chinese investment

and support from Pakistan, caused the Pakistan's threat in the Indian's priority prescription. After the September 11th, strain in the Pakistan and the United States relationships, made the milestone of US-India relations in South Asia.

Chinese-Indian strategic competition, assembled a suitable headstock for the vicinity of Islam-Abad and Beijing. China and Pakistan strategic partnership, beside security and political backings and the vicinity of the two countries is an important factor to form a balance against the powerful regional rival like India (supra-regional like the US, China's future rival) in the sub-continental region. In the direction of Pakistan-India reality, Chinas investment in Quiver port -Pakistan, caused India to open a right path toward the Central Asia from Iran. India signed an assignment in the Chah-Bahar port area with Iran that might be promoting Iran-India geopolitical potency in the future. India's viewpoint toward Afghanistan was in the realm of Iran's civilization, since a long time ago, most parts of Afghanistan was a part of Iran's great empire; until 1747, Afghanistan's separation from Iran (Badieiazandahi *et al.*, 2017) (Fig. 1).

The present Afghanistan from the standpoint of cultural geography belongs to Southwest Asia and also from the geopolitical viewpoint is between the Iranian and the Western World step line. In pondering of Iran's conduct with Afghanistan, some geopolitical factors had

been expressed that all of them had left their influence about Iran's approach in comparison with Afghanistan such as continuation of cultural, historical, economical and ethnical and population factors are because of the geopolitical particulars. Some of them are the two countries geopolitical sanctions inheritance and some other are important due to the new transitions (Abbasi, 2006). Afghanistan's general condition and its geopolitical affiliation with Iran, makes India which needs promoting geopolitical relations with Iran to have geopolitical proximity with Afghanistan.

India and Afghanistan's geopolitical and historical role: Afghanistan's separation from Iran was in the order of new political boundaries configuration also following new political relations arising that have been affected by the newfound variables. Some of these variables are fundamentally geographical such as: geopolitical situation, the country's geographical formation, Afghanistan's landlocked position and Hirmand border river. Also, some of the others are mostly political-geographical such as: the power's policy inside the country, the then superpowers rivalry, ethnology (Baluchistan and great Pashtunistan issue) and the Persian language.

After the Islamic revolution occurrence in Iran and Afghanistan's events after the Soviet Union forces attack and then their exit from the country until now, some other variables are playing an important role beside the primitive variables such as: Afghan evacuees in Iran, Afghanistan's restoration, the Iranian merchants and companies presence in Afghanistan's market, energy transfer path, Shia's condition in Afghanistan, Taliban and Al-Qaeda activities, foreign forces active attendance under the US leadership and regional rivalries with the presence of rival countries instance: Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and (Badieieiazandahi *et al.*, 2017).

Afghanistan has a unique situation at the heart of the Asia, impending to four geopolitical zone such as: Central Asia, Indian sub-continent, Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia. The past centuries evolutions in the region shows the Afghanistan's strategic importance have been always preserved and also predictable transitions indicates the preservation continuity of Afghanistan's strategical and geopolitical values in the incoming century (Pishgahifard and Rahimi, 2008).

Afghanistan's geopolitical affiliation to Iran, places India in geopolitical circumscription and New Delhi is ineluctable to obey the geopolitical relative rules for the vicinity of Afghanistan. One of Afghanistan's long lasting geopolitical demands is getting rid of its landlocked situation and finding a way to the sea that caused Afghanistan's support to establish an independent Baluchistan and support Baluch refugees and also obtaining defiant security whom are passing the

border during the years of Baluch's rebellion because the attaining way to the sea is situated on the route of Baluchistan. Aforesaid vulnerability, enforced Iran while strengthening and ensuring the region's security to rebuild Chah-Baher port and East transit origination for Afghanistan's junction and also obtaining a base for goods importation to Afghanistan (Abbasi, 2006). But now Iran's Chah-Bahar beside its economic role which is in the direction of security profit supply also undertakes other roles that India will consider then in the near future and are mostly geo economical, commercial and transit role.

Afghanistan's political, social and economical stability and instability has an indirect and direct influence on Iran's national security under any qualification. Because of this, main parts of Iranian projects has performed on Iran's partnership framework in Afghanistan's border colonist settlement provinces. Moreover geographical factors has a great influence on Iran's expanded partnership in Afghanistan's rebuilding. This partnership is holding as a means of peace continuity, stability and security fortifying in Afghanistan with the emphasis on configuration and strengthening an efficient financial government (Abbasi, 2006). Nevertheless India due to excessive terrestrial distance and encountering with Pakistan's geopolitical obstacle in Afghanistan's route, needs to pay more attention to Iran, tracing guideline relations and strategic treaty to reach fulfillment about some of its 21st century's targets for the coming future with our country.

Afghanistan has several geopolitical dependences toward Iran that these potentials would be ascertainable from different ways as an example, economical cooperation and partnership. But these partnerships and the exploitation of Afghanistan's geo-economical and communicational situation as a title of Central Asia and even west of China's communicative bridge is under the patronage of Afghanistan's stability and security ensuring. Because of this reason, Afghanistan changed into a different country in the international community and its transitions caused Iran's geopolitical situation changing, since 2001. Iran played an effective role in Afghanistan as an international community's assistance and is the 5th helpmate country to Afghanistan (Abbasi, 2006). Also today, Iran has a direct role in Afghanistan affairs but fundamental transitions in this great geopolitical area, needs more partnership of sub-continental countries, especially India's significant attendance which achieving this great ideal depends on geopolitical comprehension and geopolitical affiliation formation. On the other hand, Afghanistan has geopolitical affiliation to Iran. Geopolitical affiliation means that national interests and targets of one country affiliates to geographical capacities and values of the other one (Hafeznia, 2011). By the year 1960, Afghanistan

realized that commercial-economical affiliation to the other regions is not that much profitable and had a tendency toward profiting from Iran transit roadways, especially Abbas-port and other ports. Therefore at the beginning of 1960's the two countries relations came into the new phase. Thus, Iran-Afghanistan counter necessity, brings the both countries close together in too much fields, profiting from transit roadways and Hirmand's water. The conclusion of 1963's contract was one of the most important economical agreements between the two countries, about Afghanistan's economical improvement, Iran's economical and political influence expansion on Afghanistan was efficacious due to various reasons (Abbasi, 2006).

According to Afghanistan's landlocked situation and its approachability necessity to other regions via Iran due to Iran's fruition of facilities, inseparable infrastructures and geopolitical situation, Iran is a desired choice as forming junctions. Dogharun-haraat roadway project, built as a purpose of connecting Iran's roadway network to Afghanistan's ring belt and in the direction of Central Asian countries, especially Tajikistan and Uzbekistan transit connection expansion via Afghanistan's land to Iran that these projects are both in the direction of Iran and Afghanistan's geopolitical targets (Abbasi, 2006). Changing Afghanistan to not being permanent insecurity threat is Iran's constant effort because of this since the time that the both countries followed national policies assumption, renovation processes and domestic development emphasizes, good relations were available. Iran-Afghanistan relations determines to geopolitical-geo-economical logic framework. These two logics caused cooperation at global, regional and local level, instead of opposition, lead the two countries into cooperation. Although because of Afghanistan's geopolitical affiliation to Iran, Iran's geopolitical codes are prevailing, but Iran due to presence of a problem named narcotic substances is always paying sumptuous security expenditures in the realm of Afghanistan's borders, this phenomenon impresses on most of Iran's geopolitical codes.

India and Iran and Pakistan's position: India knows well that Iran and Pakistan are counted each other's geopolitical completeive. Iran is the only water and overland route accessibility to the Middle-east for Pakistan. On the other hand, Pakistan can obviate Iran's geopolitical needs for accessibility to South Asia. Due to the two countries maritime situation, they are capable as a title of two sea powers which are settled in the length of each other, increasing their dominance on Oman Sea and Indian Ocean geostrategic region, meantime the two

countries has territorial protracted borders, bilateral geo-economical cooperation in the region and also constructing assured transit network for the Central Asian landlocked countries is another parameter that may set the two countries completeive. But, there are two important obstructive elements which are playing an important role in the two countries disincentive benefiting from each other's geopolitical completeive situation. One is Pakistan's Foreign policy tendency to the United States and the US attendance in Pakistan's military bases and Iran's particular regional rivals as an example Saudi Arabia, the other one is rooted extremism in Pakistan. Iran-Pakistan relations, during the Pakistan's establishment date fell a victim to numerous transformations. Iran's Monarchical system, defended from Pakistan's positions in lieu of India, Kashmir issue and Bangladesh Independence during the years before the Islamic revolution. Because from one side both Iran and Pakistan are Muslim and from the other side, Iran-Pakistan confederacy in CENTO due to the Ideological consideration framework of Cold War era (Vaezi and Kouzehgar, 2011).

After the Islamic revolution and Iran's membership in the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM); made Iran to move away from Pakistan and make it closer to India. Pakistan's positions in Iran-Iraq war during the years between 1980-1990; also Pakistan's non-participation in western sanctions against Iran had improved the two countries relations but the relations dispirited toward the middle of 1990's as a result of Afghanistan's domestic war and terrorist groups activities (Vaezi and Kouzehgar, 2011).

The relations ups and downs continues until today. In addition, there is a severe rivalry between India and Pakistan that refunds configuring geopolitical supplementation in the sub-continental region and Southwest Asia. India must make a field available in order to have strategic unity with Pakistan in the near future. Because Afghanistan is also counted geopolitical completeive for all three countries-Iran, India and Pakistan. As a result, all of the three countries are on the track of increasing their own penetration in Afghanistan. At the end, the three countries relations are strongly affected by Afghanistan's transitions. Pakistan considered the United State's geopolitical completeive before 2001; the September 11th events made several gaps in bilateral relations that tends US to India. Undoubtedly, the presumption still is that the Pakistan's cooperation is vitally important, specifically in dissolving Afghanistan's issue. But India has lessened Pakistan's role and exacerbate some limitations with Iran by the strategic relations extent expansion with the United States.

The Indian government newly displayed a strong attention in involving Central Asian and China lands in south transportation passage plan. Trying to promote business among Europe and South Asia, the power of Indian would be on the one hand in open meeting with the US-led “new silk road” plan, planned to create commercial and business bridges among South Asia and Central Asia, the Caucasus and Europe and with China and Russia’s policies on their southern flanks and western individually. As to the “new silk road” plan, “Afpak” and Iran actions order the 2 biggest obstacles to its complete success. But India has shown significant importance in it that could balance it’s South Transportation Corridor plan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Geopolitical impressive factors: Geopolitical relations, configure relations among countries, states (governments) and political actors on the basis of features combination such as policy, power and geography which is adopted on national interest’s supply and demand foundation. In whatever kind of relation configuration among the actors, the policy appears in the figure of a political actor or the volition that forms the nature of the relation also the measures and actions that performs by the actors. Policy transfigures in forming the template the nature of the relation and the actors viewpoint toward each other. Of corse India was having the benefit of being an Ocean of Indian littoral state; it is likely to concentrate on supporting its status vis-a-vis China in the Asian region before turning its application to the sea. But India faces substantial governmental and commercial obstacles to extending its global attraction which will lag that of Asia (Fig. 2).

Impressive factors on geopolitical relations consists: geopolitical codes, geopolitical weight (the state’s national power’s level), regional balanced/unbalanced power’s level, geographical sources, cooperation and altercation, geographical spaces or places strategic significance, secure or insecure spaces (crisis), regional unions, regional stability and security, region’s strategic significance and Ideological States (Hosseinpour *et al.*, 2012). Geopolitical weight has a straight connection with the country’s geopolitical esteem in the regional and global system as a title of one of the most impressive factors on geopolitical relations. Means that higher geopolitical weight, increases the country’s general authenticity and esteem among the other countries including the major ones, on the same level ones and the minor ones. And whatsoever the geopolitical esteem and authenticity increases more, obtains visible or invisible new power opportunities to have an objective and subjective influence on processes, decision makings,

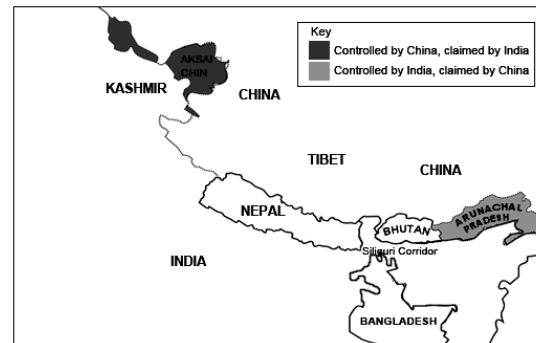


Fig. 2: Border disputes linger on-Asia contested borders

measurements and demeanors in the diversity of local-neighbors ship, regional and global scales (Hafeznia, 2011).

Countries and governments have different demeanors in getting in touch with each other with the target of supplying their own demands and exertion of volition. The type of their demeanors depends on the basis of their power. The combating processes against rivalry and cooperation which are the International relations main features depends on the countries power, ability and talent (Zarqani, 2009). In view of the fact that national power and territory control is the geopolitic’s main central core, thus the political units that are exercising their authority more than others in the extensive region, constitute predominant countries in the international system’s history constantly (Hosseinpour *et al.*, 2012) (Fig. 3).

There’s a straight connection between one country’s national power in the international relations (Zarqani, 2009). In fact, the basis of the relations between the countries and the governments depends upon their national interests and targets in the International system’s compass (Hosseinpour *et al.*, 2012). The most important function of countries national power is the national interests supply, also its protection and expansion (Hafeznia, 2011). There are so many models in national power’s penetration that Zarqani analyzed all of them, finally presents his own ultimate model toward a critical viewpoint in a book named “an introduction to national power; basis, functions, calculation and measurement”. Zarqani’s model include 9 factors which the micro-factors counterpoised and valuated by heuristic method. The 9 factors are mentioned:

- Economical factors
- Political factors
- Social factors
- Scientific factors
- Cultural factors
- Martial factors

North-East India

State Capitals and Year of Statehood

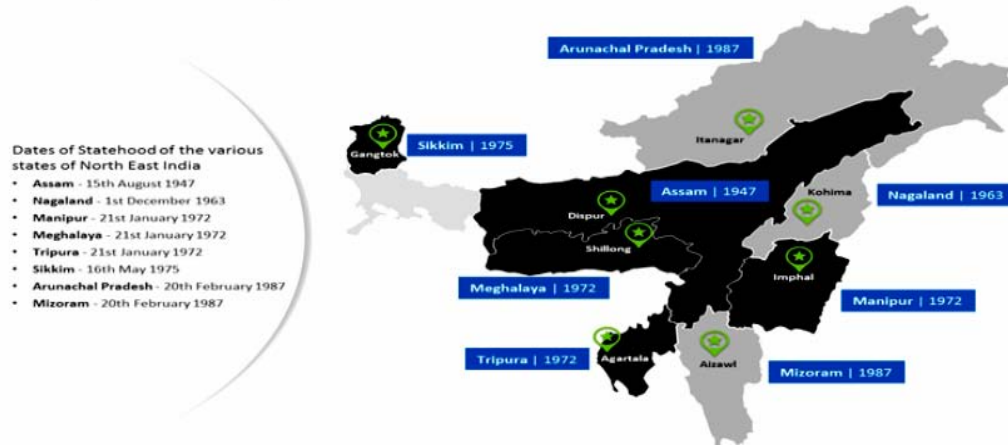


Fig. 3: North-East India State Capitals and year of statehood

- Super-boundary (border) factors
- Spatial factors
- Cyber space and Medium factors (Zarqani, 2009)

Some of the factors are mentioned briefly in the below table about 4 countries of Iran, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. These statistics elicited from “general intelligence agency’s” website (that doesn’t include all the factors, due to the article’s limitation). India will seek to expand its geopolitical reach over the coming decade, to compete more effectively with a rising China. Beijing is now actively positioning itself to become a global superpower having become more assertive in its maritime territorial claims in the South China sea since 2010 and formally promoting since 2013 its ‘one belt one road’ vision of enhanced transport connections across Eurasia and the Indian Ocean. Moreover, China’s development of ports in Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Pakistan since the 2000’s has raised concerns in India that Beijing is seeking to encircle New Delhi, geopolitically. Against this backdrop, India will in our view, pursue a three-pronged strategy of securing its eastern flank through resolving border disputes and shoring up ties with immediate neighbors; cooperating with China in areas of mutual interest such as managing disputes over their shared border and combating terrorism and competing with China in western Asia and the Indian Ocean which is shaping up to be a major nexus between Asia, the Middle East and Africa in the 21st century. India will also increase defense cooperation with the US, Japan and potentially Vietnam, which are all apprehensive about the rise of China and are moving to counteract this. However, India will eschew formal alliances, instead choosing to maintain strategic independence (Table 1).

Table 1: Economic and development indexes of subcontinent up to 2014

Countries	Years		
	2011	2012	2013
Gross domestic product per capita (import)			
Afghanistan	1000	1100	1100
India	3000	3900	4000
Iran	13600	13200	12800
Pakistan	3000	3100	3100
Annually growth rate (eport)			
Afghanistan	6.1	12.5	3.1
India	7.5	5.1	3.2
Iran	3	-1.9	-1.5
Pakistan	3.7	4.4	3.6
Life expectancy (population growth rate)			
Afghanistan	50.49	49.17	52.88
India	67.8	66.68	69.06
Iran	70.89	69.32	72.53
Pakistan	67.05	65.16	69.03
Afghanistan	5.154 billion	6.39 billion	-
India	-	488.9 billion	467.5 billion
Iran	-	70.07 billion	64.42 billion
Pakistan	-	40.07 billion	39.27 billion
Afghanistan	388.5 m	376 m	-
India	-	296.8 billion	313.2 billion
Iran	-	67.04 billion	61.22 billion
Pakistan	-	24.71 billion	25.05 billion
Afghanistan	-	2.29	-
India	-	1.25	-
Iran	-	1.22	-
Pakistan	-	1.04	-

Proven reserves are reserves claimed to have a reasonable certainty (normally at least 90% confidence) of being recoverable under existing economic and political conditions with existing technology. Over the past two decades, proven oil reserves have increased by >60%. At the December 2012, proven oil reserves reached 1652.6 billion containers, enough to meet 54.2 years of global product.

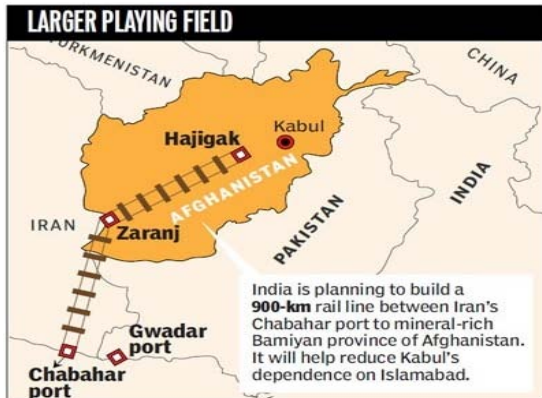


Fig. 4: India is planning to build a rail line

This latest Indian map from the cartographers at national geographic features subtle border coloring on land and prevailing winds and Indian ocean currents at sea. Separate insets show the North and South Polar Regions, Indian vegetation and land use and world population density (Fig. 4).

Geopolitical relations among political actors configures as one of these forms; interactions, mutuality, dominance and penetration. Due to geopolitical relations deliberation on the basis of effectual factors on these relations, 3 relation models (samples) have been recognized; among the 4 countries of Iran, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan's relations. "Rivalry model" is the commanding sample on Iran-India relations that adheres to the "Interaction model" during the recent years. Iran-India situation have been located in the third level of zarqani's model but it is changing in to the second level. Also, "rivalry model" configures on the basis of power's relative equality among political actors. Present of India geostrategic position does not, for, seem to be overly reliant on the United States for supporting its status as a head of world (although India is a democracy with several relations with western lands). Nor is its use much described by the free system of support built by China and Russia, not with standing should start a meaningful dialogue with Beijing and Moscow on how best to promote security in Central Asia.

Purpose of India is to become when an independent substation capable of securing the establishment of this Asian region, whilst should as equidistant a space as potential among the different local and global actors. India's particular geological position that does at the intersections of different educational and religious attractions is related to this purpose. Different driving power in India's desire for a genuinely autonomous

international. The policy is the rise in successful years of Indian contemporary nationalism. Political governments are compelled in change to try to become a commercial and army substation in Asia. So, a public opinion is a consideration of India's power in the non-aligned change as the Cold War that suggested that New Delhi did not connect to Euro-Atlantic post nor the Soviet resort, not with standing must be very close to the Kremlin in its distant and commercial relatives.

In an actual period in that the state from the Middle East to South Asia is the view of significant debate among various local and global actors New Delhi will want to evaluate if having much autonomy, not just geopolitically just more economically can be useful and practical for all India and develop a decent answer to globalization means caused with the westward.

The position of India could dramatically increase if Shanghai parts association group (SCO) take to offer Pakistan and India a membership card, an alternative supported in new periods with China and Russia, though at the moment New Delhi views this movement as early. However, at that step, it is not still obvious either whole SCO group is in the tags, allowed the strengthening in new times of economic and army levels among the United States and the India. This could ultimately grow a significant part to consider and is an attractive candidate for the last normalize of India-Pakistan relatives.

CONCLUSION

The content of this study can be concluded first that New arrangements in Asian geography appear thick and fast. Last month saw the lead of a new trilateral including Australia India and Japan when Indian external director S. Jaishankar met his Australian counterpart and the Japanese voice different minister. Japan will also be a part of bilateral India-US anniversary naval exercises the Malabar slated to be held over the next few periods. But Japan has engaged in these activities in the past as well this will be only the second time when Japan will join these projects in the geostrategically important Indian Ocean region.

Second, Political actors are competing with each other on the basis of opposing interests in order to restrain rivals and opponents from achieving the opportunities. India-Pakistan relations is based on mutuality. This relation configures at the time that the opposing interests among the main actors prospered more importance and higher susceptibility in a way that their rivalry exceeded the international standard

extent. Otherwise, their political positions in contrast with each other is based on intimidation and threat, assumed an overt aspect (Hosseinpour, 2013). The 3 countries of Iran, India and Pakistan's relation model toward Afghanistan is based on expanded penetration relation that the minimum effort appointing the penetration model is somehow indicative of dominance, authority and the result of power inequality (Hosseinpour, 2013).

Finally, Iran and India by helping donate to Afghanistan are following to form the penetration model on their relations. Both Iran and India recognize Afghanistan as a causeway and the Central Asia's entrance road. Also, Pakistan pursued strategic and geopolitical participant; due to this reason, Pakistan demands penetration on Afghanistan. In addition, Afghanistan considered geopolitical excessive debility in series of priority to all of the regional countries because of narcotic substances.

As a result of the analysis, "interactive models a suitable sample that serves the region's geopolitical long-term interests and supplies bilateral national interests. "Interactive model consists of opponent and various communications among international actors or is a kind of relation based on common national interests and targets at least between two political units that are not necessarily profited from a geopolitical weight and national power's relative equality (Hosseinpour, 2013).

India owns strategic and rooted interests in the Middle-East and Central Asia. Commercial interests, Energy and Indian skilled manpower dispatching considered India's most important priorities among the Islamic countries. Also, India owns a numerous Muslim population that having developed relations with the Islamic countries that might configure a balance between Indian Muslims. Indian grow thing economy is severely in need of importing gas and petroleum from the owner's of enormous Energy sources countries in the region. Iran; due to it's unique geographical situation could be the most economical way, the best and the swift choice for Indian energy supply (Ketabi *et al.*, 2013).

Even if Iran, India and Pakistan end the project of "gas peace pipeline" that might brings them close together economically. Now a days, most of the world's countries political relations moves forward geo-economical viewpoints; thus these economic affairs configures stable political relations. Also, each three country-Iran, India and Pakistan are following to reach (access) the Central Asian markets that Afghanistan is the causeway. The 4 countries cooperation and interaction with each other and a common powerful transit network

configuration would be in the direction of countries national long-term interests supply. This issue is extremely noticeable for the geopolitical future of the three countries; also joints the sub-continental region to the Southwest Asia from geostrategic standpoint. This pleasant scenario describes a lot of US action by Islamabad, not with standing a mounting amount of fallacies that newly issued to the lead. The USA attempts to stay very close to Islamabad for political and general safety purposes. Pakistani government mind is instantly crucial to the United States and uncharacteristically, this is observed negatively with India in the viewing of the warming of Indo-American relatives.

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