

C O N C L U S I O N

The Indo-Soviet friendly relations is nothing short of a phenomenon. Notwithstanding the fact that the two countries represent complete different ideologies, political systems, economic and political status.

Indo-Soviet relations are a model of relations between the states following different Socio-Economic and political systems. The relations are deeply embedded in the common historical objective of achieving economic and social progress, in giving rubuff to the intrigues of imperialism and reaction in averting the halocaust of nuclear war and safe guarding the world peace and international security.

Jawaharlal Nehru's first interaction with the Soviet Union came in 1927 when he paid a visit to Moscow in the summer and wrote his experience in a booklet entitled Soviet Russia. According to Nehru the October Revolution "has advanced the human Society by a great leap; it has lit the bright flame which can not be smothered, it has laid the foundation of a new civilisation towards which the world can advance".

India won her independence in the year of 1947 after remaining under the Yoke of Foreign rule for about two hundred years. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and continued in the past till his death on 27th May, 1964.

India's policy towards the Soviet Union has been consistent since 1947. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru initiated this friendly

process. In the sphere of foreign policy, during his Prime Ministership India and the Soviet Union came closer. In the United Nations, both the countries worked together on issues like eradication of racialism in South Africa, fight against colonialism and imperialism. During the Korean war, the Soviet Union supported Indian initiatives. India-China agreement on panchasheel was also praised by the Soviet Government in 1954. Moreover, Nehru's visit to the USSR in June 1955 and return visit of the Soviet leaders. Khrushchev and Bulganin to India, in the same year, further strengthened the ties between the two countries.

It is rightly said that Indo-Soviet friendship is tested time. This relations were built brick by brick. Every trial was crowned with confidence and mutual trust. The Indo-Soviet relationship has all along been sustained between Nehru and Khrushchev, Indira Gandhi and Brezhnev, Rajiv Gandhi and Gorbachev.

The course of the development of India's relations with the Soviet Union, particularly in the past Nehru period makes it abundantly clear that by giving expression to the aspirations of the India people for building friendly relations with the first Socialist country of the world i.e. the Soviet Union, Indira Gandhi has made a rich contribution to this precious heritage. In this sense, it would not be incorrect to describe her as the noble architect of Indo-Soviet friendship in the past Nehru period.

Jawaharlal Nehru was certainly one of the first and most important leader of a national liberation movement who apart from the communists understood the meaning of the rise of fascism and the

menace that it represented not just to democracy but also to anti-imperialist freedom battles. His international connections as a leader of the Indian National Congress took him as a delegate to the league of struggle against imperialism conference in 1927. Where his colleagues were Ho Chi Minh, Albert Einstein, Seong Ching Ling and others. It took him to the Soviet Union as far back as full six decades ago. It made him establish contacts with the communist international, the ward party in Egypt, the Kuemintang and the communist party in China, the nationalist movements in Indonesia, Burma and Srilanka. It made him travel to Spain to express solidarity with the anti-fascist Republican Government. It was his influence, above all, that made the famous quit India Resolution of August 1942 itself express solidarity with the Soviet Union and China then engaged in mortal combat with Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan.

The given international milieu during Nehru era, considers that a policy of non-alignment is the only possible rational policy for India. The diplomacy of the big powers, that logic of nuclear weapons, the united nations, the emergence of Asia and Africa, and the rise of Pakistan and communist China all combined to make it imperative for India to play an Independent role in international politics for promoting a better world order which would serve not only India's national interest, but also that of International system as a whole. Nehru was quite right when he said in 1960 that "so far as India was concerned, placed as she was historically and geographically, it would have been quite astonishingly foolish to fall into this business of the cold war, either on grounds of principle or on grounds of expediency. His relatively idealistic

view of internationalism is also proved by his frequent reference to the ideal of one world, his dedication to the United Nations and his constant, almost monotonous theme of the world peace. Anti-imperialism and ~~xxx~~ anti-racialism, according to him, constituted the kernel of his foreign policy and were undoubtedly major determinants of the policy of non-alignment.

Nehru has characterised Indian foreign policy as that of non-alignment. According to him it has two aspects. On the one hand it avoids cold war and on the other hand it enables India to act as it thinks best. He believed that non-alignment is an independent and positive policy which is definite and dynamic. By non-alignment he means only non-alignment with either of the two military blocks non-alignments is not isolation from what concerns freedom in any part of the world. As Nehru proclaimed "where freedom is menaced or justice threatened or where aggression takes place. We can not be and shall not be neutral.

Indira Gandhi, who succeeded Nehru as Prime Minister of India, remained faithful to his ideas and continued to develop the political philosophy of non-alignment. It is better, of course, to use her own words to set forth her idea of non-alignment.

Indira Gandhi believed non-alignment rested on two foundations philosophical and political. This is what she had to say on the philosophy of non-alignment in an interview to the Bulgarian News Paper Rabotnicbesko Deyelo in October 1981. "The Newly free countries like India, individually wanted to stay out of Great power

confrontation. Our aim was too fold that our resources should not be diverted from development to defence and that we could play a role of friendship and conciliation between both blocs so as to diminish the chances of yet another war. This is the underlying philosophy of Non-alignment.

Non-alignment diplomacy of Mrs. Gandhi is one of these dynamic trends of international politics which appeared an international scene after the Second World War. It represents an important force in the shaping of the nature of international relations. More and more countries, not only of Asia and Africa, but also of Europe and Latin America are queingap to join Mrs. Gandhi's non-aligned movement and the monolithic character of both the communist and weas-tern camps is showing cracks in her movement.

Characterising the non-aligned movement from these broad positions, Indira Gandhi said in the closing address to the Delhi conference of Non-aligned countries in March 1983 that it was not a casual collection of individual states but a vital historical process. It is a commingling of many historical, spiritual and cultural streams, and an expression of the aspirations of the long-deprived and the Newly-free, she said.

The role of Mrs. Indira Gandhi has been one of the distinctive contribution to change the tempo of non-alignment in a form of movement. Her thinking in this direction, diplomatic insight in foreign affairs and the virtues inherited by her father - Jawaharlal

Nehru who championed the cause of non-aligned movement in the world since the day of India's independence have been influencing factors in changing the India's policy of non-alignment towards a movement.

Indira Gandhi called the movement the non-alignment community of countries having common interests, goals and principles and stressed : As regards the political foundation of non-alignment, Indira Gandhi described it in February 1981 by quoting Mahatma Gandhi : "India wants to be independent of everybody who wants to own this country. We do not want a change of masters. We want to be masters on our own soil. These words" she said characterize the political foundation of non-alignment.

Indira Gandhi always believed that the roots of non-alignment were in the anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples. The policy of non-alignment is not a spin-off of the cold war and a confrontation of forces in the postwar bipolar world. She called non-alignment a logical expression of foreign policy whose content was the anti-imperialist struggle wages by the people in Asia, Africa and elsewhere.

The ~~non-alignment~~ non-aligned diplomacy of Mrs. Indira Gandhi has played a meaningful role in the management of world affairs. Her pursuit to diplomacy, her dynamic leadership, her resistance to the super powers game and over-all her precision, prudence and presence of mind have made her the champion of the group and in this respect she is heroine of the scenetomake India's policy of non-alignment as a movement in world politics.

It should be stressed in this context that Indira Gandhi always paid special attention to the struggle of non-aligned countries for peace and security. Throughout the years in the office of India's Prime Minister, and chairman of the non-aligned movement (1983-84), Indira Gandhi strongly insisted on limiting and reversing the arms race, the nuclear arms race above all, averting a new world war, and ensuring a peaceful co-existence of all states. She believed that the non-aligned movement was the largest movement for peace in history and that the realities of the world situation the possibility of a nuclear armageddon by a single lapse or rash act-reinforced the relevance of non-alignment and demanded its rededication to peace.

Indira Gandhi did not treat non-alignment as a dogma and her own fundamental approach to international conflicts and actions by the conflicting sides depended on the objection circumstances in all their inter relationships. She was a consistent champion of peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts between states.

India's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are a component part of its non-alignment policy. Soviet Indian relationship has become a significant factor of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. Friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India have been tested by time. The two countries are in agreement on such contemporary vital international problems as safeguarding peace, eliminating the threat or nuclear war, curbing arms race, especially that of nuclear arms, observing the principles of peaceful co-existence and adopting practical steps for putting an end to the existing armed conflicts and preventing the

eruption of new conflicts of this character. The friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India are based on the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed in 1971. These relations express the vital interests of the people of both countries, and serve the cause of consolidating the bonds between the USSR and the non-alignment movement. India's peace loving and independent foreign policy line is inseverably connected with the names of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

Indira Gandhi died a tragic death on October 31, 1984, as a result of a conspiracy of internal reaction. She made a tremendous contribution to the cause to strengthening the political and economic independence of her country and to its advance along the path of socio-economic progress. The ~~prize~~ profound elaboration of non-alignment problems won Indira Gandhi great respect in the world. She helped India pursue consistently an independent foreign policy ~~amidst~~ amidst the world tensions of 1980's. Her staunchness in resisting the powerful pressure exerted by the forces of imperialism and her adherence to a carefully weighed and realistic policy of non-alignment independence of peace, freedom and movement, enhanced India's international prestige and helped to build up the unity of the non-aligned countries.

India successfully fought against Pakistani military power in 1971 and liberated Bangladesh from the grip of the Pakistani martial law and recognised it as an independent nation, criticized the foreign military troops in Afghanistan, supported the liberation movement of the PLO in Lebanon and SWAPO in South Africa and has shown

goodwill to solve the Tamil issue in Srilanka. All these reveal India's non-aligned policy. So, we can conclude to say that, India is maintaining her non-aligned status which she started since her independence.

Mrs. Gandhi's attitude towards the Soviet Union was certainly motivated by compelling needs of India, and if good relationship is now well established and maintained, it is because of the reciprocal attitude of the top political leaders of both countries who are conscious of the need to make India stronger. The Soviets want to see India grow stronger, and on her part Mrs. Gandhi too wanted a strong and stable India. This relationship has occupied a prominent position in the foreign policy of both the countries and is acquiring greater importance with every passing year.

The Prime Minister on various occasions has been emphasizing that the Soviet Union's consistent stand on racialism and colonialism has brought it closer to India. "The question is not of out voting with the Soviet Union so much as the Soviet Union voting with the countries of Asia and Africa and supporting freedom movements and struggle against colonialism". She said in a speech on May 27, 1981. It is in the light of this multifaced foreign policy of India based on non-alignment and peaceful co-existence that India's relations with the Soviet Union, as they are evolving in the early eighties, need to be examined and this relations are steadily growing because of the deep roots which they have struck. They are reaching a new level of maturity because these relations have enabled India to consolidate and strengthen her independence and have made a valuable contribution in

in making herself reliant.

"We are gratified with and proud of our friendship with the Soviet Union. It is a time-tested friendship and has been of much help to us in our times of difficulty" - declared Indira Gandhi in the same speech. She articulated similar sentiments when she visited the Soviet Union in the end of 1982. Indo-Soviet friendship was remained in a strong basis till Indira Gandhi's death on 31st October, 1984.

Indo-Soviet relations, resting solidly on the Treaty of peace, Friendship and cooperation of 1971, covers nearly all areas of life; economy, trade, technology, education, culture, space research, defence, sports and the like. These relations have blossomed into a unique friendship and cooperation between the two countries of different systems providing a classic example of peaceful co-existence to be followed as a model by other countries especially in the strife-torn world of today. These relations also illustrate strikingly the qualitatively different character of the relations of the USSR, a big world power, with a developing Third-World country.

This is especially seen, in all its totality, in the most important field of Indo-Soviet relations. The field of economic cooperation between the two countries. It is a well known fact that India has received from the USSR genuine help and assistance in the vital area of industrialisation, especially in the setting up of heavy industry in the state sector. India today ranks among the 10 top industrialised countries of the world. Over 70 industrial and

other projects have been built or are under construction in India with Soviet assistance and more than 50 have been put into operation. Of these, six are in metallurgy, 10 in coal and mining, 11 in all, 16 in machine building, 10 in power, Six in agriculture, and 10 in education and Science .....By the end of 1980-81, Soviet sided projects had produced 48 million tonnes of pig iron, 40 million tonnes of steel and more than 30 million tonnes of rolled iron; 70 million tonnes of oil were drilled; about 430,000 tonnes of metallurgical and other machinery for heavy industry was produced, as well as 270 thousand tonnes of machinery for mining shafts and power stations worth more than 280 crore rupees, plus a large quantity of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, instruments sets.

The signing of the Treaty created objective pre-conditions for more stable economic cooperation of a planned nature; between the USSR and India and for the implementation of bilateral ~~law~~ long term agreements and programmes. The first agreement of this kind, which was to be effective for 15 years, was signed in November 1973. It set the guidelines for long term cooperation. Subsequently a long term programme for economic, trade, scientific and Technical co-operation between the USSR and India was worked out and signed in Moscow 1979. The programme covers a wide spectrum of India's economic sectors. It has played a major role in accelerating the growth of this friendly country's industrial potential. To promote bilateral ties an inter Governmental Soviet- Indian commission for economic, scientific and Technical cooperation was set up in 1972. The commission exercise control over the realisation of inter-governmen-

tal agreements, working programmes for cooperation, bilateral protocols and contracts. The commission has set up working groups for the major sectors of cooperation ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, oil, coal mining and power generating industries, trade, science and technology. The inter-Governmental commission holds meeting alternately in Moscow and New Delhi once a year.

A large part of our Scientific technological personnel and also decision making men had and still have their higher education in the West. They are basically the English speaking gentry. The world of private business and advertising of the West still ture them. Thus, there has been a question often posed as to the suitability of Soviet technology on which India could depend ~~xxx~~ only for its own advance but also for meeting the challenge of world business.

Though the Soviet Union was assisting India in a number of top-level technology areas, like the magnet hydro-dynamic method of power generation, space technology and so on, India for long has been unaware of the true dimension of Scientific technological revolution in the Soviet Union. It is only after January 1983 when India adopted a proper technology policy that areas of cooperation in high levels of Science and technology between the Soviet Union and India began to be evolved in a more precise and scientific manner. It was demonstrated that these who talk about Soviet technology that was 'good enough for India's need of the existies but not for the eighties and beyond' were making only uniformed statements.

No country can achieve economic independence without having basic industries. Soviet assistance in the building up of

such industries as steel, power, coal, oil, machine building, metallurgy etc., has been of immense help to India in its fight for economic independence and self reliance. The virtue of Soviet aid lies more in its qualitative than in its quantitative features. It is aid designed to do away with dependence on aid and hence it contributes to the building up of a self reliant economy.

Friendship with the Soviet Union is a geo-political necessity for India. The Soviet friendship has been invaluable for India on many crucial issues in the past. India's relations with Pakistan China axis have posed a serious threat to India. In 1962 the U.S. responded to India's pleas for military aid against Chinese ~~agress~~ aggression. But the situation has greatly changed since the early 1970's. Now there is a sort of Pakistan-China-U.S. alliance. In the event of any threat from China, India can not any longer count on material support from the United States. The same is true about possible danger from Pakistan. These apprehensions may appear unfounded to the United States. But to India such a threat is very real. Thus Indo-Soviet-U.S. relations are related to Indo-Pak and Sino-Indian relations. The same is largely true about Indo-Soviet relationship. India's national interest necessitates friendship with the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Gandhi's attitude towards the Soviet Union was certainly motivated by compelling needs of India, and if good relationship is now well established and maintained, it is because of the

reciprocal attitude of the top political leaders of both countries who are conscious of the need to make India stronger and on her part Mrs. Gandhi too wanted a strong and stable India. That's how the relationship became an undeniable proposition. The Soviet always, have extended sympathy and understanding to India's difficulties. The convergence in outlook on many issues, internal as well as international, is evident through the annals of our expanding relationship. Whether it was Goa or Kashmir or liberation of Bangladesh, on the Vietnam question, the Palestine problem, South African apartheid or on matters relating to the Security of littoral countries of the Indian Ocean the views both of India and the Soviet Union converge.

In the field of foreign policy Mrs. Gandhi expressed her intention to follow the Nehru line. In some important fields she did do that also. But a series of international events and the developments connected with the emergence of Bangladesh led to India's increasing dependence on the Soviet Union. This was not fully her creation, and she did try to assert India's independence to the extent possible under the circumstances. And she never discontinued India's economic, commercial, cultural and other contacts with the West. Her policy in regard to the cooperation among the non-alignment countries was also not different from that of Nehru.

It is the Soviet Union who has been a friend and sympathiser of non-aligned movement, since its inception. It has always regarded the NAM as an influential force of the modern times in its determined struggles against imperialism, neo colonialism,

aggression and racism and has praised India's constructive role in NAM. Both India and the Soviet Union have opposed ~~xxxx~~ escalation of nuclear arms race and supported endeavours for peace. This became the basic of their mutual cooperation in international affairs. In 1984, during Indira Gandhi's Prime Ministership, the Heads of State and Government of Six Nations - India, Greece, Mexico, Sweden, Argentina, Tanzania - From Five continents, called upon the nuclear weapons powers to halt the arms race, and appealed for the cessation of the testing, production and development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. But this appeal was not responded to by the Western powers and United States of America. Rajiv Gandhi during his Moscow visit stated : "We are glad that the Soviet Union has responded promptly and positively to the appeal. The new detente in 1988 was hailed by Rajiv Gandhi, as it vindicated the constant stand taken by the non-aligned movement (NAM) on matters of world peace and nuclear disarmament. In the changed environment, he wanted the non-aligned movement to edge the major powers forward on the road upon which they had already embarked and wanted them to be vigilant so that there was no slipping back.

Indo-Soviet relationship had acquired an independent momentum and *raison detre* based on high national interest of the two countries. The convergence and complementarity of interests of the two countries had been time and again demonstrated during the decade 1966-76. For India particularly, this relationship subserved her vital interests and was of critical importance at many times of crisis for the country. Whether in the effort at

industrialisation in order to become self reliant, or trade on mutually advantageous terms, or acquisition of modern technology in heavy industry or in the sensitive but vital field of defence supplies, or in the establishment of a defence industry which could gradually reduce India's external dependence, or shielding India from hostile big-power pressure, the Soviet contribution had been highly significant. The Western powers continued to ignore Indian national interests and tried to prop up neighbouring countries in order either to exercise pressure on India or to suit other interests in this region or in neighbouring regions. They took nimal stances whenever issues that touched the nerve points of India's territorial integrity arose. They were also not willing to provide the kind of assistance which in India's view would help her stand up on her feet.

The Afghanistan issue created some difference of opinion, for India was not in favour of the presence of foreign troops and stood for an overall political settlement that would ensure withdrawal of Soviet troops as well as cessation of interference from across Pakistan's frontiers in the shape of material assistance to rebel elements. India's views on the undesirability of presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan were forcefully conveyed to Moscow privately, notwithstanding the restrained public stand. India had also supported the UN conciliation mission, but Washington's lack of interest in a political settlement frustrated any such likelihood.

Cooperation is regulated by corresponding inter-governmental agreements, the first of which was signed in 1953 for a term of Five years. The current seventh agreement covers the 1986-1990 period, and includes, as usual, a list of export-import goods. Over a period of more than three decades it showed a high rate of growth. In addition, the range of goods exchanged has been constantly increasing. The trade turnover increased from 17.5 million rupees in 1953 to 88 billion rupees in 1989.

Soviet exports to India include mostly machines, equipment, oil and oil products. In 1983-87, machines and equipment made up 25 per cent. Other Soviet exports are fertilisers, chemicals news-print etc. India gets 70 percent of its imported diesel fuel and Kerosene, 30 per cent of its newsprint, 20 per cent of its zinc and carbamide, and over 20 per cent of its - crude oil from the Soviet Union. In return, India supplied to the Soviet Union its products of tropical farming and livestock-breeding, machines and equipment and ready-made consumer goods mostly - fabrics from India. The free trade zone at Kandla (Gujrat) supplies the Soviet Union with 90 per cent of its out-put, notably electronics, metal goods, sports goods, perfumery and make-up and equipment for the food and pharmaceutical industries.

Mikhail Gorbachev's November 1986 visit to India had opened has vistas for bilateral trade. The two sides agreed that mutual trade should increase by 2.5 times to 5 billion roubles by 1992. The growth is planned to be achieved through changes in the structure of mutual trade.

In 1989, the Soviet Union accounted for nine percent of India's total foreign trade. By the same token, nearly two percent of Soviet business was with India. Bilateral trade grew by 35 percent from 52 to 70 billion rupees, in line with the protocol for 1989 signed in November 1989.

It is a well known fact that the Soviet Union has always provided military help in the form of arms and ammunition to India to meet her defence challenges; she is one of the important arms suppliers to India. In the press conference in Moscow, the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pointed out to this aspect of Indo-Soviet cooperation and acknowledged that the Soviet Union has always helped to strengthen the defence potential and capability of India. Referring to the visit of Indian Defence Minister to the USSR which preceded this visit, he said "Our Defence Minister had been to the Soviet Union just some weeks ago. I think he had very fruitful exchanges with the Soviet ministers. Our cooperation in that field is improving substantially. In February 1988, India and the Soviet Union signed two protocols regarding scientific cooperation. The Soviet Union agreed to give India MIG '29 and other sophisticated defence aircraft besides latest technical knowhow.

India get full threatened support of the Soviets during the liberation of Goa in December 1961. Incidentally the Chairman of the presidium of the supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev was on a visit to India, when events in Goa took place. While speaking at a civic reception held in his honour at Bombay on 17

December, he saluted the step that was taken by India and viewed it with full understanding and sympathy. Soviet support to India on the issue of Goa became more pronounced in the meeting of the security council held on 18 December 1961, Zerin, the Soviet delegate, raised objection against the very adoption of the agenda.

When the Western countries raised the motion related to Kashmir in support of Pakistan in the Security Council, Soviet support for India led the conspiracy to a firsco. When the demand for declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace was raised, India felt concerned about American harbour in Diago Garcia and American assistance of armaments to Pakistan. During this time India gained the valuable support of the Soviet Union. The non-alignment movement whose founder was Jawaharlal has flourished to day by India's effort. To separate Pakistan from the west Kosygin entered into a treaty with Pakistan with a view to assisting Pakistan with armaments and other things and with this end ~~in~~ in view Kosygin toured Islamabad and Auybkhan Moscow. That time a doubtful atmosphere with regard to the relationship of the two countries was made. Then India Gandhi showed the mark of much patience and intelligence. The history of the latter period is known to all. The American selection Pakistan as the resort of imperialism in the South East Asia. It was the first and the last and none had to be worried about the relationship of the two countries thenceforward. The name of India will remain for ever in the history of Indo-Soviet relationship. The treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation for twenty five years which was ---- contracted by her in 1971 with the Soviet Union has united the two countries in unbreakable bonds. The Soviet Union has not only

given political support but also helped in different ways. The Soviet leaders were charmed with India's towering personality and eloquence. Indira followed the footprints of her deceased father whose endless influence was noticed throughout her life.

Around 1970's, India faced a grim situation on account of the happenings in what was then -- East Pakistan. On the basis of election there, the Awami league and its leader Mujib should have been allowed to hold governmental power. Instead, the popular verdict was disregarded and military suppression was resorted to. This led to the millions of people coming to India as refugees, thus creating considerable Socio-Economic and security problems for us. Indira Gandhi worked ~~twice~~ tirelessly to mobilise world public opinion against the military rulers of Pakistan. The west gave her a deaf ear. Since the pressure on India was almost intolerable and the repression on East Pakistanis too grim.

In fact in 1953 commercial treaty between the two countries was contracted. The turnover of Indo-Soviet trade in 1953 was 1.75 crore rupees which became 120.56 crore rupees in 1964. When Indira came to power in 1966 the turnover of trade of the two countries was Rs. 237.17 crore which amounted to Rs. 3764.00 in 1984. It was this time Rajiv Gandhi came to power and the turnover of trade became 88 billion Dollars from Rs. 3764.00 crore co-operate measures which grew up between the two countries were signed and plans out of those measures have put into effect mostly during premiership of Indira Gandhi.

The ~~time~~ time tested Indo-Soviet friendship inspite

of diametrically opposed political, social and economic system between the two countries has created a new model in the world sphere.

Jawaharlal Nehru was the Architect of Indo-Soviet relationship from the Indian side followed by Indira and Rajiv Gandhi, From the Soviet side all leaders since Khrushchev have subscribed to the theory and practice of Indo-Soviet relationship, then L.I. Brezhnev and now president Mikhail Gorbachev a new dimension is being given to this relationship. The Indo-Soviet relationship has all along been sustained between Nehru and Khrushchev, Indira Gandhi and Brezhnev, Rajiv Gandhi and Gorbachev. That is why in India governments have changed, different political parties have come to power but our relations with the Soviet Union have continued to grow. On the other hand in Soviet Union leaderships have changed but their view about cooperation with India have remained consistent.