

# **Growing India-South Korea Relations**

#### What is the issue?

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- Recent political developments between India and South Korea have created an opening to share mutual security interests in Asia.
- $\bullet$  However, cultural and political differences could present a challenge to forging effective regional ties. \n

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## What are the recent developments?

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- **South Korea** There is rising tension with China, concerning the US-supplied missile and radar deployment in its territory.
- The prolonged confrontation with China on the deployment of Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) constrained the relationship.
- The pros and cons of THAAD is debated among the US, South Korea, and China in terms of its purpose and application.
- **Bilateral South Korea** is taking a bold step by <u>inviting India into South Korea's diplomatic domain</u>.
- South Korean President dispatched a special envoy to Prime Minister Modi to reinforce bilateral relations.
- $\bullet$  It reiterated its message of placing India on par with the US, Russia, China, and Japan.  $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- It expressed its desire for <u>stronger security cooperation</u> with India in designing various levels of official talks more regularly.
- It played a critical role in moderating opposing members in India's

application for the Nuclear Suppliers' Group's membership in a plenary meeting.

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• **India**, on its part, started building an increasingly <u>incompatible stance</u> toward North Korea.

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- It also implemented a plan to launch a strategic initiative, <u>'Korea Plus'</u> to facilitate Korean FDI and forge larger economic cooperation.
- At Seoul's request, it discontinued the provision of training courses to North Korean students in the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific, Dehradun.
- It also suspended the training of North Korean soldiers in Indian languages in a Madhya Pradesh-based military school.

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#### What are the common interests?

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- Regional Stability The <u>regional tensions</u> in South Asia especially between <u>India and China</u> create a common interest for India and South Korea.
- This could be a <u>collaborative approach</u> for regional stability.
- **Nuclear** South Korea's key interest in managing their <u>nuclear neighbour</u> (North Korea) is similar to <u>India's</u> considerations toward <u>Pakistan</u>.
- The US alliance system, established with South Korea and Japan, puts pressure on North Korea to cap its nuclear programme.
- <u>Containing North Korea</u> is beneficial to <u>India's economic and regional ambit</u> in East Asia.

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- $\bullet$  It also adds to its approach to  $\underline{\text{nuclear non-proliferation regime}}$  as a responsible nuclear state. \n
- **Diplomatic** There is long lasting <u>regional security dilemma</u> with the continued verbal provocations and a conventional arms race.
- Thus, despite the alliance system, <u>Seoul</u> appears to be in searching for a <u>stronger diplomatic stand</u> on imminent regional issues beyond the alliance

system.

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 South Korea's approach to India comes with strategic optimism for expanding ties to ensure a <u>convergence of interest</u> in planning global and regional strategic frameworks.

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### What lies ahead?

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- Thus South Korea's approach to India under these circumstances is a gesture towards <u>balancing East Asian affairs</u> more broadly than before.
- In all, the strategic ties between Seoul and New Delhi present promise for mutual interest as well as regional stability.
- However, the incipient stage of growing ties requires more careful study to overcome a number of shortcomings.
- The emerging political interests and motivations between the two countries still lag behind the regional and global demand.
- $\bullet$  Moderating the dissimilar style of diplomacy and communication under cultural differences is another task. \n

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#### **Source: Business Line**

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