

India – Canada Relations Post-Cold War Perspective – Part 2

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Abstract

From the perspective of this great relations, the purpose of this essay is to explore a dynamic amalgamation between two great democracies on the basis of education, culture, economy, defense, social phenomena, it is a broad-based story since India's independence to at present through which a relation between India and Canada has been settled on a true nature through various ways of cooperation, contribution, support, aid and many more. I am in Canada and as a student and researcher. I would like to approach this relation more fruitful and cordial by its nature. I would like to pursue my study in International Development and topic like this will be helpful for me to explore ideas, presentation, proposal writing, and developments between countries which is useful for the development of human being. This topic is my academic thesis during my master's program in International Relations at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

Keywords: India, Canada, Relations, Post-Cold War, Perspective

Introduction

Focus India, Team Canada, Colombo Plan, CIRUS Nuclear Reactor, Partners for the 21st Century, CIDA

India and Canada have enjoyed a wide ranging and broad-based relationship ever since 1947, when India gained independence. The commonalities between the democratic structures of the two countries and the values interests shared by them provided the basis for this comprehensive relationship. The partnership between the two countries was enriched through common participation in peacekeeping missions since the very early days. Bilateral visits between the two countries contributed to the strengthening of this relationship and assisted the two countries in gaining a true measure of the respective economies. Spurred by commonalities of perceptions, India and Canada have cooperated on international platforms like the United Nations and the Commonwealth. Driven by its desire to participate actively in the vigorous development process underway in India, Canada became a significant aid contributor to India in 1951. Aid volumes peaked to about \$100 million annually in the period 1969-78. As India's economy matured and its industrial base became strong, the India-Canada relationship underwent to metamorphosis from one based on aid to one based on trade and partnership. Close study of the current Indian situation has convinced Canada that the size of India's economy, its impressive growth rate, advancing industrial profile and the tremendous buy power of the sizable middle class in India (estimated at between 250 to 300 million) represent great opportunity for Canada. It is in the context of this understanding that Canada launched (June 1995) a Focus India trade strategy, which culminated in the visit to India in January 1996 by a Team Canada led by then Prime Minister Jean Chretien. Seventy-eight commercial deals worth \$3.29 billion were concluded between Indian and Canadian companies during the visits, strongly reinforcing for participation of inherent complementarity between the Indian and Canadian economies. This high-water mark has been established against the backdrop of quickly ascending graphs in the bilateral trade sphere and in

the area of Canadian investments in India. Exports from India to Canada have traditionally covered garments, textile products, cotton, carpets, rugs, leather articles, jute, jewelry, handicrafts, spices, coffee, tea, fruits, nuts, organic chemicals and software. Canadian exports to India comprise paper, pulp board, wood pulp, iron, steel, machinery equipment, electric, electronic goods, ships, resin, plastics, asbestos, vegetables, oil, lime and sulphur. The deepening commercial and economic relationship between India and Canada stands embodied in the joint business council, India - Canada business alliance platform operated by the federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry(CII), on the Indian end, and Canada-

India Business Council, on the Canadian side. The confederation of Indian industry has also established a partnership with Canada. These forums coupled with the resolve of Prime Minister Chretien to double trade with India in the next two years and to quadruple it within the next five and backed by a clear recognition in Indian and Canadian commercial quarters of the vibrant symbiotic alliance between the two countries forebodes and even stronger relationship between the two countries. The visits of Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral, then External Affairs Minister of India, to Canada in September-October, 1996 and that Mr. Lloyd Axworthy, Canada's Foreign Minister, to India in January 1997 have consolidated the progress made in recent times and provided the basis for enlarging the scope and width of bilateral links. There are about 310,000, 3.80% of the Canadian population (est. 2015) of Indian origin in Canada. The earliest among them came to the west coast in the firm few years of the twentieth century. They were joined in the 1960's and 1970's by a large number of Indian professionals, who have, over the years, significantly contributed to Canadian society and there by acquired senior and respectable positions in the society. By virtue of the manner in which they are settled, persons of Indian origin today enjoy leverage in nearly 10% of Parliamentary ridings in the determination of electoral results. The contribution of this segment of Canadian society to India- Canada relations is well recognized and forms part of the joint declaration that was issued by the two Prime Minister upon the conclusion (January 4, 1996) of the visit of Prime Minister Chretien to India. The Indian official representation in Canada is in the form of a High Commission in Ottawa and consulates Generals of Toronto and Vancouver. Together these offices strive to serve the cause of strengthening India-Canada relations and the Indian Community. Air India has its offices in Toronto, and Montreal, the State bank of India (India's largest bank) has branches in Toronto and Vancouver and the department of tourism, an office in Toronto. There are various community organizations who have been succeed to amalgamate Canadians and Indian, India Canada Association(ICA) is a not- for profit, volunteer based organization and as served the community in the national capital region for over 50 years whose mission is to contribute significantly to the preservation, awareness and the promotion of Indo-Canadian cultural heritage in the Ottawa-Gatineau area founded on June 28, 2012. Indian Students Association at the University of Alberta founded on January 1, 1962 to create and extend support for cultural awareness, provide a platform for the participation of campus activities, contact with Indian communities and promote international understanding and fellowship. Bhartiya Cultural Society of Alberta is another community organizations founded in August 1988 to explore to the community about India's religious tradition such as Jainism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism, Mughal Islamic tradition etc. Thus India-Canada relations are headed for even greater heights in the coming years through then Prime Minister Stephen Harper and current Prime Minister Justin Trudeau.

Literature Review

India and Canada have cordial relations since 1947 and it is due to regular bi-lateral dialogue between officials and the Prime Ministers of both countries. Canada is 150 years old great

democracy since her independence and a great civilization, India is the world largest democracy and both have same structure of administration, therefore it is easier to understand each policies, rules and regulation, both are commonwealth

countries and enjoying their rights by respecting her Majesty Queen Elizabeth 2nd. Canada helped India a lot for the development of India's road railway infrastructure, electricity, nuclear energy by providing CIRUS nuclear reactor and many more. India is grateful to Canada for the contribution of India's development as a welfare state. Relations deteriorated in the wake of India's peaceful nuclear explosion of May 1974 by then Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. The Canadian government was stung by allegations that the fissionable material used to construct India's firm nuclear device has been obtained from the Canadian supplied CIRUS nuclear reactor, as a result cooperation in the nuclear field between India and Canada which had flourished in 1960's, came to a halt after the explosion of nuclear bomb. This explosion by India led to relations being frozen for over twenty years with Canada alleging that India has violated the terms of the agreement under which Canada had supplied a CIRUS nuclear reactor in 1956 under Colombo Plan. Activities of Canada based Sikh terrorist's groups in planning and carrying out acts of violence in India during 1980's introduced an additional element of strain. India's nuclear explosion in May, 1998 made this relations on hold by Canada, by recalling its High Commissioner, imposed restrictions on India and called off several plan visits. The arrival of a new Foreign Minister John Manley in November 2000 paved the way for a new beginning in India-Canada relations with his decision to re-engage India. So, there are several ups and downs we have seen in Indo-Canada relations because of India's stand on nuclear issue and Canada's stand on world peace as itself a peaceful country. Canada finally understood India's regional circumstances and the requirements of minimum nuclear deterrent for national security and regional balance for peace and stability and the stability of democracy. Canada finally recognized India's nuclear doctrine and signed on a civil nuclear energy agreement

in 2010 which was joyful for India's then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and his counterpart Prime Minister Stephen Harper of Canada. India and Canada are two major players in the world, for the peace of present world and its stability both need to work together for the solution of climatic change, educational development, cultural awareness among societies, immigration and refugee's problems and terrorism. India is a fully democratic country which is its strength and Canada needs to understand India and make a friendship just like all-weather friend. Impossible can be possible by trustworthiness.

Methodology

I was a master's student in International Relations at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India. During my final year as a part of my syllabus I choose to write on India and Canadian relations, a thesis paper. I first contacted with the Professor of North American Studies and I found Dr. Tridip Chakroborty as my supervisor for the writing guidance. I then went to our library and collected regular newspaper, internet search, articles etc. Collecting Indo-Canadian news was troublesome for me because of less information in Indian newspaper or in any academic journal, but few people such as librarian, Dr. Tridip Chakroborty helped me lot during papers collection. I then collected information about history, economy, cultural, studies, educational exchanges etc. and wrote a draft, my supervisor saw my efforts three times and advised for corrections. I finally made my final draft and submitted to my supervisor. It was wonderfully accepted by the department as a successful thesis paper for which I received a certificate as recognition on North American studies by the head of the department of International Relations, Dr. Sumita Sen.

Acknowledgement

The thesis paper is to acknowledge the significant help and support from various people, without which the completion of this paper would not have been possible. In this regard, I would convey my special gratitude towards my Supervisor Prof. Dr. Tridip Chakroborty for his guidance. I would also convey my gratitude to Ms. Kankana Das, in-charge of the Taraknath Das hall, for helping me. Without that guidance and help I could have never completed this paper. I am also grateful to Mr. Amal, Librarian of the departmental library of International Relations, Jadavpur University. I am grateful to all my friends and family for encouragement.

Result and Discussion

New opportunities to improve the Canada-India relations arose when India institutes major reforms of its economy in the early to mid-1990. India's economic transformation attracted sufficient attention from the Canadian Government and business community that the Prime Minister of Canada, Jean Chretien, lead a Team Canada Mission to India in January 1996 comprising two cabinet ministers, seven provincial premiers and 300 business persons. During his visit Canada and India signed various fields to cooperate each other. Contracts worth \$444 million were signed. The business deal included commercial contract worth 244.25 million and agreements in principals for another \$199.88 million. During Mr. Chretien visit to India, he said that the close ties that existed during Jawaharlal Nehru's time, had been missing in recent decades, he said that there was a reason for that cooling but he wants to build that that relationship in a new way. During his visit RPG-RR Power Engineering Limited, the Calcutta based venture between Rolls Royce and RPG signed an agreement with the Canadian power giant Agra Industries Limited. Agra industries currently records an annual turnover of \$760 million. According to the MOU Moneco Agra, a subsidiary of Agra Industries and RPG-RR would jointly undertake turnkey engineering, construction, procurement and operation services projects in the country. Moneco Agra and RPG-RR are currently bidding for a 30 MW co-generation plant. On the other hand, TATA Industries and Bell Canada International signed an agreement to provide comprehensive telecom service to Andhra Pradesh. The Bell Canada International and TATA Construction had been awarded one of the two cellular licenses for the state. BCL a wholly-owned subsidiary of BCE, Canada's leading tele commission company was BCE's primary vehicle for investment in foreign network operation, India and Canada agreed to receive ties based on a buoyant economic relationship. The visiting of Prime Minister Mr. Chretien also urged India to sign the controversial nuclear non-proliferation treaty(NPT) to help globalize the over 175-member regime. During talks without aid, the Prime Minister of India Mr. P.V. Narshimha Rao and his visiting counterpart expressed a strong interest in reviving the close relationship of co-operation that used to exists between the two countries. Both leaders recalled the traditional friendship between India and Canada and felt that the end of the cold war presented new opportunities to work together for mutual benefit. According to Mr. Rao, Prime Minister of India, India and Canada's relations was built up soon after India's independence in 1947 based on sympathy by then Prime Minister of Canada Mr. Lester B. Pearson. New Delhi and Ottawa decided to step up high level consultations in a variety of fields. India and Canada also signed an agreement on avoidance of double taxation to boom trade. MOU's were also signed on surface transport, heavy

oil industry, and telecommunication. Both the country also decided to work out a treaty envisaging transfer to convicted offenders. A declaration of intent to achieved this was initiated. Canada chairing the developed nation grouping G-8 saw vast economic opportunities in Indian market of 1.5 billion people. Agreements between India and Canada during Mr. Chretien visit to India helped multidimensional business ties including cooperation in the infrastructure area. Both Prime Ministers of India and Canada stressed the value and mutual benefit for both countries of close and regular consultations on matters relating to the changing world situation. They agreed to expand the pace and scope of high level exchanges and bilateral consultations on the full range of political, economic, security, commercial, science and technology and social issues. They both looked forward to further and regular ministerial, head of government and head of the state visits. Mr. Chretien also was interested to grow cultural relation between them. They shared a common perspective on importance of maintaining the unity of pluralistic states they stood committed to strengthening democracy and respect for human rights and the rich diversity provides the best guarantee for stability harmony and human rights in multicultural societies. On the terrorism issue India and Canada advocated a global campaign to counter terrorism. The two leaders were united in their determination to work together with the entire international community to combat terrorism in all its form. They called upon all states that assists terrorists to renounce terrorism and to deny financial support, the use of their territory or any other means of support to terrorism organizations. Canada India's one-time partner in developing nuclear power hoped that India would join NPT regime. According to Canadian Prime Minister, India will find a way out to be able to accept the NPT and that is the Canada's view about NPT issue. Hearing Canada's argue on NPT, India's point of view was not to change her declared position on NPT. India declared her position on NPT remained unchanged because of its discriminatory characteristics. Both the country stressed the need for the unity of multiethnic states. In a joint statement, both the Prime Minister (Mr. Narshimha Rao of India and Mr. Jean Chretien of Canada) agreed that special efforts should be made by all sides in supporting the strengthening of the global disarmament and non-proliferation agenda. They recognized that both Canada and India shared a longstanding and deep dedication to the ultimate objective of nuclear disarmament and strongly encouraged efforts by the conference of disarmament in that regard. Canadian Minister for Constitution All Affairs Joe Clark offered all assistance to the Government of India in bringing to book the terrorism responsible for the bomb blast in Mumbai formerly called Bombay. According to him Canada and Canadians were saddened and concerned over the conflict in India and were troubled by the continued unrest in Punjab and Kashmir and the devastating bomb attacks in Mumbai, Calcutta as well on 16th March 1994. Mr. Clark condemn such cowardly and abhorrent acts of terrorism and its action whenever it occurs. He also emphasized the need for a strengthened bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan. Canadian Minister for Constitution All Affairs strongly supported making the rupee fully convertible on the trade account and steps taken to de-license imports to increase the ability of foreign investors to participate in joint ventures, to open key sectors to privatization and to abolish licensing requirements for all but a small number of industrial sectors. There were two high level visits. One from India and the other from Canada during the year 1994. Then Home Minister of India S.B. Chavan visited Ottawa and Toronto for a week during the month of October, 1994. It was the first visit of a senior minister from India after former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Vancouver 1988. For the commonwealth, Prime Minister conference. Mr. Chavan signed a controversial treaty on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with Canadian Solicitors General Herb Gray. The treaty reflects importance of cooperation in law enforcement between Canada and India. The treaty provides for cooperation between police and prosecutors in India and Canada in the area prevention, investigation and prosecution of crime. According to then Indian High Commissioner Mr. Prem Budhwar, the arrest of Mahesh Inder Singh accused of conspiracy in the 1985 assassination of Akali Dal President Harchand Singh Longowal was an aftermath of the treaty. The British Columbia Court decided whether or not Mahesh Inder Singh should be extradited to India to face criminal charges there. If we look behind in 70's decades we observed a cordial relation between India and Canada. In 1973 then Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi visited to Canada in June 1973 and met her Canadian counterpart Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, father of the current Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau. Mrs. Gandhi addressed the Parliament of Canada in Ottawa and thus made an outstanding effort to continue a great cordial relations between India and Canada. In October 1987, then Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi visited to Canada on the occasion of Commonwealth Summit though it was



not very good visit because of threats from Indian origin people and Canadian Government forced to increased security to protect Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Back to 1996 judging by the personal notes he struck during his Indian itinerary, Canada's Prime Minister Jean Chretien must have had reason to feel satisfied with his five days visit to India. But it was difficult to say if the large encourage of about 300 businessmen that accompanied him would be feeling the same way. The total number of MOU's would come to fruition. This however should not be taken to mean that the Indian and Canadian businessman did not have a lot to share and benefit from mutual cooperation. In fact, the Presidents of several Canadian Universities, who accompanied the Prime Minister, affirmed the vast potential for academic exchanges between the two countries. Such exchanges in perception that had stood in the way of a smoother business relationship. The freeze in bilateral relations between India and Canada was so irrational economically and politically that it was surprising it had taken more than 20 years for the emergence of sign of thaw. By declaring unequivocally that the big chill in the relations had ended and that Canada was here to stay Mr. Jean Chretien, making the first visit by a Canadian Prime Minister in 25 years, had set ties back on the road to the warmth and enlarging diversity of a new priority to trade with Asia which was unavailable in the earlier years. If Mr. Chretien's voyage of discovery of the religion and his talks in the political and business capitals of this country results in a thaw in the relations, a qualitative new thrust can be given to the old friendship based under the changed global circumstances on buoyant economic ties agreements and memorandum of understanding in all worth more than three billion dollars were signed by the large team of businessmen who accompanied Prime Minister Narshimha Rao suggesting that efforts be made by both sides to double bilateral trade in two years. Already in the first eight months of 1995 there was a 64 percent increase in Canadian exports to the country and a 25 percent rise in Indian export to that country. The Chretien Government visit to India heralding a thaw in ties through the political message coming from it would hopefully inject energy and dynamism to the two-wat trade. As the visiting Prime Minister himself acknowledged, Canada like its rich neighbor to the south was re-focusing its sights from Europe to the Asia-Pacific and must bind the reform-bound Indian economy most friendly. The Team Canada delegation led by the then Prime Minister of Canada Jean Chretien must had been pleasantly surprised by the warmth of the host displayed. If the visitor had one complaint, it related to the existence of child labor in this country, instead of protesting at the team raising this issue. There was no doubt that the Chretien visit would help bring a degree of warmth back to bilateral relations in deep freeze after Pokhran nuclear explosion in 1974. It was not an indication that Mr. Chretien's visit to India would change Canada's stand on India's nuclear explosion but there was a welcome realization by Ottawa of the absurdity of linking it's political and economic non-proliferation. No purpose would be served by introducing the nuclear issue into the bi-lateral relationship. The disadvantages of the perception of the nuclear energy and non-proliferation was well known. May 1974 nuclear explosion had resulted in Canada ending extensive and mutually beneficial nuclear cooperation. India and Canada had not seen eye to eye for a long time on most issues relating to nuclear disarmament. Canada proud itself on its un-compromising posture on non-proliferation. It was off course lazy for Canada to preach the virtuous of nuclear abstinence while on the American nuclear umbrella in the safety of its geographical location. India did well to reiterate its position on the non-proliferation treaty and global disarmament, it would do both countries immense good to delink the non-proliferation issue from the other aspects of bilateral relations. Both had paid the price for keeping a tried and trusted friendship on hold. It was time for the old warmth to return. On 11th and 13th May 1998, India surprised the international community when announce the detonation of five nuclear devices in two sets on May 11 and 13. Despite calls from Canada and many other countries for restraint, neighboring Pakistan retaliated with an alleged six nuclear detonations on 28 and 30 May 1998. After nuclear test the Canadian Government decision to impose sanctions on India was taken without assessing the security consideration that forced New Delhi to explode nuclear device.

Canada had taken a hardstand by re-calling High Commissioner from Delhi and taking the initiative at the G-8 meeting to punish India. It also called of all high-level visits. Indian ministers and officials were even refused visas for multilateral meetings held in this country. Then Prime Minister of Canada Jean Chretien condemned further nuclear test by India and said that Canada's relations with India had been placed on hold. Mr. Prime Minister said Canada's disappointment and shock at India's action which could set off a nuclear arms race in the Indian Subcontinent and led other countries to develop and test nuclear weapons. In the reaction of then foreign Minister of Canada Mr. Lloyd Axworthy who visited to India in January 1997 and inaugurated the office of the Canadian High Commission in Chandigarh, capital of Punjab and Haryana state, said that, India's quest for permanent seat on the UN security council has suffered irreparable damage. It has forfeited to claim to a permanent seat on a body created specially to create peace and security and enhance the international order. According to the minister, If India think that acquiring a nuclear weapon on the capacity for nuclear weapons is an elevate its status, then it is India's imagination, nobody will value India's fake status, and if India think that this is the way to entry security council or positions of responsibility in the commonwealth or other areas, they can forget it. However, nothing happened and India is a full-fledged nuclear weaponized country, best friend of the USA at present as well, this is India's diplomacy to accept her worldwide not yet a signatory country on NPT and CTBT. Despite the disagreement over India's nuclear policy, Indo-Canadian relations grew in some areas of mutual interest during 1999 and 2000. In June 1999, the Canadian Supreme Court hosted the Chief Justice and delegation of Indian Supreme Court for the first meeting of the Indo-Canada Legal Forum. Human Rights and Court efficiency were the Forum's principal themes. The second meeting of the Indo-Canadian Legal forum was held in India in early February 2000. The third meeting of the Canada-India working Group on Counter-Terrorism took place in New Delhi, India in February 2001 with the participation of several departments and agencies of the Canadian and Indian Governments. The fourth meeting of the CIWGCT (Canada-India Working Group of Counter Terrorism) was held in Ottawa, Canada in August 2001 and the fifth one took place in New Delhi on December 10-11, 2002. In March 2000 then India's Minister of Environment and Forests T.R. Balu made the first official bilateral visit to Canada at the ministerial-level in over two years. Minister Balu participated the GLOBE 2000 environmental exposition in Vancouver where he met with then Secretary of the State of Asia-Pacific Raymond Chan. Mr. Balu later travelled Ottawa to participate in the technical program and to meet the minister of Fisheries and Oceans, Harbanch (Herb) S. Dhaliwal. In early March 2001, Elinor Caplan, Minister for Citizenship and Immigration came to India with a delegation of eight members of parliament, and visited Delhi, Chandigarh, Mumbai, and Bangalore. She was the first Canadian minister of cabinet rank to visit India in over three years. India is Canada's second largest source of immigrants, who numbered approximately 28000 in 2001. In that same year 1200 Indian students received permission to study in Canada. According to Minister Caplan, Indian immigrants to Canada have created a strong Indo-Canadian community that was contributed significantly to Canada's progress. Most of the estimated five hundred thousand (5,00000) Indian who have migrated to Canada arrived after the Canadian Government reformed its immigration laws beginning in the 1960's. Canadian of Indian origin have involved themselves in all aspects of the social-political-economic life of Canada. Several Members of the Federal Parliament of Canada are Indian origin, Ministers are Indian origin like Mr. Amarjeet Sohi, Minister of Infrastructure and Communities, Harjit Singh Sajjan, Minister of National Defense etc. they are current Ministers of Canadian Government led by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. In the past Harbance(Herb)S. Dhaliwal, Minister of Natural Resources, Ujjal Dosanjh, Premier of British Columbia were Indian origin. Business and academic organizations also worked to enhance Canada-India relations. For example, Canada-India Business Council(CIBC) the leading private sector association of Canadian companies are doing business in Indi, actively promotes trade and investment between the two countries. In its thirty years of existence the Shastri Canada Indo-Canada Institute has supported research, education and academic exchanges to increase mutual understanding between Canadians and Indians. On March 20, 2001, the minister of Foreign Affairs, John Manley announced that the Government of Canada planned to pursue the broadest possible political and economic relationship with India, ending a newly three yearlong cooler periods in bilateral relations. According to Mr. Manley, South Asia is undergoing on historic period of change and Canada was looking forward to being an active participant in the sweeping changes in that part of the world. He said that India and Canada's strong historical ties with the region coupled with its position as a world leader in Telecommunication, Transportation, Power, Natural Resources and Education distinguished Canada as both a recognized and a logical partner to meet many of South Asia's infrastructure needs, while Ottawa seeks to push a broad-based policy with every country in the region, there was the unmistakable impression that a prime focus was going to be in the realm of economics, trade, investments and developments. Ottawa's main focus in South Asia would be on India. After three yearlong cooler periods between India and Canada, Ottawa and New Delhi were poised to enter a new dimension of the bilateral relations, politically, economically, and in terms of government to government. Mr. Pierre Pettigrew visited to India with a trade mission consisting of a term 100 Canadian companies or

even more. His agenda in India was two-fold policy and trade. More immediately Ottawa was focused on the bilateral meeting with Mr. John Manley of Canada and his counterpart Mr. Jaswant Singh, External Affairs Minister of India in Hanoi, Vietnam on the sidelines of the ASEAN Regional Forum gathering. Ottawa's decisions to end sanction on India except on defense and nuclear cooperation for its 1998 nuclear test and re-engage India had a lot to do with Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral, then Prime Minister of India, although virtually all of its had been away from the public gaze. In late January 2002, John Manley the newly appointed Deputy Prime Minister of Canada travelled to Amritsar, New Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai completing an undertaking to visit he had made when he was the Foreign Minister of Canada. As a Deputy Prime Minister, he met then President of India K.R. Narayanan, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh, Home Minister L.K. Advani and the Leader of the Opposition the widowed of then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Daughter in Law of then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi Maino. In a statement announcing the withdrawal of the sanctions, Mr. Manley said that Canada's deep concern about the dangerous towards nuclear proliferation in South Asia remains undiminished and its policy unchanged, setting aside the sanctions invoked in the wake of the Pokhran nuclear test, Canada is now gearing up to do business with India with focus on development projects. Following the green signal from the Canadian Government, CIDA was reactivating its industrial cooperation program which India had benefited earlier with flow of funds and successful ventures. According to Mr. Trenholm, South Asia Project Manager, Canada was looking at power project, hydel as well as thermal energy conversation and transmissions, manufacturing sector, infrastructural development, highways, services for planning and management of infrastructure projects and large technology transfer, and some firms were interested in housing sector project. He said Canada was also interested to invest in oilfield equipment, material movement from oil fields, e-commerce, training area and coal mining operations. Project for installation of water and sewage systems were also being eyed. One particular project Canada was keen on was the cleaning up of Bhopal, Madya Pradesh, India. The project for which CIDA proposes commissioning a study was tackling the problem of contamination which had nothing to do with the effect of Union Carbide Gas tragedy in 1984. Another project being taken up by Canada was a rehabilitation project for the earth quake hit of Gujrat, India. Most of the project would be taken up as joint ventures. Thus, the business tie-up again started after nuclear test on 11th and 13th May 1998 by India. Canada lifted all sanction over India except the ones on military equipment, and in a dramatic turnaround Canada's then Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister John Manley. Mr. Manley opened Canada's arms once again to India. According to him, Canada will continue to build on the strong historical relationship it enjoys with India, Canada is encouraged by the Indian Government's Unilateral Moratorium on further nuclear testing and its efforts to forge a domestic consensus in favor of signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty(CTBT). India has also showed restraint along the Line of Control dividing the territory of Kashmir. In April 2002 Stephane Dion, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, came to New Delhi to deliver the Lester B. Pearson lecture, an annual event hosted by Delhi University. He met with then Home Minister L.K. Advani, Law and Justice Minister Arun Jaitley, and the Defense Minister Mr. George Fernandez. Mr. Dion also participated in events organized by the Forum of Federation in Delhi and Bangalore. In November 2002, Herb Dhaliwal, Minister of Natural Resources, led a Canadian business delegation to India. During the same the Speaker of the Senate of Canada, The Honorable Dan Hays, led a parliamentary delegation to India. Several Indian Ministers also visited to Canada. Then Minister of Power, Suresh Pravhu, Minister of Heavy Industries, Murali Monohar Joshi visited to Canada in June 2001. In June 2002, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ram Naik led a government and business delegation to Calgary, Alberta. In September 2002, Minister of Civil Aviation, Shahnawaz Hussein visited to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver. Minister of State (Human Resource) Mrs. Rita Verma also visited to Canada. In January 2003, Mr. David Kilgour, Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific came to India on a working visit. In Delhi, he met with Mr. Digvijoy Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs. He also went to Hyderabad, where he was one of the guests of honor at the partnership summit organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry. In Bangalore, he met with then Chief Minister of Karnataka, H.M. Krishna in Mysore, he then participated in the conference of the International Association for Canadian Studies. Mr. Kilgour ended his visit to India in Chandigarh, Punjab. Thus, we followed that Mr. John Manley started again a normal and cordial tie with India. According to him, Canada will continue to call upon India to renounce its nuclear weapons program, Canada has concluded that to pursue an effective dialogue Canada need to engage India in all sectors of interest and at all levels. India is a vigorous democracy with one sixth of humanity and in increasing globally-integrated economy. Mr. Paul Martin, then Prime Minister of Canada visited to India in January 2005, he followed Mr. John Manley and continued a fruitful relation with India by reviewing the partnership during 2004 with his counterpart and agreed to strengthen the architecture of the India-Canada partnership. There was a joint statement between India and Canada led by then Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin and then Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh which was the milestone for both India and Canada in joint collaboration of science and technology, reporting on tsunami early warning, creation of tsunami early warning system

for the countries of Indian Ocean in concert with multilateral efforts, environmental cooperation and its promotion of friendly technologies, expanding economic ties by supporting CEO's of both countries, investment promotion and protection agreement, trade mission, people to people link by improving visa and consular services, strengthen on health sector through research cooperation, stronger ties in cultural sector etc. During the visit of Mani Shankar Ayer, then Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas in 2005, India offered 20 new oil and gas exploration blocks to Canadian petroleum entrepreneurs demonstrated a new level of interest among Canadian oil majors in moving to prospect for oil and gas in India. It was due to success of Niko Resources of Alberta, a partner with Reliance Industries of India, in the largest gas find in 2002, offshore of the Krishna-Godavari basin in south-eastern India, Canoro, another Calgary based oil and gas firm has struck oil in north-eastern India. Then Minister of Trade, Mr. Jim Peterson helped India tremendously to maintain the business-related momentum created by then Prime Minister of Canada, Paul Martin. Delegation team led by him discovered five important sectors for investment and cooperation, was agribusiness, energy, oil and gas, transportation, science and technology. In science and technology Canada provided its world class expertise for India's development in environmental technologies, clean development mechanism, quality control mechanism, Nano technology, oil and gas exploration and extraction. Canada's cordial relations with India was continues through the then Prime Minister of Canada, Stephen Harper, on November, 4th to 9th 2012 at the invitation of the then Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Mr. Harper Officially visited to India. Prime Minister Harper was accompanied by Mrs. Laureen Harper and a high-level delegation comprising three Ministers, five Members of Parliament, two Senators, senior officials and business persons, including four members of the India-Canada CEO Forum. Including New Delhi, Prime Minister Harper visited Agra, Chandigarh, and Bengaluru. During his official engagements in New Delhi, Prime Minister Harper held bilateral consultations with Prime Minister Singh. He also called on the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, and the Vice President of India, Shri Hamid Ansari. Prime Minister Harper met the Leader of the Opposition Smt. Sushma Swaraj and the UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi. This Official visit was on its high-profile nature and mostly based on trade and investment between India and Canada, however, it was also a personal tie between two countries, namely one million strong Indian diasporas in Canada. Trade between two countries sits at a modest \$5.2 billion annually, but they both would like to see it rise to \$15 billion by 2015. Mr. Harper and his counterpart Manmohan Singh, announced a joint statement on people to people ties, values of democracy, tolerance, human rights, freedom of religion, pluralism, rule of law and many more. Both leaders agreed to cooperate on energy sectors, to develop capacities to maximize the utilization of energy resources ranging from oil and gas to new hydrocarbon resources such as oil sands, shale gas and other sources of energy including renewables, the recognition of synergies between Canada's developed natural resources sector and the growing demand for such resources and related technologies and services generated by India's economic growth, in particular in mining and energy sectors, including liquefied natural gas, both Prime Minister welcomed ongoing bilateral collaboration under Memoranda of Understanding(MOU) signed between India and Canada as well as with four of Canada's provinces, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan; finalizing a Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement and expressed their commitment to finalize the Agreement on a priority basis; the progress being made in negotiations on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) and reaffirmed their desire to conclude it by the end of 2013, both Prime Minister expressed deeply their shared desire to see bilateral trade reach \$15 billion by 2015; expansion of commercial cooperation between India and Canada, noting in particular the decision by Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd to establish a urea project worth \$ 1.2 billion in the Province of Quebec; the increase in collaboration between the scientific communities of both countries; recognizing the strategic importance of enhanced science and technology cooperation; the two leaders have tasked the Canada-India Joint Science and Technology Cooperation Committee, which meets in January 2013, to develop an Action Plan that would further strengthen the scope of this collaboration with the goal of promoting basic research, facilitating academic and industrial personnel exchanges, and accelerating technology commercialization; the signing of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). They recognized the mutual benefit from cooperation in the Information Communication Technology and Electronics (ICTE) sector and stressed the need to establish a strong and effective business-to-business partnership and cooperation in this sector; to raise awareness among private and public sector stakeholders on ICTE opportunities in Canada and India, and to establish an ICTE Working Group to engage in a wide variety of ICTE Sector related issues; recognizing that the number of Indian students studying in Canada has grown considerably over the past five years, with a total of more than 23,000 Indian students currently in Canada, and noting that over 300 Memoranda of Understanding exist between institutions of higher learning in India and Canada; Canada welcomed the decision by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations to establish an India Research Chair in Humanities and Social Sciences at McGill University. Both sides also agreed to explore the possibility of convening an India-Canada Education

Summit in India further to the Canada-India Education Summit in Canada in June 2011, with the objective of expanding cooperation between the educational institutions of the two countries; both Prime Minister appreciated the contributions made to both societies by the community of more than one million Canadians of Indian origin, they emphasized the need to further energize bilateral people-to-people contacts and for the two Governments to work more closely to facilitate the orderly movement of people, in particular, students and professionals; both expressed satisfaction at the existing India-Canada space partnership, including astronomy and commercial activities in satellite launch services. India and Canada expressed satisfaction at progress in developing an ultraviolet space telescope, soon to be flown in India's Astrosat satellite; they both congratulated the Defense Research Development Organization of India (DRDO) and York University of Canada for concluding a Memorandum of Understanding to develop collaboration in areas such as chemical-biological defense and the application of research in advanced materials and nanotechnology to defense; they both agreed to enhance bilateral security cooperation, including through a dialogue to be led by India's National Security Council Secretariat and Canada's Office of the National Security Advisor to the Prime Minister. Both countries agreed to work closely together to improve cyber security as well as broaden their dialogue and cooperation on cyberspace policy with the shared goal of an open and secure cyberspace which is increasingly essential to freedom of expression and economic growth. Condemning violent extremism in all its forms and committing to continue to counter global terrorism, they agreed that India and Canada would work together to address this challenge; two sides agreed on the need for greater effort to reform the Bretton Woods Institutions, key organs of the United Nations and other international institutions, in this area they noted progress made in the reform and renewal of the Commonwealth, they both expressed their continued commitment to the Commonwealth's values and principles, both sides agreed on the importance of democracy and development as the twin pillars of the Association's strength; two leaders underlined their shared commitment to a world without nuclear weapons. They both promised their support for global efforts for non-proliferation and elimination of all weapons of mass destruction; Canada acknowledged India's strong non-proliferation record and expressed support for India's ongoing engagement with the four multilateral export control regimes with the objective of India's full membership of these regimes, as a result both sides agreed to hold regular official-level bilateral consultations on disarmament, arms-control and non-proliferation issues; Prime Minister Singh and Prime Minister Harper agreed on the importance of considerable potential for mutually-beneficial civil nuclear cooperation, based on the early implementation of the 2010 Bilateral Agreement of Cooperation on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; both countries recognized that they both were leaders in nuclear technology and services, and that the two countries could develop mutually-beneficial partnerships in this area; They also recognized that Canada, with its large and high-quality reserves of uranium, could become an important supplier to India's nuclear power program. The most important fact between the relation of India and Canada was to support India by Canada in civil nuclear technology, Canada and India both signed on civil nuclear energy agreement through which Canada will supply uranium and other important nuclear products to India for its civil nuclear energy production such as electricity production and many more. Canada also supports India's bid for the membership of Nuclear Suppliers Energy Group (NSG). Historical visit to India by then Prime Minister Stephen Harper changed Canada's policy about India in nuclear energy, the bilateral agreement led by Harper and Singh brings Canada and India more closure and at present Canada is interested to help India in civil nuclear program as well which was in the past seems to impossible due to Canada's hardstand on India's nuclear explosion in 1998 and as a non-signatory member of NPT, CTBT. India's current Prime Minister Narendra Modi's two days and nights visit to Canada on April 14th, 2015 was historic, after 42 years Modi as the Prime Minister officially visited to Canada after then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's official visit in 1973. It was another amalgamation between India and Canada and between Mr. Stephen Harper and his counterpart Mr. Narendra Modi. During his visit, there was several mutual understandings had been established. Mr. Modi stated that India look forward to resuming its civil nuclear energy cooperation with Canada, especially for sourcing uranium fuel for its nuclear power plants. Canada had agreed to supply 3000 metric tonnes of uranium for its increasing energy demand and to power Indian reactors under a USD 254 million five-year deal, the civil nuclear deal had been signed between India and Canada in 2013. Foreign Investment Protection was another side to be made by both countries to protect the legal rights of Canadian and Indian investors, Mr. Modi was scheduled to meet Canadian bank and pension fund managers in Toronto in efforts to attract capital for infrastructure development in India. He is also expected to woo entrepreneurs and businesses to invest more in India under his Make in India campaign, his Make in India campaign is to build a strong and new India. Mr. Modi urged business leaders to start manufacturing in India, assured them that his government was slashing regulations and reducing red tape to make it easier for companies to work there. Mr. Modi tried his best to let Canada and his Canadian counterpart realize that India is an active democracy, across cultural country, a country of full youth and energy, a knowledge of economy, a vast market, therefore Canada must continue its best efforts relation with India in Asia pacific and in the world as a rising global power, after all both country

stands on a similar constitutional governmental structure, similar judiciary system, similar thought about global issues etc. Mr. Modi already announced that he will open India up to global commerce. There were 13 agreements on India's skill development project launched by Modi signed by India and Canada during Modi's visit to Canada, according to PM Modi, India's environment is now open, predictable, stable, and easy to do business in, highlight of the agreements was the \$350-million uranium deal that was signed by Cameco and the Atomic Energy Commission of India in the presence of Modi and Harper. It marked a new chapter in India's ties with Canada, which had imposed sanctions on India after its nuclear tests. Under the deal which runs through 2020, Cameco will supply 7.1 million pounds of uranium concentrate to India. Current Prime Minister of Canada Mr. Justin Trudeau expressed his great attitude and deep concern over India and promises to continue strengthen this bilateral relationship; Prime Minister of Canada Mr. Trudeau had a cordial conversation at a bilateral meeting during the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, USA. Both leader exchanged views on developments of mutual interest specially on climate change. Indian Prime Minister congratulated his counterpart Mr. Trudeau on the 150th anniversary of the Canadian confederation and congratulate him again being a newly elected Prime Minister of Canada. Mr. Modi said, he would like to heartily congratulate to Mr. Justin Trudeau for an immense victory in the elections, during their meeting in Washington DC. Mr. Modi then invited him to visit India to begin a new era led by such a young and brilliant Prime Minister like him. Mr. Trudeau accepted this invitation and very soon he will visit to India. As per Mr. Nadir Patel, current Canadian High Commissioner in India. The current Trudeau Government of Canada eagerly interested to tie with India in every sector, in this context eight Canadian Cabinet Ministers visited India over the past 10 months. Mr. Harjit Singh Sajjan, Canada's Minister of National Defense visited to India in April, 2017, he re-visited to India in November, 2017 on behalf of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. On his first official 7 days visit, Mr. Sajjan met with then Defense Minister Arun Jaitley, External Affairs Minister, Susma Swaraj to discuss about defense tie-up between India and Canada. According to him, this visit will further strengthen Canada and India's bilateral defense cooperation, and expand its partnership in the security and defense sectors. Including Mr. Sajjan, all the four Indian origin Ministers of Canada Cabinet visited to India to build a new tie-up with India. In 2017 Canadian Minister of Infrastructure and Communities, Amarjeet Sohi, led a business delegation to the vibrant Gujrat summit 2017, Minister of International Trade, Mr. Francois-Philippe Champagne travelled to India, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-food, Mr. Lawrence Macaulay led a delegation of over 20 Canadian companies and associations active in agriculture, agri-food and sea food sectors, Minister of Small Business and Tourism and the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons, Bardish Chagger travelled to India in New Delhi and Mumbai- it was a good will visits and messages from Mr. Trudeau that Canada is eagerly wish a deep bilateral relations in every sector with India at present. Canada's defense ties with India could benefit from the North American nations technological skills, cold climate expertise, and can explore the possibilities of Canadian defense manufacturer becoming the part of Make in India initiative. According to current High Commissioner of India in Canada, Mr. Vikas Swarup, current cordial relations between India and Canada is in full swing and it could bring two countries more closure. Mr. Kasi Rao, President and CEO of the Canada-India Business Council(CIBC) said that India's rise is deeply relevant to Canada. India will eagerly wait for the official visit of Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Justin Trudeau and First Lady Sophie Gregoire Trudeau.

Conclusion

In the 55 years since India achieved its independence Canada's bilateral relations had been characterized by distinct warmer and cooler periods. In 1947 when India became independent, the relation between India and Canada started significantly by then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and his counterpart Mr. Lester B. Pearson. From the beginning Canada had helped India in the fields like power, infrastructure, development, telecommunication, energy, science and technology, oil and gas industry, agriculture, water resources, agribusiness, paper, wood industries and so on. Driven by its desire to participate actively in the vigorous development process underway in India, Canada became a significant aid contributor to India. Aid volume peaked to about \$100 million annually in the period 1969-78. Even the nuclear energy development Canada's help to India was significant. The Indo-Canadian cooperation in the nuclear field flourished in the 60's, Canada supplied CIRUS Nuclear Reactor to India in 1956 under Colombo plan for the production of civil nuclear energy. In the context of Indo-Canadian relations, Canada was one of the good wisher for India's development in almost every sector. As a result, India and Canada enjoyed a close and cooperative tie-up through the early years of India's independence. Canada remained an important development partner for India during 1950s and 1960s. Since 1951 to 1974 the relation was smooth and on its cordial nature. But India's nuclear explosion in 1974 led to relation being frozen for over twenty years with Canada alleging that India had violated the terms of the agreement under which Canada had supplied a CIRUS Nuclear Reactor in 1956. From 1974 to 1990 the relation was almost frozen. New opportunities to improve the

Canada – India relationship arose when India instituted major reforms of its economy in the early to mid-1990s. India's economic transformation attracted sufficient attention from the Canadian Government and business community. Relation started again in the mid-90s with the visits to India of then Prime Minister of Canada Jean Chretien in 1996 with a Team Canada delegation and that Governor General of Canada Romeo LeBlanc in March 1998. Since 1990 to 1998 the relation was reached at high level. In the commercial and economic engagement between India and Canada strengthened primarily after the end of the cold war with the realization that Canada should expand its economic presence in markets other than in the south of its border and given the opportunities offered by India's economic reforms. Not only in the economic and trade, India and Canada helped each other to protect the problem of terrorism. They concluded an extradition treaty in 1987, concluded a Joint Working Group of Terrorism. In the field of education and research both countries agreed to help each other and in this context Indo-Canada Shastri Institute was made in India. Indian students are coming to Canadian Universities as a global institutional citizen, so far Canadian students are going to India as well as an exchange program, to know India, as course credit or requirement etc. India surprised the international community when announced the detonation of 5 nuclear devices in two seats of tests on May 11 and 13, 1998. Canada called-off its all official including High Commissioner from India and taking the initiative at G-8 meeting to punish India. Again, relation was frozen. In 1974 when India detonated its first nuclear device bilateral relations of two countries was 24 years long cooler and this time it was 3 years long cooler. On March 20, 2001 then Foreign Minister John Manley started again a normal and natural relation with India. Following Mr. Manley, Mr. Paul Martin, Mr. Stephen Harper and the current Prime Minister of Canada Mr. Justin Trudeau are doing their great job with India and the relations at present is in full swing. Canada's stand is widely softer than before and it has even civil nuclear agreement with India to power Indian reactors. Present global scenario changes countries image, India is now a rising global power, the relations between India and the United States of America is wonderfully good at present and therefore countries from western world also seeks to have a good relation with India, they fairly understand India's security concern and to keep minimum nuclear deterrent. Countries like Canada is eagerly interested to making an all-weather relation with India in every field, off course defense sector is one of them. India and Canada must to tie up for the requirement of present world scenario. Both countries are ambassador of the peace for rest of the world through their secular ideology and constitutional democracy which is the only path for the human being to live well.

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