Iran and India: Ancient Civilisations & New Horizons

1. Global Context

- The world is in a period of transition and a crisis of the Western-led international order.
- Western dominance, led by the U.S., is weakening:
 - Violations of international law, trade wars, misuse of sanctions, manipulation of global media, and destruction of environment have eroded trust.
- The **Global South** is asserting independence, building resilience through local models, science, technology, and defence.

2. Civilisational Strength of Iran & India

- Both are among the world's oldest civilisations with deep cultural, spiritual, and intellectual traditions.
- Shared values: peace, respect for nature, spirituality, self-reliance, and resistance to domination.
- India's history: anti-colonial struggle, leadership in the Non-Aligned Movement, defence of Global South rights.
- Iran's history: nationalisation of oil industry, Islamic Revolution, resistance to Western dominance.
- Both have preserved **independence and identity** despite external pressures.

3. Challenges Faced

- **Iran**: endured economic sanctions, terrorism, cognitive warfare, and constant foreign interference but never surrendered sovereignty.
- **India**: faced unjustified external pressure and hostile measures but safeguarded its autonomy.
- Both resisted dominance of powerful Western nations.

4. Opportunities for Cooperation

- Now is the time for ancient civilisations to lead the Global South in building a just and humane order.
- Areas of cooperation:
 - South-South partnerships (e.g., BRICS).
 - International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) linking Eurasia, Caucasus, India, Africa.
 - Defence of human rights, spirituality, and environmental values.
 - Rejecting Western coercion in favour of participatory, independent global governance.

5. Palestine Issue

- Central concern of the Global South.
- Iran and Global South see Palestine as a struggle against occupation and expansionism.
- Western hypocrisy evident: preach human rights but support **Zionist expansion** and **instability** in West Asia.
- Iran and India stress justice, sovereignty, and rights of oppressed peoples.

6. The U.S. Factor

- U.S. consistently intervenes in West Asia under the **pretext of fighting terrorism** but often pursues its own interests.
- History of **destabilising interventions** in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Yemen.
- Iran has firmly opposed U.S. interventions.
- U.S. power seen as **declining**, giving way to **emerging multipolarity**.

7. Future Outlook

- India & Iran can play a transformative role in shaping a new multipolar order.
- Their partnership can:
 - Challenge Western dominance.

- Promote independence, mutual respect, spiritual values, and cooperation.
- Build a world order based not on domination, but on participation, human dignity, and justice.
- Ancient civilisations are becoming torchbearers of the new world order.

☐ Conclusion:

India and Iran, as **ancient civilisations with modern resilience**, have the potential to lead the Global South towards a **multipolar**, **participatory**, **and just world order**. Their cooperation in BRICS, INSTC, and regional diplomacy could redefine geopolitics, balancing Western influence with a civilisational model rooted in justice, sovereignty, and respect for humanity.

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