

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY: CURRENT SCENARIO

Ms. Pooja

Alumna, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana

ABSTRACT:

Encouraging national interest is the basic aim of foreign policy. A foreign policy is a decisive factor that marks the states, position, and potentiality with other states, in the locality and in the global community. Every dominant country has its own foreign policy. Our country India also has one. Foreign policy consists of the sum total of objectives, principals and interests which a country encourages while corresponding with other nations. After that there are some fundamental characteristics of a foreign policy it is not a constant concept. As India appears as a fast growing economy and initiates to shoulder sufficient political responsibilities globally, a bird's eye view of its foreign policy tendency and their current history would support us in examining the routine issues that help in compromise with other countries. This paper emphasized on how India's foreign policy tendency has shuffled over the period and current status of foreign policy. The urge of foreign policy goes on changing according to dynamic worldwide conditions. India's foreign policy is formed by various factors including its culture, economy, history and geography. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian P.M. gave a fixed shape to the India's foreign policy.

KEYWORDS: Foreign policy, India.

INTRODUCTION:

A foreign policy is a decisive factor that marks the states, position, and potentiality with other states, in the locality and in the global community. Foreign policy consists of the sum total of objectives, principals and interests which a country encourages while corresponding with other nations. The current age of states, nation and internationalism in which no nation, however powerful it may be, cannot live in vacuum. Every country has to make social, economic, political, cultural and scientific relations with the other nations for securing its national interests. The reason is that making relations with the other nations has become a significant and necessary task of every country and the policy followed by one nation, taking into account the promotion and protection of its national interests in terms of analyze its relations with other nations, is known as the foreign Policy.

Regarding Foreign Policy Ruthna Swami said, "Foreign Policy now is the bundle of principles and practices that regulate the intercourse of a state with other states."

A nation's Foreign Policy, named the relations policy, refers to self-interests strategies selected by the country to securing its national interests and to attain its objectives within transnational relations environment. The concepts are strategically executed to communicate with other countries. At present, due to the enhancing level of globalization and international activities, the country will also have to attention with non-nation actors, the above said interaction is examined and scanned in order to accelerate benefits of multicultural transnational integration. Because the national interests are chief foreign policies the Indian government by upper level decision making procedure. National Interests achievement cum happen as a result of soothing integration with other countries, or by unfair treatment. Casually, making foreign policy is the task of Government head and the Foreign Minister (or similar) in some nations the legislature also has considerable neglect.

Sub-discipline those experts in relations in known as (FPA) Foreign Policy Analysis supplies to comprehensive interaction between countries. A nation's foreign policy, called the transnational relations policy, comprises strategies chosen by the State to safeguard its national interests and to achieve its objectives in international relations.

HISTORY OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY:

In 1947 India's foreign lawmakers had to deal with a lot of hurdles: the division of the country, formation of Pakistan, military weakness, underdevelopment, backwardness in the main areas of Indian industries, maximum poverty, poaching religious and zonal stress. However, a heavy faith in Third World unity and integration promoted self sufficient independent India to make relations with all of its neighbor countries and the other newly self sufficient nations of the growing world. Nehru and other people assumed that the nations of the Third World had an ordinary fate because of an ordinary past. This trust promoted the Nehruvian policy that quickly flourished and India made diplomatic relations with approximately all the nations around the globe. Nehru's and India's deep faith in *Panchsheela* leaded India's foreign policy in the early time of India's independence. Happymon Jacob and Amitabh Matto in their book, *Shaping India's Foreign Policy: People, Politics and Places* said that "post-independence (relations with the globe) developed quickly and in somewhat vivacious manner". Actually, accordingly the victory of independence movement was reviewed in the zest of Nehru's interrelationships and India pursues integration and relationship with the newly liberalised and self sufficient nations of Africa and Asia.

Nehru essentially solely explained the main outline of country's foreign policy in the very first decades of freedom. Nehru's thoughts had a huge effect on the nation's foreign policy – the *grand strategy* based on two pillars – non-alignment and self-reliance. In a true sense, self sufficiency was away from neutrality – India was lively in the movement for demobilization, in decolonization, in the expedition for more equitable transnational economic growth, the United Nations pacifist forces, etc. Country's foreign policy after independence was watched as a severe acute critic against racism, undemocratic, colonialism and unequal distribution of

transnational power. India had also justified that nuclear weapons and excessive military expending were the main source of global nervousness – all themes that arrange favour with the newly coming self sufficient nations of Asia and Africa.

Therefore, India's horrible military beating during Sino-India War of 1962 dragged Indian lawmakers out of "idealism" of Nehru Ji. The lack of *realpolitik* in the making of policy as well as the ceiling of Nehruvian idealism was clear. Therefore, the Nehruvian legacy existed in various ways instead of the injection of power politics into making of Indian policy.

DETERMINANTS OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY:

1. Topographical factors: It consists of the natural resources, location, population, size etc of the nation.
2. Historical factors: Indian historical background and traditional values have also influenced its foreign policy.
3. Economic factors: There was a huge lack of food stuff in the nation and the cost were rising high quickly, poverty and unemployment governed supreme in the nation, so there was a requirement of foreign support to solve these obstacles.
4. Psychological factors: The effect of Socialism, Gandhism and western Liberalism is clearly seen on Indian Foreign Policy.
5. Indigenous interests: Each nation considers its indigenous interests while making its foreign policy because the chief objective of policy is encouragement of national interests.
6. Individual factors: Indian foreign Policy is also affected by the great personalities of India.
7. Issue of national security: The security of national interests governed mainly in determining the Indian foreign policy.
8. Ideals for national leaders: The Leaders, who directed the Indian freedom struggle, were in the favour of Liberalism and against racial unfairness. All the Indian Leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rabindranath Tagore, C. Rajagopalachari and Aurobindo Ghosh were of the belief that there cannot be any refutation between national and transnational interests.
9. Constitutional factors: Indian foreign policy determinants have been explained in Article-51 of Part IV of the Indian Constitution.

INTERNATIONAL FACTORS:

1. Effect of international situation: No country can secure itself from the influence of international situation. So, it also influences the foreign policy.
2. Establishment of uni-polar world order:-The world had become monopole and USA had made itself as the mere exceptional power in the world. In 2009, India, joining with Russia, China and Brazil and in 2011 with South Africa BRICS was initiated with the objective to make just, multi-polar and democratic international order.
3. Cordial relations with adjoining countries: For overall development of India requires peace and it can be made only by having cordial relations with adjoining countries.
4. Relations with commonwealth of nations- India, after independence assured to persist with Commonwealth.
5. Trust in UN- India is one of the initiator members of the UN and has firms trust in the principles and objectives of the United Nations.
6. Emerging world of afro-asian countries- Mostly AFRO-ASIAN nations was exploited by British through Colonialism. India was also a victim of the same. However, India keeps attitude of integration and cordial with British nations. India is also promised to supply all types of support.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY:

- Self sufficient
- Trust in International Integration
- Cordial relations with East side nations
- Trust in United Nations
- Support in the freedom of victim nations
- Protest of military Treaty
- Trust in Panch sheel: (i) Anti-Imperialism (ii) Non-Colonialism (iii) Non-Alignment (iv) Strengthening the United Nations (v) Anti-Racism
- Utilisation of Atomic Energy for positive activities
- To make cordial relations with adjoining Countries
- Representatives of the Commonwealth of Countries
- Protest against Imperialism and Colonialism
- Protest of Racialism
- Welcome of Human Rights
- New International Economic Order and Environment protection issues
- Protest of Terrorism
- Cohesion and integration with African and Asian Countries

DYNAMIC CHANGES AND CURRENT SCENARIO:

In post second world war period, we watchin transnational investment same the cold war between USSR and USA, and the bestowment toughening of the policy of self sufficiency, the late eighties and nineties were striking by some big transitions like the termination of cold war, the crumble of the Soviet-Union quitting the USA as the only supreme power in the globe with the bipolarity

making way to uni-polarity and after that words to multiparty, the demolition of the Berlin wall, integration of the both East and West Germany and dissolution of the WARSAW Pact etc. All these are actually dotting growth making way to a new background which has guided to cases some evidently basic changes in the core of India's Foreign Policy, these changes may be seen as a basic change which crosses the ceiling of nuclear morality and decision as well as self-sufficiency third worldism.

This tendency has become more clear recently in India's resumed drive as regard its policy of exterior vision far away South Asia with the spreading volume of regional integration with all urgency as may be watched in the SAARC which has now been enlarged as expanded adjoining to consists of ASEAN nations and (CARS) Central Asian Republic with further extension towards BIMSTEC and Indian Ocean Rim (IOR). And it constantly to be a part of any huge economics for a in the neighborhood region and even far away regarding Asia-Pacific Region for which our country made crucial efforts but to a major group of 16 nations in a form of East Asian Summit by which beyond its neighbouring areas up to nations of New Zealand and Australia which may feasible capable it to counter the economic robustness of EU and China and may also diminish to a huge limit the USA's economics dominance at the international level. Except these basic hurdles has already marked out five huge shifts in Indian Foreign Policy attitude, viz., (I) agreement from making a socialist soundness to a modern capitalist, (II) stress on economics from politics, (III) encouragement of India's own self-sufficiency from third worldism (IV) refusal of the anti west style of Foreign Policy (v) from fantasizing to realistic.

These have their internal and external relation which can only be determined by conveying at both the levels because without coordination between indigenous system and international organizations some of the important obstacles like illegal trades, terrorism, or other crises etc. are very hard to be disappeared.

INDIA-US RELATIONS ON THE NEW HORIZON:

Prime Minister Modi visited five days to heighten the both super power. In the leveling of power because of majority benefit against USA. Primarily USA competing and Indulgency with USSR in the Cold War age, in the fold of quick technological competitions, nuclear and supurnity of doctrine beyond the India side, our country India status self-sufficiency and punishing the personal problem and regional interest. USA produces complications against India. In NTP, CTBT, UNO and PTBT led vet power adversely to India opening such serves in the blinded and legal way. But wind up of cold war India and USA both has making most likely same challenges and problems towards the framing of foreign policy. So during this period both the nations have correlation and comprehend in the area of human right, defence, drug, external problem in global level the problem of terrorism, space technologies, science and technology, women rights, trafficking, piracy in high sea, nuclear weapon, disarmament.

RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN:

Prediction based upon religion build to countries so until 1947, 1965, 1971, 1999, and 2008 directly or indirectly warning from Pakistan always plays an opponent's role on the unaware of India as an indigenous player. The silence spread of terrorism through Line of Control (LOC) and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) that's why the conditions of the wider area are not enabling for fresh air for the unusual interest of public. Hence current scenario, both nations (India & Pakistan) has nuclear power because of this, direct warning can't possible but nontraditional and strategically warning has going on conference/diplomacy has play great role between both nations. Further Mr. Modi has said to make the region peace and cool/calm in both countries person interested but, the upper level conference deferred 25 August to unknown time. But government has attentive eyes keep on the nation and some probable aspiration between both angles as soon as possible. Currently the revolutionary activities by the Pakistan terrorist and firing can create the stress in the POK or LOC. Because of this 25000 person moving from this place to another place so is negative sign both countries to co-relation to corporate in all conflicted issues to calmly resolve.

NEIGHBOURHOOD:

On the Indian PM oath ceremony in New Delhi, meet crucial and great occasion to meet the (SAARC) South Asian Association of regional cooperation (SAARC) adjoining country like Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldeep manifests the grip of India on SAARC nations. In upcoming time it has flourishing the balance of power in the Asia continent, business future problem solving technique and local economic and business prosperity in the South Asia area. But there are similar local and indigenous problem like Tamil Nadu, Sri Lanka, migrated person in Bangladesh water conflict, drug trafficking of narcotic and women, the challenge of terrorism, non-stability of politics of various government etc. rather than of the answer of such hurdles and difficulties we are still desire to attain the dominated status in the local and global level.

CONCLUSION:

Therefore all these evolution and transitions in India's Foreign Policy directing to fast spreading relations with United States, South Asia like neighbour and other huge powers and also with various regional system viz. South Asia, Middle East, Far East evident, South East Asia a more primary interest dominated forewing policy, hence these hurdles in the foreign policy have not been capable to emerge a new strategic structure replacing well established policy of self-sufficient writher, instead being accepted irrelative in the after cold war transnational order requiring a less doctrinaire and idealistic approach has prohibited the foreign policy framework in India from originating a new strategy in the new transnational order, consequently, no efficient foreign policy establishment could evolve due to political suitability as a result, India's hope for a governing and dominant role player in the transnational and huge power countries still becomes relations doesn't dream because of these obstacles because it always lose to project its strength overseas in a consistent and coherent manner. Because at also but not least, we can state that the energetic shift of India foreign policy at upcoming government to doping the gape in South Asia as a local power balance and restitution framework and tendency and strategically with China, practical with Pakistan integration with south East Asia nations like MGC, ASEAN,

IORA, BIMSTIK, etc. regulation of the difficulty and hurdles in the South Africa and West Asia. Indian Ocean, South and North China Sea, specially to make our country, India as a international power in the globe order. Humanity, passivity and world peace will get as soon as possible. And Indian foreign policies principles and objectives are non violence, stated- truth, global good governance, humanity suitable development. In a comprehensive manner techniques and tools to reach the highest goal of Indian Foreign Policy truly great for huge power status in present scenario.

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