



International Research Journal of Human Resource and Social Sciences

ISSN(O): (2349-4085) ISSN(P): (2394-4218)

Impact Factor 6.924 Volume 9, Issue 02, February 2022

Website- www.aarf.asia, Email : editoraarf@gmail.com

THE ROLE OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

DR. SURESH SHANKAR JADHAV

Assistant Professor

Department of Politics Sciences

MES, Arts, Commerce & Science College Sonai,

Tal:-Newasa. Dist:-Ahmednagar (M.S)-414105

ABSTRACT

India is one of the largest democracy countries in the world and the role of the foreign policy in the development of the country has been very important since Indian independence. India's foreign policy envisages to widen its sphere of influence, enhance its role at a cross nations and make its presence felt like an emerging power. The year 2021 presents bunch of challenges and opportunities in pursuit of full filling foreign policy objects.

Keywords: -India foreign policy, challenges. Opportunities, democracy, international relations, covid-19 pandemic diplomat.

Introduction: -

India is becoming on increasingly visible, powerful and influential state within the global system. As this rise to prominence continues, better at appreciating the interest and principals that structure the international interactions of South Asia largest state has never been so important. National interest has been the governing principle of India foreign policy even at time of Nehru who was inspired by the idea of world peace, toleration and mutual respect among nations. In operational terms the idea of national interest takes the form of concrete objectives of foreign policy. After independence, India is a member of the common wealth of nations and continues to maintain relationships with other commonwealth countries. Since gaining independence from Britain in 1947, however India is now classified as newly industrialized country and has cultivated and extensive network of foreign relations with other state (Khanna Kumar -2018).

Basic Principles: -

The fundamental objective of India's foreign policy India has adopted and pursued certain principal to realize these objectives. Some of these principals are given in article 51 under the directive principle of a policy in the constitution of India. The principles of India's foreign policy and its objectives are closely with interlinked with each other.

A. Panchsheel:-

The founder of India's foreign policy, Pandit Nehru gave utmost importance to world peace in his policy planning. For him India desired peaceful and friendly relations with all countries particularly the big powers and the neighboring nations. While signing a peace arrangement with China, he advocated adherence to five guiding principles known as panchsheel (Harsh.V.Pant-2016).

B. Support to UN and Respect the International Law: -

India has deep respect for the international law and principles sovereign equality of nations and non- interference in the internal affairs other nations as espoused by the UN. India has supported the cause of disarmament pursued by the UN. In 1988, India proposed a very ambitious programme of a nuclear disarmament before UN.

C. Policy of Non-alignment:-

Non-alignment is the most important feature of India's foreign policy. Its core element is of maintain independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA and Soviet Union. Which emerged as is important aspect of cold war politics after the Second World War (Pavneet Singh-2015)

D. Policy of Resisting Colonialism, Imperialism Racism:-

India has been victim of the colonialism and racism and was as such opposed to these evils in any form. India considers colonialism and Imperialism as the treat to international peace and security India was the first to bring the issue of Apartheid in the UN in 1946. India raised her voice for the independence of the Indonesia and organized Asian Relations conference for this purpose.

E. Purpose Full Settlement of International Disputes:-

One of the core elements of India's foreign policy is its unflinching faith in the political solution and peaceful settlement of the international disputes. This principle has been included in the constitution of India, under the Destructive principles of State policy as well as character of the UN. India has played leading role in the resolution of Korean conflict and supported negotiated settlement of Palestine issue, Kashmir problem, border problems with neighboring countries and other such disputes and problems (Priya Chacko-2011).

India Foreign Policy Volume:-

India once stood apart because it hewed to different line world policies. It was one of the few countries that spoke against colonialism and racial privilege criticized the undemocratic and unequal distribution of international power, and argued that nuclear weapons and exclusive military spending were the prime source of global insecurities it no longer represents those values publicly. India's newfound rise to global prominence comes through, the attributes of hard power- privately, economic strength and military abilities (Jaishankar S.-2020).

Recent Foreign Policy:-

The ministry of external Affairs (India), also known as the foreign ministry is the government agency responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India. With the world's third largest military expenditure, fourth largest armed force, fifth largest economy by GDP National rates and third largest economy in terms of the purchasing power parity. India is a prominent regional power a nuclear power, an emerging global power and a potential super power India assumes a growing international influence and a prominent voice in global affairs.

Consider the following foreign policy, outcomes. Few would disagree that one of the primary goals of India foreign policy is to acquire a seat on the UN security (ouncil). The best chance for that possibility comes recently and India, along with others in the including Japan, Germany and Brazil comes up short. There is no one reasons why this happened, but it was alarming to note that Indians support among its once- reliable third world allies was not guaranteed (Menon Shivshankar -2021).

At present under the look East policy, the Government of India is giving special emphasis on the economic development of backward north eastern region of India taking advantage of huge market of ASIAN as well as of the energy resources available in some of the member countries ASIAN like Burma. Look-east policy was launch in 1991 just after the end of the cold war, following the dissolution of the solely union (BBC News-2019).

Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Foreign Policy:-

Indians traditional primary in the region was built on a mix material aid, political influence and historical ties. Now India's political influence is steadily declining its ability to materially help the neighbor, hood will shrink in the wake of covid-19, and its historical ties along may not maintain India's national hegemony. China, due to its diplomacy has been already pushing India is its strategic space. The second wave of covid-19 has quickened this process, as India's ability to stand up to the China stands vastly diminished today in material power in terms of balance of power consideration will ([David M. Malone](#) ,[C. Raja Mohan](#) & [Srinath Raghavan](#)-2015).

Other potential impact of covid-19 devastating return and the damage it has done would be that India might be forced to be more consolatory towards China. A post -covid-19 India might find it harder to resist demands of a closer military relationship with the regions collective focus on region health multilateralism to promote mutual assistant and joint action on health emergencies such as this. As the diplomatic band width for expensive foreign policy goals world be limited in post covid-19, India foreign policy is unlikely to be business as used. However, covid-19 may have opened preciously such on opportunity to the worlds least integrated region (Harsh.V.Pant-2009).

Conclusion: -

India has a field in its end the various to gain global influence by mimic rain and East power and trying to them develop its hard Power capacity the declining states of India as a country that was of a unique a critically inform view of the world has been partly migrated by the activities of some squatted of Indian civil society a government policy relating to matter beyond the justification usually relation with other nation and international organization.

Reference: -

1. Khonna.V.N, Kumar K(2018)Foreign Policy of India, Vikas publishing house New Delhi.
2. Harsh.V.Pant (2016)Indian Foreign Policy: An overview, Manchester University press.
3. Pavneet Singh (2015) International Relation Akash publication New Delhi.
4. Chacko, Priya. *Indian foreign policy: the politics of postcolonial identity from 1947 to 2004* (Routledge, 2013).
5. S. Jaishankar(2010) The Indian way: Strategiesfor in Uncertain World, publication Harper Collins New Delhi.
6. Shivshankar Menon(2021) India and Asia Geopolitics: The Past, Present, PublicationBrookings Institution Press.
7. BBC News (2019) Four Nations Launch UN seat bid, Retrieved 2020.
8. [David M. Malone](#). [C. Raja Mohan](#) & [Srinath Raghavan](#) (2015) The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign policy, Oxford University press.
9. Harsh.V Pant (2009) Indian Foreign Policy in a Unipolar word: Routledge Publication New Delhi