

India's Foreign Policy Growing for Great Powers Status in Present Scenario

Virender Singh

Ph.D. Research Scholar, Deptt. of Political Science, H.P. U. Shimla

Introduction

A country's Foreign Policy, called the relations policy, consists of self-interests strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interests and to achieve its goals within international relations milieu. The approaches are strategically employed to interact with other countries. In recent time, due to the deepening level of globalization and transnational activities, the states will also have to interact with non-state actors, the aforementioned interaction is evaluated and monitored in attempts to maximize benefits of multilateral international cooperation. Since the national interests are paramount foreign policies the government through high-level decision making processes. National Interests accomplishment can occur as a result of peaceful cooperation with other nations, or through exploitation. Usually, creating foreign policy is the job of the head of Government and the Foreign Minister (or equivalent) in some countries the legislature also has considerable oversight.

The sub-discipline that specializes in relations is known as Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) contributes to overall communication between nations. A country's foreign policy, called the international relations policy, consists of strategies chosen by the State to safeguard its national interests and to achieve its goals in international relations. The approaches are strategically employed to interact with other countries. In recent times, due to the deepening level of globalization and transnational activities, the status will also have to interact with non state actors the aforementioned interaction is evaluated and mentioned in attempts to maximize benefits of Multilateral International Cooperation. Since the national interests are paramount, foreign policies are designed by the government through high-level decision making processes. National interest's accomplishment can occur as a result of peaceful cooperation with

other nations or through exploitation. Usually, creating foreign policy as the job of the head of government and Foreign Minister (or equivalent) in some countries the legislature and also considerable over sight.

Traditionally, India's long-term foreign policy is well-known for its strict adherence to non-alignment vis-a-vis international conflict. This pacifist diplomacy showed neither result into blind submission or compliance of super or major power nor should it alumnus that strengthens the country's position in the international system. In fact, foreign policy of any country happens to be the sum and total of various interest called national interest which flows from multiple sources the personal characteristics and world view of its individual decision makers, domestic politics, cultural factors and the structure of the international system. Also, a combination of individual, national and systematic factors influences the foreign policy choices of a country (Waltz 1996).

This paper deals with the origin and evolution of India's Foreign Policy and also dwells on the context of Post-Cold War International order, marked by unipolarity and afterward, multiparty and several new challenges in the South Asia and Indian Ocean region as well as in the whole world in the context of its concerns effort to become a great and also dominant power in the world. All these have forced India to reorient and restructure its border foreign policy priorities, manifesting more pragmatic and interest oriented approach in its interactions with all other countries but, unfortunately, this process has not yet attained the required momentum and consequent thrust which may fulfill India's long cherished dream by becoming such a decisive power in the world affairs having paramount membership in UNO Security Council, and making the BRICS Common-Bank strategic perhaps, due to lack of sound and effective strategy which in mostly marked by political expediency.

Making of the Foreign Policy

In most nature countries the making of Foreign Policy is generally marked by the dual process of continuity and change and this has always marked India's Foreign Policy. Even a visionary state

man, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru did not start scratch in 1947, but formulated this policy, primarily on those ideas which had emerged during the Indian Freedom Struggle. And that created a strong aversion to being involved in power politics and in wars waged by the super powers and also developed on urge to play a major role in world affairs as a champion of peace and freedom. All these found clear expression in the very first broadcast to the nation made by Nehru as vice present of the interim government even before independence (Sep. 71946) which clarified that independent India would no longer be the camp follower any power in the East-West Cold War rivalry as a measure towards national consolidation and taking independent decisions based on the merit of the issue and that of India's National Interests while decaling its foreign policy. All these later crystallized as the policy of non-alignment a term which was coined by Nehru in 1954, and peaceful coexistence and both these become the twin pillar of India's Foreign Policy after independence which still continuous to a large extent. Thus, Nehru's expertise in international relations his nationalist credentials, his leadership of the congress party and the National Government and his assumption of the position of Foreign Minister (In addition to be the PM) allowed (him play a central role for formulating India's early Foreign Policy. However, even though Nehru carried his agenda very well, the later years after his demise, failed to arrive a national consensus on Foreign Policy. As Mohan (2009) point out, the member of the Indian elite often disgrade with each other regarding the nature of International System, Foreign Policy priorities, the nature and hictory of external threats and the designation of friends and enemies, despite these the successive prime minister also played an important role, to a lesser extent in some case, in the consolidation of Foreign Policy within the framework of non-alignment within the framework of non-alignment which was also in consonance with India's historical and cultural leagues and compatible to the Gandhi on heritage (Ganguly, 2010) and now the onward PM of India Shri Narnder Modi had following the some path on the matter of neighbours like Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldeep, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and the periphery of South East Asia like the all ASEAN countries and far

East like Japan, South-Korea, Newziland and Australia bilaterally, regionally and multilaterally to secure the national interest and growing like a global power in the 21st century.

Dynamic Changes and Adjustment in India's Foreign Policy

After the end of the Second World, we see in International investment like the cold war between USA and USSR, and the conferment strengthening of the policy of non-alignment, the late eighties and nineties were marked by some major changes like the end of cold war, the disintegration of the Soviet-Union leaving the USA as the only superpower in the world with the bipolarity paving way to uni-polarity and after words to multiparty, collapse of East European Communist States, dissolution of the WARSAW Pact, the demolition of the Berlin wall and unification of the both East and West Germany etc. All these are indeed striping developments paving way to a new context which has led to cases some apparently fundamental transformations in the essence of India's Foreign Policy, these transformation may be seen as a fundamental change which crosses the limit of nuclear morality and decision as well as non-aligned third worldism and anti-west paranoia.

To substantive these point one cone see the NDA government nuclear tests of 1998 whenever India has adopted assertive credentials in order to make its presence felt in term of not only more wishful rationalizations but on the basis of crude power at the global stage and offer of unsolicited support to the US on the Nation Level Theater Missile Defence (NMD & TMD) proposal as Well as NDA's offer of basis and facilities of post war on a global terrarium. While India demonstrated its defence capabilities by resting to its nuclear option in May 1998, it despite sanctions, maintained its unhesitating and unrelenting stand clear as a power with substance. Also India has repeatedly raised the democratization of the UN system issue almost at all international for a including bilateral dialogue with individuals veto powers but also through multilateral discussions in the for a of the 4-4 nations thereby advancing its claim to be a permanent member of the UNSC. Further, as the end of Cold War has led to change the thrust of international politics from geo-politics and geo-

strategic to geo-economics, hence the role of economics and economic determinants with cooperation with the outside world cannot be riddled out.

This trend has become more explicit recently in India's renewed thrust as regard its policy of external vision beyond South Asia with the expanding dimensions of regional cooperation with all seriousness as may be seen in the SAARC which has now been expanded as extended neighbourhood to include ASEAN nations and Central Asian Republic (CARS) with further expansion towards Indian Ocean Rim and BIMSTEC. And it continuous to be a part of any larger economics for a in the adjoining region and even beyond towards Asia-Pacific Region for which India made serious efforts but to a larger group of 16 countries in a form of East Asian Summit through which beyond its adjoining areas up to states of Australia and Newziland which may possible enable it to counter the economic strength of China and EU and may also weaken to a larger extent the USA's economics monopoly at the global level. Behind these fundamental challenges Mohan (2003) has already pointed out five major shifts in India's Foreign Policy orientation, viz., (I) consensus from building a socialist security to a modern capitalist, (II) emphasis from politics to economics, (III) from third worldism to promotion of India's own self-interest (IV) rejection of the anti west mode of Foreign Policy (v) from idealism to pragmatism. Also since, the signing of kickleighter proposals in 1991 to the signing of a framework agreement of defence cooperation in 2005, India has explicit accepted the defence alliance of the USA and the form of "Military-to-cooperation". Along with these there has been fundamental shift in India is approach towards new power centuries, particularly Brazil, South Africa, Israel and South East Nations, emerged after the end of the cold war in which bilateral strategic cooperation 'grassroots regulated into strategies perfection of status have considerately enlarged to include even non-conventional threats, like terrorism including global terrorism arm trade, particularly of light weapon drug trafficking, organized crime and criminal syndicates, production of counterfeit currency and hawala trade, food and energy crises, epidemics and rising environmental pollutions etc.

All these have their domestic and external linkages which can only be resolved by addressing at both levels in all seriousness because without proper cooperation between domestic system and global organizations some of the crucial challenges like terrorism, illegal trades or various crises etc. are very difficult to be dissipated. All these were, probably some important shift end even departures that were reduced in India's Foreign Policy during Post Cold War era in the process of adjustment with the new international order.

India-US Relations on the New Shapes

PM. Narendra Modi visited 5 days to strengthen the both super power. In the balance of power due to Majoratram advantage against USA. We study the pre and post cold ware relation in bilaterally, the plethora of events occur between both nations. Firstly USA Indulgency and competing with USSR in the Cold War Era, in the fold of nuclear, speedy realizations technological competitions and supurnity of ideology behide the India side India status non alignments and regional interest and penalizing the personal problem. USA creates completion against India. In PTBT, NTP, CTBT and UNO led vet power oppositely India opening such treatates in the legal and blinded manner. But end of cold war USA. And India both have farming most probably similar problems and challenges towards the determination of foreign policy of the both global power. So during course of time of both have comprehend and correlation in the field of defence, human right, external problem in global level the problem of terrorism, drug, trafficking, women rights, piracy in high sea, space technologies, nuclear weapon, disarmament, science and technology. Innovation, education, economic collaboration financial infrequency in the currency FDI. In the various sector viz.

Strategic Dialogue

India and U.S launched a ministerial level strategic dialogue, co-chared by external affair minister and US seretrnacy of state 2009, which focus on bilateral relations along five pillars of mutual internet, namely: strategic cooperation energy and climate change, education on development, economy trade and agriculture; science and

technology and health and innovation first round of strategic dialogue held in Washington in June 2010 4th June 2013 and 2014 onwards.

Foreign Office Consultation

In Washington D.C. for which Indian Foreign Security paced a visit to US 9-11 Dec, 2013.

PM Narendra Modi and external affair minister Sushma Swaraj visited 26 Sep. 2014 to strengthen the relations. Especially in the field of manufacturing of trade, investment in the both FDI and FII, issue of visa arrival, commerce space training and invocation making with India and US.

Civil Nuclear Operation

2007, July and Signed 2008 and 2013 Sep., NPCIL and commerce communal preliminaries contract' N.P.P. in Gujarat and last many CNWG was held July 2013 and 2014 Sep. Defence cooperation in 2005 much US \$ obliged Defence Policy Group (DPG) defiance grant warping, group, science technology groups (STSG) Military Cooperation Group (MCG) securing service to secure executive streaming group (ESGS)

- Trade and economic and modern instruments.
- Total bilateral trade and goods touched USD 63.7 billion in 2013. 2000 March 2014 incanted to about \$ 11.92 billion constituting nearly 5.48% of total FDI. Research and development 340 million.
- Science technology and space
- 21 Dec. both have joint NASA and ISRO mission like Mars and Moon mission in that field in 2008 and 2013-14 onward period has been achieved.

Health Sector

Both have signed 2010, non commutable discuss infestations discuss, strengthening half system and service and mental and child health Oct 2012 National Institute of Health (NIH) ICMR and (IDB)/HIV/AIDS, improve the condition and NRI policy.

Both nations has started 2002 and continually 2014 people to people contacts in cultural, education and knowing the culture of both centuries.

Role of China

We have dynamic relations with our neighbour like China due to 1962, war and helping rate with Pakistan and disputed hand with Aksai Chin, Auranchal Pradesh, autonomous region of Tibet, and the exilem of Dalai Lamba in Dharamshala (Kangra) HP but solely we have knowing the China dual chamber in our South Asians starlight combust wheel incurring by him. But now the dynamics had changed with South and North China sea because we are friendly with Vietnam and Japan and South Korea and rest of the ASEAN countries in matter of strengthen, bilaterally and multilaterally. But economically term we are the 71.9 billion trades with China in long term balance of trade should be in the favour of India. But no doubt peaceful and preciseness neighbour always valuable for India's National Interest and Foreign Policy in the present scenario. That's why onward president of China President visited New Delhi Sept. 2014 to strengthen and resolving the barrier and both countries and national interest. But we are still didn't achieve or resolve highlighted issues and problems with both countries in the way of thinking.

Relations with Pakistan Kind of Dilemma

Division on the basis of religion create to nations so till 1947, 1965, 1971, 1999, and 2008 direct or indirect threat from Pakistan always plays a enemy's role on the aback of India as a domestic player. The hush spread of terrorism by the LOC, and POK that's why the situations of the broader area are not capable for fresh air for the common interest of people. Now present scenario, both nations has nuclear power that's why, direct threat can't possible but the strategically and nontraditional threat has going on diplomacy has play great rate between both regions. Over onward PM. Has stated used to make the region calm and peace in both nations people interested but, the secretary level dialogue postponed 25 August to uncertain time. But our government has vigilant eyes keep on the region and some possible hope between both side as soon as possible. Recently

the tariest activities by the Pakistan Renginiers and faring can create the tension in the line of control (LOC or POK). That's why the 25000 people moving from the unsuitable place to suitable place so is not positive sign both nations to corporate to co-relation in the all disputed issues to peaceful resolved.

Neighbourhood

Oath ceremony in New Delhi, of the Indian PM meet great and crucial occasion to meet the whole South Asian Association of regional cooperation (SAARC) neighbour country like Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Maldeep shows the grip of India under the regional balance in the regional institution like SAARC in future it has greening the balance of power in the South Asia, trade future problem solving mechanism and regional economic and trade prosperity in the whole South Asia region. But there are same regional and domestic problem like Sri Lanka, Tamil Nadu, migrated people in Bangladesh water dispute the problem of burdens in India's among whole region, drug trafficking of narcotic and women, the problem of terrorism, political instability of different-2 government etc. instead of the answer of such problem and challenges we are still want to reach the dominated position in the regional and bilateral interest articulation in his region.

Growth of Look East Policy

Although we were this with South East Asian countries very older like King Ahoka dynasty. The Chola Emperor in the Rajender Chala 1050 AD. (Kombodics oldest temple of Hindu 'Ankarwata' and also the waves of Buddhism in both region.

And the medieval period and contacts when the for father of India Foreign Policy Jawaharlal Nehru, we start thinking slavery Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and compatibly when we define the Look East Policy as a foreign policy for the South East Asian countries due to their economic progress, regional security and cultural almighty and strategically importance of that region 1992, 1996, 2003 and 2013-2014 regular interval. According to time, space and circumstances in the Indian Ocean and South and North China seen to determind the National Interest of the country. Presently the

visit of PM Narendra Modi in Japan and prudent of India Pranav Mukherji visit to Vietnam specify and clear the stand of the foreign policy of India determined the whole perspective of the internal and external both India and South East Asian countries like ASEAN and far east regionally and multilaterally.

Threat for Global Security in the West Asia

As far as the security challenges for India or the ward community and humanity through the present dangerous situations in the ISIS, Islamic State of Iran and Siria. Alqudia, Talibem, Bokoharm etc. Thus Fundamentalist Islamic group create the tension among the common people of publishing Middle East West Asia, South Asia not at all but the whole world they are using the WMD's against the civil people now the India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldeep, Afgnistan, Seriea, Iraq, Sondhi Arabica, Egipt, Somalia and China and Russia, Ucrane Chad, Sundom etc, that type of Islamic or non Islamic prove psychological ill people divided a line of fundamental in the divided a line of fundalamims in the ultimate answer of the whole problem they are everyday culled the people like Journalist, Social writer, humanist, women children or so many very brutally, so as US, India and all the global power has greatly gathered to finish that anti social elements from peaceful and civilized world till that data we can greatly gathered and truthful economy socially and political them. In the plate farm of global and regional like: SAARC, ASEAN, BESTEC, IORA, BRICS, IDSA, WTO,

Conclusion

Thus all these developments and consequent changes in India's Foreign Policy leading to fast expanding relations with US, South Asia like neighbour and other major powers and also with different regional system viz. Middle East, South Asia, South East Asia, Far East manifest a more primitive interest oriented forewing policy (Mohan 2014; Rana 2002), however these challenges in the foreign policy have not been able to evolve a new strategic framework substituting well entrenched policy of non-alignment writher, despite being accepted irrelevant in the post cold war international order demanding a less idealistic and doctrinaire approach has prevented

the foreign policy establishment in India from developing a new strategy in the new international order (Pont 2008), as a result, noeffective foreign policy framework could emerge due to political expediency (Mehta 2009) as a result, India's aspiration for a dominant and key role player in the international and great power states still becomes relations doesn't dream due to these short coming because it always fail to project its power abroad in a coherent and consistent manner. So at also but not least, we can say that the dynamic shift of India upcoming foreign policy at onwards government to drugging the gape in South Asia as a regional power balance and redressal mechanism and trend and strategically with China, realistic with Pakistan cooperation with south East Asia countries like BIMSTIK, MGC, IORA, ASEAN, etc. regulation of the problem and challenges in the West Asia and South Africa. South and North China Sea, Indian Ocean, especially to make India as a global power in the World order world peace and humanity and passivity will achieving as soon as possible. Its open cysed dream for the Indian governmental and its people a number of 1.27 crore people to non and come true the forging policy and powerful world. And India's foreign policies objectives or principles are stated- truth, non violence, humanity global good governance suitable development. In the whole tools and techniques to rich the highest goal of India's Foreign Policy truly growth for great power status in present scenario.

References

- Ahmed Talmiz, Kurdish Crescent on the horizon *The Hindu*, Thu, Aug. 7.2.2014.
- Arrahan Ity (2007), *The Future of India's Foreign Policy*, Economic and Political Weekly, 42, 4209-12.
- Chaturvedy, Rajeev and Malone David, "India and its South Asian Neighbour", ISAS working Paper, Singapore, Institute of South Asian Studies 26, Nov. 2009.
- Dixit J. N. (2012), *India's Foreign Policy and its Neighbours*, New Delhi, Gyan Publishing House.
- Dixit Mani Kanak, after the afterglow the stock taking, *The Hindu*, Sat. Aug, 2014.
- Dutt V.P. (2013), *India's Foreign Policy in a changing world*, New Delhi Vikas Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd.
- George Varghese K. Rhetoric not Foreign Policy, *The Hindu*, Wed. March 19, 2014.
- Mohan, Raja C, "India's Security Challenges" in Nancy atley (ed.) op.cit 1, pp. 55-57.

- Mohanty Biswaranjan, (2012) Foreign Policy of India in the 21st century", New Delhi, New Country Publications, pp. 36-37.
- Oammen, Zacharia Gintu, In West Asia, a Fourth under Siege, The Hindu, Wed. Aug. 13, 2014.
- Prasad Jayant "Taking his beyond the beltway', The Hindu Vol. 4, No. 237, Mon 6 Oct., 2014, p. 6.
- Prashad Vijay A Moral Foundation for Foreign Policy, The Hindu, Monday 18 Aug, 2014.
- Prashad Vijay, Metastasis of the Islamic State the Hindu, Mon, Aug 11, 2014.
- Raghavan Srinath, The Foreign Policy Report Card, The Hindu, Wed. 20 Aug, 2014.
- Sharma Neronjan Sharma Gayathra (2012), International Relations, New Delhi, CRESCEN Publishing Cooperation, pp. 19-69.
- Sikri Rajiv (2009), India's Look East Policy, Asia-Pacific Review, 16 (1), 131-145.
- Tripathi Sudhashun India's Foreign Policy: Search for great power status, World Focus, Vol. XXXIX, No. 12, Dec. 2013.
- Yadav, R.S. (2013), India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi, Darlong Kidslay (India), Pvt. Ltd.



Pratibha
Spandan