



Analytical study of the Indian foreign policy of an admired all over the world

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ABSTRACT-

In the present context, the fierce war going on between Ukraine and Russia is being analyzed day by day all over the world and today India's foreign policy is being praised loudly by most of the countries of the world and through their media. Russia, France, praise is being seen and heard from everyone and the government of Pakistan is also seen praising Indian foreign policy, it makes our Indian foreign policy worthy of praise as well as India for world peace. Which expresses the excellence of India's foreign policy in the world context, on which China also appears bewildered due to our daily missiles, warplanes, and advanced technologies by our DRDO all over the world. Earning appreciation, in the present era, due to the development of media and the increasing interdependence between nations, the development of inter-relationships between different countries has become imperative. Therefore, the behavior of each nation affects the behavior of other nations either negatively or positively. Is. The nature of this process between nations is called foreign policy. Each nation had its foreign policy Is. Through this, he represents his relations at the international level. Especially first Model sky had defined it by saying that - foreign policy is the action taken by the communities. It is the system by which one nation can change the behavior of other nations and end its methods of movement. Tries to adapt to the national environment.

Keywords-Indian foreign policy,world media,praised loudly,DRDO, Expresses excellence,advanced technologies,International level, Inter-relationships.



**Indian foreign policy
World media
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**DRDO
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**International level
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-Preface

World peace and harmony, the principle of non-alignment, and the ideal goodwill of Vasudeva Kutumbakam make Indian foreign policy a very important that which promote goodwill for the welfare of the whole world. Determining elements of foreign policy plays an important role in the formulation of foreign policy. It is necessary that according to the situation, sometimes the role of an element becomes secondary. But on any basis, these elements cannot be generalized based on their importance. Therefore, it can be possible to make a meaningful foreign policy only after properly assessing the elements that determine the foreign policy. This element is certainly interesting how the foreign policy of a country has changed over time as well as the current situation. Takes on a complex form. Foreign policy is a continuous process. Where different factors in this situation, affect each other in different ways. India's foreign policy is related to its tradition of civilization, its geopolitical situation, its mixed culture, the collective subconscious of the country, and the policies and programs of the government leaders have been there. Indian civilization neither Hindu, Buddhist Jainism nor Sikhism, and All other religions such as Islam and Christianity have influenced the world world. but external Colonialism among Indian leaders in all spheres of relations has contributed to a lackluster approach. Therefore, when India got independence in 1947, the initial stage of India's foreign policy was not colonialism. Strongly condemned. The rise of the Cold War immediately after the Second World War led to the polarization of world politics. Has gone. The main instrument of India's foreign policy at that time was the "Non-Aligned Movement" which actively work in international polity without losing its identity and with an independent foreign policy and enabled them to focus on domestic development works.

Important elements of India's foreign policy:-

Many determinants play an important role in the formulation of India's foreign policy. Geographical situation: The vast size of the country, its climate, and its location are important in the formulation of India's foreign policy. (Lok Shanti) and New Alacrity (Jwachhwatanchild) have played an important role. Nehru said in 1949 that, India's position is important. Because of this, no country can ignore India. He said that "Look at the map. This itself on any question affecting the Middle East If you want to think, then India must put this in front of it. If you are in Southeast Asia You can't do anything without India even if you don't have to consider any related questions. The same situation the Far East is of. Yet both have links with India. If you also think about the regional organizations of India. Even then you will have to keep in touch with other areas." Thus India is situated in both the hemispheres of the Middle East (West Asia) and South East Asia. India's security and its essential interests are intertwined with the future in this field. Prime Minister Nehru had said that India is in many ways a company of different tendencies and powers.

Foreign Policy concerning India's Geography-

The geographical location of India has influenced it from ancient times to modern times. Wherein ancient times, On the one hand, the Khyber rates in the north-west had to bear the attacks of the invaders, on the other hand, Tibet, China, Success in spreading its culture and religious propaganda without wars in Mongolia, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia Got it. Conflicts with various European colonial powers due to insecurity of sea routes in the modern era had to do with Soldiers due to the Cold War between America and the Soviet Union even after the Second World War Had to live in the clutches of alliances. Having a US military base like Diego Garcia has had adverse consequences on India's security. The geographical location itself is of great importance in the context of country-building relations with other major powers. Holds. India had another proximity to the former Soviet Union after 1947, and another to Pakistan. The position of Tibet and China in both the parts, western and eastern (modern Bangladesh) and north-east, did not greatly influence foreign policy. In addition, India's Europe and Asia (indirectly there is a special significance in the context of the whole world. Basically, in this context, the geographical location of India is considered as the world's Mackinder's theories such as Eurasia and the Heartland have been taken about this.

Geographical Limitations:-

In the geographical conditions, the borders of any country with other countries have an important role. Is. The geographical position of India is such that the seven neighboring countries - Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, There is direct contact with Bhutan, Nepal, Burma, and Bangladesh. In some other countries like Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, The nearest border seems to be with the Maldives, etc. Due to the disputes regarding all these boundaries, India From the very beginning has been feeling pressure on foreign relations.

- Mainly this problem is more exposed to Indo-Pak, Indo-China, and India-Bangladesh - whose description is essential.

India and Pakistan Relations:-

As a result of the process of merger and partition of Kashmir between India and Pakistan, from the beginning to the present day. Tension persists. By 1947-71, parts of East and West Pakistan were in this state of tension. Geographically surrounded by India has also been another reason. There have been three wars between the two regarding the Kashmir problem in 1948, 1965, and 1971, and the Kargil war in 1999. Such a fierce battle has already taken place. 1948, half of Kashmir, which is called Pak Occupied Kashmir, but Possession of Pakistan, illegally making 5180 square kilometers area of 'Pakistan Occupied Kashmir' in 1963 The giving of Pakistan to China from the Dang, the link between Pakistan and China in the region in 1982 was

very important for strategic reasons. The formation of the important Karakorum Maras road has been the main situation due to which India and Pakistan Relations could not be good. In the later years also, Pakistan has been involved in the Siachen Glacier dispute and border areas. Proxy wars, under which drug smuggling, extremism in Punjab and Kashmir, separatism, etc. is the key.

India-China Relations:

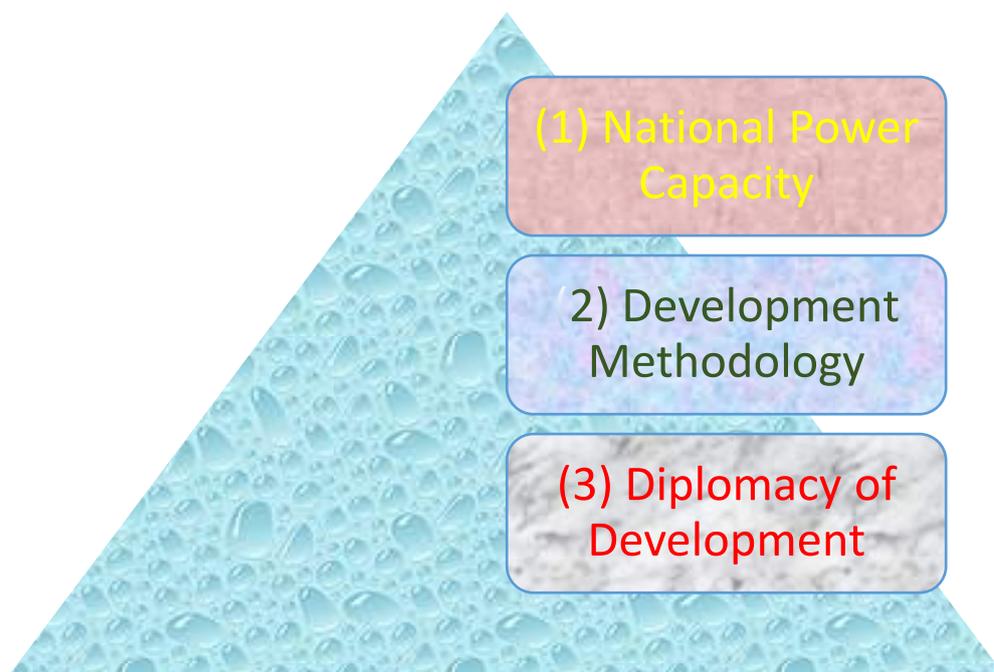
The India-China Line was also always a cause of dispute and eventually became the reason for the war between the two countries in 1962. The main dispute point between these two countries is the capture of the Aksai Chin area of Ladakh in the north of China, Karakoram. Road construction in May, occupation of Tibet, and some land in Arunachal Pradesh (East Neff region) in the North East are captured. At present, the armies of both countries are standing ready for a face-to-face war.

India-Bangladesh Relations:

The border and the distribution of water resources between India and Bangladesh have also been in dispute. Farrakhan Tiger, between the two countries due to tethering on the border with Tripura and entry of refugees from across the border, etc. Tension continues to rise.

Foreign Policy of Economic Development:-

After security and sovereignty in the foreign policy of any country, economic development is the main contributor. India too there is no exception from this point of view. After independence, sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India have been important for national security there. At the same time, economic development is an important initiative in the international world. While pursuing foreign policy it has been taken care that the economic context of this is also clearly highlighted. So the economic development of India has been a major determinant of foreign policy. Studying the three main focal points of economic development can be estimated. These three focal points are - (1) National Power Capacity (2) Development Methodology (3) Diplomacy of Development.



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Foreign Policy for Military Power:

Military power to achieve foreign policy objectives and to control the independence of policymakers is considered the basis of the governance system of any nation. In this nuclear age where war is destructive Crisis is understood. Their military power has its importance. If a state has a powerful army so it can successfully compromise with its rivals. India is the fourth largest soldier in the world there is the arrangement. Its security forces, team, and

policy are efficient. Indian soldiers get a reputation for bravery but they all have long borders with India and its two neighboring states, Pakistan and China. There is a need for study in the context of the underlying conflict. All military power of India is China and alone America and Russia are not equal. The situation now is that India is using its nuclear military power as a form of fear deterrence against external threats. Does in. This is the reason why other countries invest in India for a sustainable economy devoid of external threats. Looking at it from the point of view of profit. Although the status of a "nuclear state" deterred the capable insurgent powers. There is a means of credit but it is not a reliable means. It is clear to any observer that the use of nuclear weapons in a possible Indo-Indian war is not a matter of India's nor is there a policy option for Pakistan. Knowing the fact that India and Pakistan The general coastline of the U.S., derived from the richly populated landmass and six major rivers on the borders of both the Any war between India Pakistan by the use of nuclear weapons due to the water being Due to the emission of radioactive waves, the total number of big Indian cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Ahmedabad the destruction. This view goes on to find ways to build trust between the two countries.

History and Tradition of Indian Foreign Policy:

Like any other country, the historical development of India must contribute to the determination of foreign policy. Was future. India was a victim of British colonialism and imperialism. The answer to which is nonviolent was given through the freedom struggle. This dynamic movement was led by Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, and Marhana. His personality and contribution made by stalwarts like Azad certainly had an impact. Not only had this, but the heritage of India's ancient civilization and culture also helped in determining the basic principles of foreign policy. VP Dutta has written in this context that "Like China, India has such an ancient civilization that the people of this country are proud. Behind it are centuries of traditions and valuable cultural heritage. With all this, how could India accept the role of a country following someone else's?" Equality and non-violence of the three important.

Foreign Policy of Indian Migration:

Indian Migration is a general term used for people who live in India and their Descendants who migrate from place to place. Non-resident Indians (Chhattisgarh) in repatriation or migration; Include people of Indian origin (I). Who has acquired citizenship of another country and Includes non-citizenship persons of Indian origin (WID)? The last category is mostly Sri Lanka and Lives in Burma She has no proof of her Indian origin. Indian diaspora today covers every part of the earth and its extent extends over all the oceans and continents. It is estimated that About 200 million people of Indian origin live and work in foreign countries and they are not related to their homeland. Important relationship.

Conclusion –

It is clear from the above discussion that many factors contribute to the determination of the foreign policy of a country. The nature of India's foreign policy also depends on the geographical location, historical tradition, and economic and military requirements. And most of the economic development has been determined by K. Correct assessment of India's foreign policy of these determinants Depends on the transmission itself. All these elements are self-sufficient and interrelated. They work together or combined and influence the work of foreign policymaking. Of these, No one is an independent determinant of foreign policy. Therefore, to understand the nature of foreign policy, their analysis should be done in aggregate.

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