

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY- DETERMINANTS AND BASIC PRINCIPLES





RODUCTION

- ▶ The present age is of nation, states and internationalism in which no state, however strong it may be, can not live in isolation. Every state has to establish economic, social, political, scientific and cultural relations with the other countries for safeguarding its national interests. The truth is that establishing relations with the other countries has become an important and essential function of every state and the policy adopted by one state, keeping in view the protection and promotion of its national interests in order to determine its relations with others, is known as the foreign Policy.

DEFINITIONS OF FOREIGN POLICY

- ▶ According to Ruthna Swami, *“Foreign Policy now is the bundle of principles and practices that regulate the intercourse of a state with other states.”*
- ▶ According to Hartman, *“The Foreign is systematic statement of deliberately selected national interests.”*

DETERMINATIONS OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

- ▶ 1. **GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS**: It includes the size, location, natural resources, population, etc of the country.
- ▶ 2. **HISTORICAL FACTORS**: The historical background of India and its traditional have also affected its foreign policy.
- ▶ 3. **ECONOMIC FACTORS**: There was a great deficiency of food –stuff in the country and the prices were soaring high rapidly, Unemployment and poverty reigned supreme in the country, so there was the necessity of foreign assistance to solve these problems.
- ▶ 4. **IDEOLOGICAL FACTORS**: The impact of western Liberalism, Socialism and Gandhism is clearly visible on India's Foreign Policy.
- ▶ 5. **NATIONAL INTERESTS**: Every nation keeps–in–view its national interests while framing its foreign policy because the main aim of policy is promotion of national interests.

- ▶ 6: **PERSONAL FACTORS** India's foreign Policy is also influenced by the big personalities of India.
- ▶ 7. **SEARCH FOR NATIONAL SECURITY**: The protection of national interests reigns supreme in determining the foreign policy.
- ▶ 8. **IDEALS WHICH INSPIRED OUR NATIONAL LEADERS**: The Leaders who led the freedom struggle of India, were the supporters of Liberalism and against racial discrimination. All the Leaders such as Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Aurobindo Ghosh and C. Rajagopalachari were of the opinion that there can not be any contradiction between national and international interests.
- ▶ 9. **CONSTITUTIONAL FACTORS**: The determinants of the foreign policy of India have been mentioned in Article-51 of the Part IV of the Constitution.

INTERNATIONAL FACTORS

- ▶ **1. INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION:** No nation can save itself from the affects of international situation. So, the international situation also affects the foreign policy.
- ▶ **2. ESTABLISHMENT OF UNI-POLAR WORLD ORDER:**–The world had become unit-polar and America had established itself as the only super power in the world.

Note–In 2009, India, joining with Brazil, Russia and China and in 2011 with South Africa BRICS was founded with the purpose to establish just, democratic and multi-polar international order.

3.FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES: For development India needs peace and it can be established only by having friendly relations with neighbouring countries.

4. RELATIONS WITH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS–

After independence India decided to remain with Commonwealth.

5. FAITH IN UNITED NATIONS– India is one of the founder member of the United Nations and has firm faith in the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

6. EMERGING WORLD OF AFRO–ASIAN COUNTRIES–

Most of the AFRO–ASIAN countries were victims of long British Colonialism. India was also one of them. Therefore, India keeps attitude of co-operation and mutual relations with these countries. India is also committed to provide all types of assistance.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

- ▶ Non-Alignment
- ▶ Policy of Non-Alignment is not the policy of Passive Neutrality
- ▶ Faith in International Co-operation
- ▶ Development of relations with the countries of East
- ▶ Faith in United Nations
- ▶ Help in the freedom of slave Countries
- ▶ Opposition to military Alliances
- ▶ Faith in Panch sheel: (i) Mutual respect for each others's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- ▶ (ii) Non-Aggression (iii) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, (iv) Equality and mutual co-operation
- ▶ (v) To adopt the policy of Peaceful co-existence



- ▶ Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes
- ▶ To develop friendly relations with neighbouring Countries
- ▶ Membership of the Commonwealth of Nations
- ▶ Opposition to Imperialism and Colonialism
- ▶ Opposition to Racialism
- ▶ Respect for Human Rights
- ▶ New International Economic Order and question of the protection of Environment
- ▶ Opposition of Terrorism
- ▶ Solidarity and co-operation with Asian and African Countries

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