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Himanshi
Research Scholar, Baba
Mastnath University, Asthal
Bohar, Rohtak, Haryana,
India

Corresponding Author:
Himanshi
Research Scholar, Baba
Mastnath University, Asthal
Bohar, Rohtak, Haryana,
India

Agenda in the foreign policy of India in the context of unity in diversity

Himanshi

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Abstract

India is becoming a major power in International Politics. Other major powers, the United States and China, are building global influence through soft power and power. The United States uses its military power to export its ideals of democracy, liberal capitalism, and human rights to the rest of the world, and to legitimize international institutions through its domain. At the same time, China has proposed different values and concepts, examining the lack of democracy in areas such as government stability and economic development. China uses its economic advantages, foreign aid, and China's veto power to influence international politics. Rising Indian foreign policy chief analyzed the letter? India is culturally different from Western countries and China. The main characteristics of Indian indigenous society are the diversity of languages, religions, ethnic groups, etc. and the principle of mutual respect for unity in diversity. This domestic division was a major factor in his foreign policy. India's philosophy on foreign relations is different from that of Western countries. During the first phase of independence, Jalal Nehru framed India's foreign policy based on the principles of national rule, sovereign equality, territorial integrity, power and non-interference. The idea of unity in diversity is the basis of these ideals and helps India become a soft power for other countries. But after the Nehru era, India's foreign policy became more narrow-minded and emphasized hard power. As a result, India became more isolated in international politics. But now due to various reasons, especially the rapid economic growth, India has become an increasing power and "veto player" in the world. The paper analyzes India's role at the international level and its emergence as a great power. It proposes the idea of "unity in diversity" as an important idea through which India can contribute to ensuring global justice and peace by reducing conflicts based on identity differences. This article will be divided into four parts. Part One explores the importance of "unity in diversity" in India. The second and third parts of the past analyze the role of this model in Indian foreign policy and its relevance to the contemporary world. The final section explores ways to expand the idea in other states and internationally.

Keywords: Unity in diversity, foreign policy of India, international relations, foreign policy analysis, Indian politics, Indian foreign policy

Introduction

Unity in diversity is a feature of Indian culture

"Unity in Diversity" is a fundamental characteristic of Indian culture, reflecting the rich tapestry of traditions, languages, religions, and customs that coexist harmoniously within the country. This phrase encapsulates the essence of India's cultural, social, and religious pluralism. Here's an exploration of this concept

1. Cultural Diversity

India is home to a vast array of cultures, each with its own unique traditions, art forms, music, dance, and cuisine. From the colorful festivals of Holi and Diwali to the diverse regional languages and clothing styles, the cultural diversity is immense.

2. Linguistic Diversity

India is a linguistically diverse nation with numerous languages spoken across its length and breadth. Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, and many more languages coexist, each contributing to the linguistic richness of the country.

3. Religious Pluralism

India is the birthplace of major world religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. Additionally, it is home to significant populations of Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and others. The coexistence of multiple religions and the celebration of diverse festivals illustrate religious harmony.

4. Traditional Practices

Various traditional practices and rituals are followed across different regions and communities. These practices often vary based on geography, yet they contribute to the overall cultural mosaic of the country.

5. Artistic Expressions

Indian art forms, such as classical dance, music, painting, and sculpture, showcase a rich heritage. Different regions have their own unique artistic traditions, contributing to the overall cultural diversity.

6. Culinary Diversity

Indian cuisine is incredibly diverse, with each region boasting its own flavors, spices, and culinary techniques. From spicy South Indian dishes to the rich Mughlai cuisine of the North, the food reflects the diversity of the country.

7. Traditional Attire

The traditional clothing worn by people in different regions is diverse, showcasing a blend of historical, cultural, and climatic influences. Sarees, dhotis, turbans, and various forms of traditional attire add to the visual diversity.

8. Festivals and Celebrations

India celebrates a multitude of festivals throughout the year, each with its own unique customs and rituals. Festivals like Diwali, Eid, Holi, and Navratri are celebrated with enthusiasm and participation cutting across religious and regional lines.

Despite the diversity, there is an underlying sense of unity that binds the people of India together. The Constitution of India recognizes and respects this diversity, emphasizing the importance of unity and fraternity among its citizens. The coexistence of various cultures and traditions contributes to the uniqueness and vibrancy of India's national identity.

Principle of superiority in diversity

It is worth noting that the civilizations of Egypt, Greece, and Babylonian that came into existence after the Santa culture started on the land of India, perished over time, but the rise of Indian culture with the mantra of Satya, Shivam, Sundaram happened

Unity in diversity is the specialty of India

The thing to consider is that due to its qualities, even under the most adverse circumstances, this culture survived. This 5000-year-old civilization has been successful in maintaining its existence due to its flexibility and acceptance of qualities. If we look at India today, all the cultures of the whole world have prospered while living here and have also managed to balance with others.

Independent India is A Form of Unity in Diversity

The second major quality of Indian culture is spirituality which gives it its flexibility. Born on the land of India,

spirituality, and philosophy have given us the courage to embrace all and welcome the new idea. This was the reason that the invaders who came here, influenced by this inclusive philosophy, made their place in this culture.

India anticipated a challenging international landscape following the recently concluded World War, emphasizing the crucial task of reconstruction. The emergence of new nations on the global stage prompted efforts to dismantle international institutions and colonialism. Managing democracy and the well-being of citizens posed a dual challenge for these burgeoning nations. India, upon gaining independence, swiftly formulated a foreign policy to address these global concerns.

Apart from the broader international challenges, India faced its own set of drawbacks. The remnants of global conflict left by the English government presented additional hurdles. Overcoming isolation was imperative to alleviate various pressures and combat poverty. In this context, India began engaging in international affairs as a sovereign state. The world witnessed the birth of Ranat against the backdrop of global circumstances.

India, in its foreign policy, set a primary objective of ensuring its security while respecting the sovereignty of other nations and fostering peace. This goal was underscored within the constitutional framework, highlighting its foundational significance. Similar to how internal and external factors influence individual or familial behavior, foreign policy has a direct impact on the domestic environment.

Developing nations, lacking resources to navigate the complexities of the international system, often tailor their foreign policies based on their relations with major powers. These countries seek assurances of peace and development in their regions, relying on powerful nations for economic development and security. This dependence invariably shapes their foreign policy decisions.

Post-World War II, many developing countries aligned their foreign policies with nations providing grants or loans. This division resulted in two camps, one led by the United States and its allies, and the other by the Soviet Union. The aftermath of the Cold War reshaped global relations significantly. Despite the challenges posed by the Cold War, India adopted an optimistic stance during the Vajpayee era, reforming its foreign policy to adapt to the evolving world order.

Constitutional principle

Article 51 of the Constitution of India outlines the Directive Principles of State Policy, which are guidelines for the government in shaping laws and policies. Clause (c) of Article 51 specifically focuses on promoting international peace and security. Here are the details:

Article 51(c)

"The State shall endeavour to — (c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another; and encourage the settlement of international disputes by arbitration."

Fostering Respect for International Law

The Constitution encourages the Indian State to promote and cultivate respect for international law. This implies that the government should adhere to established principles and

norms of international law in its interactions with other nations.

Treaty Obligations

The State is directed to encourage adherence to treaty obligations. This includes honoring international agreements and treaties that India is a party to, reflecting a commitment to good faith in international relations.

Settlement of International Disputes

The Constitution directs the State to encourage the peaceful settlement of international disputes through arbitration. This underscores India's commitment to resolving conflicts through diplomatic means and avoiding armed conflicts wherever possible.

Organised Peoples

The phrase "organised peoples" refers to nations or states in the international community. The directive emphasizes that these principles apply to the dealings of nations with each other, highlighting the importance of maintaining peaceful and cooperative relations globally.

International Cooperation for Peace and Security

By including this directive, the Constitution recognizes the significance of international cooperation in maintaining peace and security. It underscores India's commitment to being an active participant in the global community and contributing to the collective effort to promote peace.

It's important to note that while Directive Principles of State Policy are not legally enforceable in a court of law, they serve as a guide for the government in formulating policies and laws. The promotion of international peace and security outlined in Article 51(c) reflects India's commitment to being a responsible member of the international community and contributing to the maintenance of global peace and stability.

The theory states that

- a) To promote global peace and security
- b) To maintain an equitable and respectful relationship between the sovereign nations.
- c) International law and contractual obligations of organized people to one another.
- d) Strive to be polite, and you will resolve international disputes through mediation.

The main purpose of foreign policy is expressed for the purposes of the country. Thus, there is a close relationship between national interests and foreign policy. National interests play an important role in various aspects of foreign policy. These provide a general orientation to foreign policy in the context of the international environment.

- a) These are an alternative to the norms governing foreign policy soon give.
- b) National interests provide continuity to foreign policy.

Based on this, the foreign policy itself may translate into a foreign exchange program. National interests provide a solid basis for foreign policy because they are a reflection of values based on social harmony and harmony. Finally, they serve as guidelines for foreign policy. Various experts have different views on the final purpose of foreign policy. In this

regard, Bandyopadhyay considers them the three main goals of the country.

- The Protection.
- National Development
- World Order

Major goals of foreign policy of India

As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, India's foreign policy is guided by several overarching goals that reflect its national interests, security concerns, and global aspirations. Keep in mind that foreign policy priorities can evolve based on geopolitical developments and changes in leadership. Here are some of the major goals of India's foreign policy.

1. National Security

Ensuring the security and territorial integrity of India is a primary goal. This includes addressing threats from both traditional and non-traditional sources, such as terrorism and cyber threats.

2. Strategic Autonomy

India seeks to maintain strategic autonomy in its decision-making and international engagements. It aims to pursue its national interests without aligning with any particular power bloc.

3. Economic Interests

Promoting economic growth and development is a key goal. This involves attracting foreign investment, fostering trade relationships, and securing energy resources to sustain India's economic expansion.

4. Regional Stability

Contributing to regional stability and cooperation in South Asia is a priority. India seeks to build positive relations with its neighbors and address regional challenges through diplomatic means.

5. Global Governance and Multilateralism

India actively participates in international forums and organizations to contribute to global governance. It advocates for reforms in institutions like the United Nations, reflecting a desire for a more inclusive and representative world order.

6. Counterterrorism and Security Cooperation

Collaborating with other nations to combat terrorism and enhance security is crucial. India engages in intelligence sharing, joint exercises, and diplomatic efforts to address common security concerns.

7. Diplomatic Relations

Building and maintaining positive diplomatic relations with countries around the world is a fundamental aspect. India aims to enhance its diplomatic influence globally and foster mutually beneficial partnerships.

8. Energy Security

Ensuring a stable and diversified supply of energy resources is vital for India's economic growth. Securing access to oil and gas resources through diplomatic means is part of its foreign policy agenda.

9. Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Actively participating in global efforts to address climate change and promoting sustainable development goals align with India's foreign policy objectives. It seeks cooperation with other nations to tackle environmental challenges.

10. Cultural and People-to-People Exchanges

Promoting cultural exchanges and people-to-people ties with other nations helps in building soft power and fostering a better understanding of India's diverse culture and heritage.

11. Technology and Innovation Cooperation

Collaborating on technology and innovation fronts with other nations is a priority to enhance India's capabilities and contribute to global advancements.

India's foreign policy is dynamic and responsive to the changing global scenario. It aims to safeguard national interests while actively participating in global initiatives that align with its principles and values. It's important to check for any updates or changes in India's foreign policy goals beyond my last knowledge update in January 2022.

What are the guiding principles of India's foreign policy?

The objectives of foreign policy are determined in accordance with the interests of the country. Ms. Rajan advanced talk for five of India's foreign policy. Unity, Peace, peace, cooperation with the United Nations Economic Development. Research on this indicator shows that the interests of the country agreed, approves all countries. The objectives of Indian foreign policy are described in Article 51 of the Indian Constitution. In this context, the state has three major objectives: These three objectives: - national security, development, and world order. In addition, some other authors have described similar purposes. For example, for one. P Rana has been quoted to improve national security, international environment, and reputation. "Aporia and Rajan does not mention territorial integrity and see the independent policy. The economic development of international peace. Moreover, Apporai and Rajan have two other purposes. (1) Independent and minority nations. (2) Discrimination and protection of indigenous people's interests including Chi.

Thoughts on India's foreign policy

Shortly before the 2014 elections, Narendra Modi was completely vacant in foreign affairs. He had said in one of his interviews at the time, "My Hindutva face will prove very useful when dealing with other countries in foreign affairs." His statement could indicate a strict ideological and clear foreign policy, which placed India first in all future activities. Nevertheless, the National Democratic Alliance's (NDA) five-year analysis of foreign policy reveals only a change in direction and periphery, but there is no indication of actual Hindutva ideology or strict adherence to any ideology.

The term Hindutva was first used in 1923 by V.D. Savarkar did. The term was a symbol of the pure ideology of the Hindu nation. Its purpose was to establish political and cultural unity among the Hindus. In this, Muslims were considered anti-national. Two years later, a radical

voluntary organization called the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was established. Its main objective was to inculcate the spirit of patriotism among Hindus and to establish a Hindu nation. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) is basically an ideology of two different conflicting nationalities - Hindu and Muslim. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is the political face of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Narendra Modi the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). In the 2014 election manifesto of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), published shortly before the 2014 elections, the party made no mention of "foreign policy based on Hindutva" and covered international affairs in only three pages. A desire to resume foreign policy was expressed and, among other things, a desire to strengthen India's soft power or to establish a network of alliances in a new way.

A closer look at some of the specific activities of bilateral and multilateral foreign policy from 2014-19 makes it clear that Prime Minister Modi is much more active and articulate and has made more trips than his predecessors. He traveled to many countries where no Indian Prime Minister had visited for decades; For example, in 2015 trips to Canada and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). As far as South Asia's closest neighbors are concerned, in May 2014, at his swearing-in ceremony, he made a strong gesture of bilateral and multilateral cooperation by inviting his counterparts from South Asia. In 2015, Modi visited Sri Lanka for the first time, as by this visit he indicated an emphasis on future activities, namely future cooperation and cultural unity. However, soon after, relations between the two countries began to deteriorate, especially when Sri Lanka decided to lease its Hambantota port to China. Due to this, China received firm permission to remain on the island for 99 years. The Maldives also ratified the Free Trade Agreement with China despite India's proposal (as did Pakistan), and Nepal also entered into a free trade agreement with China despite Modi's initial efforts and support after the 2015 earthquake. Nepal's new federal constitution in 2015 led to a dramatic deterioration in bilateral relations between the two countries, overall, all of India's close Sri neighboring countries have successfully joined China's One Belt One Road (OBOR) project, with respect to India the response is still unclear. As far as relations with Pakistan are concerned, there have been many ups and downs. Initially, there was a lot of warmth with Pakistan (especially when Modi made a surprise visit to Lahore in December 2015), but later this government's relations with Pakistan continued to deteriorate like the previous government (especially when Pakistan-backed terrorists Terrorist attacks had started) on Kashmir and frequent and deadly skirmishes started along the Line of Control). In 2019, India's relations with Pakistan deteriorated and India pursued an aggressive foreign policy with Pakistan by carrying out surgical strikes and then airstrikes on terrorist camps by the Indian Air Force entering Pakistan's border.

Overall, the Modi government has followed the same policy with all neighboring countries except Pakistan. Only one summit meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has been held in the last five years and particularly due to Indo-Pak hostilities, no progress is being made in this direction.

The Modi government made more progress in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) by traveling to Mauritius and Seychelles than previous governments. In addition, he was

also involved in more and more activities with the Indian Ocean Rim Organization (IROA). Modi made further amendments in Indian foreign policy of South East Asia, which culminated in the Look East Oriented Strategy i.e. Act East-Policy (AEP). This was a new version of the Look East Policy in the nineties.

Going beyond Pakistan, if we look at the Indian foreign policy related to China, it has also seen the most dramatic change. Initially, despite much positive cooperation, there was no improvement in bilateral political relations. India's foreign policy has also been very vocal in relation to the Indo-China border dispute, but India-China relations deteriorated for some time as the Doklam standoff persisted. After that India did not even participate in the Belt and Road Forum meeting and India expressed serious concern over the construction of the Chinese Pakistani Economic Corridor but Modi had a better relationship with China Informal Summit with President Xi Jinping in Wuhan 2018 for. In contrast, the US-India relationship intensified in 2016 when agreements such as the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) were signed between the two countries, which aim to provide logistic support and services between the two countries. He had to. This was followed by a COMCASA Agreement on Safety and Security (COMCASA) between the two countries in 2018, which aims to meet developmental measures. For this reason, the apparent positive interactions between the two countries grew and overlapped.

At a time when India and Russia were weakening, relations with Japan showed warmth. In 2014, an era of special integration and international solidarity' began between Japan and India and significant progress was made in infrastructure-related cooperation or energy and nuclear technology. India's relations with the Gulf countries strengthened and its relations with Israel became completely normal. The first and clearest indication of India's position is that India was invited to speak at the Organization of Cooperation of Organization (OIC) in March 2019, and Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) took a new position in India's relations. Given, there is a need for political and economic benefits in India. As a major customer of Gulf Oil.

In terms of various nations, India began to expand relations with the quadrilateral (quad). A group consisting of the United States, Japan, and Australia. Despite repeated efforts, India was eventually unable to enter international regulatory agencies such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group or the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). But at India's request, the United Nations began celebrating International Yoga Day on 21 June worldwide. This initiative of India on a global basis has given you a new identity and ultimately the goal of the NDA government is to connect all the countries around the world where Indian citizens live.

In India's foreign policy, as a new foreign policy, "In Hindutva, there is no room for improvement or change. Modi has tried to link India's foreign policy to Indian values and based on existing cultural and religious ties." But the emphasis is on increasing relations with South South and South Africa. "It strengthens its relationship with yoga prominence and especially for overseas Indians. It is also true that India continued to strengthen its relations with Superpower and new strategic partnerships with its long neighbors, countries such as Saudi Arabia and the United

Arab Emirates (UAE). And an aggressive new attitude towards Pakistan and China, a new foreign policy based on pragmatism is likely to give India a new expression. Economics and economics and all this has happened in the last five years, but even if intelligence has stopped, India's new foreign policy has never postponed it. You did not catch or accept a good strategy.

Progressivism clearly defined Hinduism.

Current India's Foreign Policy

- Create an environment conducive to India's growth, so that development benefits reach the poorest.
- Like any other country, the primary and basic purpose of Indian foreign policy is to protect its national interests'.
- Protect India from cultural and cultural dangers.
- It is important that. The scope of national interest' varies from country to country. In the Indian view, it is about national interests, protecting our borders to protect regional integrity, border terrorism, energy security, food security, cyber security and more.
- It is noteworthy that in recent years, this Indian foreign policy has received a lot of attention from policymakers.

India will need help from other countries to accelerate its growth. India needs foreign partners, foreign investment, financial and technical support to undertake many projects such as Make in India, Skill India, Smart Cities, Infrastructure Development, India, Clean India, etc.

- Ensuring that the voice of India is heard in the international and Indian spheres can impact on different aspects of the world such as terrorism, climate change, weapons inefficiency, and global governance issues.
- The Indian diaspora is also strong worldwide and is distributed in almost every country in the world. Another purpose of Indian foreign policy is that Indians living abroad register their presence there and that it is important to protect their interests.

In short, it can be said that India has 4 important foreign goals

- Connecting Indians overseas and protecting their interests.

Changing Indian Foreign Policy

- India has done an important job of balancing its foreign policy and India and relations with America and Russia are prime examples of this fact.
- The most distinguishing feature of India's current foreign policy is that it is extremely risky compared to all previous policies.
- In a changing political environment, India is reducing its dependence on any legitimate party to achieve its economic and political goals.
- India is moving towards a more aggressive policy, changing its decades-old defense policy.
- India's actions in Doklam and counter-attacks against Pakistan following the terrorist attacks in Ur in 2016 are prime examples of Indian policy.
- Many experts believe that India's current policy reflects clarity of thought and action.

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