

PRINCIPLES OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY & IMPACT ON WORLD POLITICS

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INTRODUCTION

The Foreign policy of a country is a determined by a number of historical domestic factors. In case of India also served such factors have been responsible for the shaping of principles and objectivities of the foreign policy. En this research paper i will discuss the objectives set out by the policy makers and principles on which India's foreign relations are based. Jawaharlal Nehru was the prime Minister and the foreign minister from 1947 till his death in 1964. They are foundations of India's foreign policy lit fact Nehru is a maker of India's foreign policy and there for he say fattier of India's foreign policy.

Maximum principles India's impact on international politics therefore very status of these principles. These principles are world,

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand concept of foreign policy.
2. To study the principles of India's foreign policy.
3. To study principles of foreign policy and international politics.
4. To study the Important of principle of foreign policy.

HYPOTHESIS

1. Principals of India's foreign policy are Very ideal for world.
2. India's foreign policy is very different in world
3. Defiantly impact on international politics of India's foreign policy.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is based on secondary data and as well as Historical, analytical, accepted for the support of

Reference books research paper, international journal and newspaper etc.

MEANING OF FOREIGN POLICY

We can't explain of definite meaning of foreign policy, but generally to state explain meaning of foreign policy according to some political Thinkers.

a. George Modeski: The foreign is the system of activities evolved by communities for changing the behavior of other states and for adjusting their own according to some political Thinker.

b. Padelford & Lincon: Foreign policy is the key element in the process by which a state translates its broadly conceived goals and interest into concrete course of action and to attain these objections and preserve its interests.

c. Cecil V. Crabb: "Foreign policy is the community of some principles and decision."

d. Norman Till: "The substance of nation's efforts to promote its interest's vis-a-vis other nation."

e. Mohinder Kumar According to, "Foreign Policy is a Thought-out course of action for achieving objectives in foreign relations are dictated by the ideology of national interest"

1. **Non-Alignment:** These Principle are very significant for third countries. The Policy of non-alignment is the most important' contributions of India to International community. Immediately after the hostilities ended with the second world war a new and unprecedented tension developed between the rest while friends and allies. The United State of tension came to be called the cold war. The division of the world into two blocs led by the United States and former Soviet Union

respectively causes the cold war. India made us its mind not to join any of the power blocks. India's decision to follow an independent foreign policy was dictated essentially by its national interest and also by its belief in moral value attached to the ideal of friendship among all, and pursuit of world peace. India had decided to devote its energies to its economic development. For that India needed not only friendship with neighbors and big power, but also economic assistance from different quarters. India made it clear that it would reserve the right to freely express its opinion on international problems. If it would join any of the power blocks it would lose this freedom. Non-Alignment has been the corner-stone of Indian foreign Policy. Indian non-alignment entirely developed attitude due to understand of non-alignment explain of the features of non-alignment. Are

1. Opposition to cold war
 2. Opposition to military alliance.
 3. Keeping away from power politics.
 4. Peaceful co- existence and Non-interference.
 5. Support of independent foreign policy.
 6. A policy of action and not of isolation.
 7. Non-Alignment neither a diplomatic means nor a legal status.
2. **Principles of Panchsheel:** Peaceful Co-existence of nation of diverse ideologies and interests is an important principle of our foreign policy. Indian Philosophy of Vashdhaiva Kutumbkam promotes the feeling of 'One World' in practice, it means their nations inhabited by people belonging to different religious and having different social system. This basic Indian Philosophy was formally recognized when in 1954 India and China signed the famous okleration of principles or Panchsheel as the bases of their mutual relationship. The Five principles, detailed below, were formally enunciated in the china-India agreement of April 29, 1954 regarding trade and intercourse between the Tibetan region of China and the Republic of India.

The Five principles mentioned in the preamble of the agreement were:

- a. Mutual respect for each other territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- b. Mutual non-aggression. Mutual non-interference iii each other's internal affairs. Equality and mutual benefit. Peaceful co-existence.

Speaking in the parliament, Prime Minister, Nehru had said "Imagine that if these principles with each other, a great deal of the trouble of the present-day world would probably disappear." Two months later during chinse Chou-En-lais visit to India.

Nehru and Chou in a joint statement said that if these principles were applied non- only by Asian countries in their bilateral relations, but also "in International relations generally, they would form a solid foundation for peace and securing and the fears and apprehensions that exist today would give place to a feeling of confidence". The term Panchsheel was formally used by Nehru as a state bangyet given in honor of visiting I president in September 1954. The term Panchsheel soon became so popular that Nehru called item "international coin" These principles were incorporated into declaration on world peace and co-operation, adopted by the Asian-African conference held that Bandung in April 1955. as well as in -in resolution of principles of co-existence adopted by inter Parliamentary union at its Helsinki session in August 1955. by the end of 1956, many countries including Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia, Egypt, Nepal, Poland. USSR, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia had endorsed the Panchsheel. In 1959, the UN general assembly also resolved to adopt the five principles; Today's is need of these principles for the all of world and so very effective principles of India's foreign policy.

3. **Freedom of Dependent People:** Anti-Imperialism, Anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism has been a matter of faith with India's foreign policy makers. Having been a victim of British imperialism for a long time, India decided to oppose all from of support to the cause of freedom of dependent peoples of Asia and Africa. One of the first decisions that Nehru's Interim Government took was to recall the Indian troops sent by the British to supports the freedom struggles in the Dutch and French Colonies. The Dutch colony of Indonesia had been taken by the.

Japanese during the second world war. India opposed it even in the United Nations, and co-operated with Indonesia in its efforts to get in depended India fully supported the freedom struggles in Asian and African Countries such as a Indo-China, Malaya, Libya. Algeria, Tunisia, etc. India fully supported the cause of independence of the people of Namibia, who were under prolonged colonized rile of racist south Africa, Promotion of self-determination of all colonial peoples was this an important objective and principles of India's foreign policy. India is determined to oppose neo-colonialism as it aims at economic exploitation which may eventually lead to political control. Various means such as economic assistance and multinational corporations are used for promotion of colonialism. Indias policy at freedom of dependent peoples has now acquired new dimensions assist seeks freedom from view from economic slavery.

4. Opposition to Racial Discrimination: India firmly believes in equality of all human beings. its policy is aimed at opposition to all form of racial discrimination south Africa was the worst example of discrimination against and exploitation of the colored people including the people of India origin. India origin. India gives full support to the cause of victims of especial Elis crimation. Not only India had out of diplomatic relation with south Africa in 1949, but also used her influence in the application of comprehensive sanctions against the white minority racist regime of south Africa. India did not allow any facility to the racist regime opposed the system both inside and outside the United Nations and stood by the demand of racial equality. Even India sportsman and players of games like cricket fully boycotted racial discrimination and its symbol of South Africa. It is only in early 1994 that's apartheid was finally given up and a majority government was duly elected and installed under this leadership of Nelson Mandates. having achieved the goal of racial equality in south Africa.

India established full-relations with that country. Indian has consistently supported the establishment

of an egalitarian human society in which discrimination based on color, race, class etc. India has supported the United Nation efforts leading to adoption of human rights and observance of fundamental freedom all the world.

5. Support to the United Nation: India is one of the founder members of the United Nations and many of its specialized agencies. It has full faith in the international organizations and agencies. India firmly believes in required nuclear weapons; India does not support these weapons wants their elimination and considerable reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces. Indian believes that these goals can be achieved by strengthening the United Nations, India is an important member of group or Non-Aligned in United Nation. There are several other areas in which India has played significant role in the promotion of the objectives of the United Nations.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONALS DISPUTES

India's Foreign policy goal is pacific peaceful settlement of disputes-here the emphasis is on "Peaceful" rather than settlement. This is it course a corollary to the major and primary objective of promoting international peace and security. India never believes in negotiation through strength because that is illogical. Thus. India has made it a matter of faith to help seek peaceful settlement of dispute. India reserved in herself appointed of conciliation in the settlement of international disputes and conflicts. Similarly basic principles of foreign policy do not radically change whenever there is change of any governments also Narandra Modi because these principles are not only need of India bat also all worlds.

CONCLUSION

Similarly, principles of India's Foreign Policy very significant for all of human being as well as world. From first Prime Minister Pandit Nehru till the P.M. Narendra Modi do not change basic principles. Because these principles such a wonderful and very significant for all countries.

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