

FOREIGN POLICIES OF MAJOR POWERS

B.A.(Political Science) – Third Year

Paper Code : BAPS1933



PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY

(A Central University)

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FOREIGN POLICIES OF MAJOR POWERS

Unit I : Nature of Foreign Policy

- a) Nature of Foreign Policy; Foreign Policy and Domestic Policy; Foreign Policy and Diplomacy; Foreign Policy and International Politics
- b) Determinants, Objectives and Instruments of Foreign Policy
- c) Approaches to Foreign Policy Analysis: Traditional and Scientific

Unit II : Foreign Policy of the USA

- a) Salient Features of American Foreign Policy
- b) American Approach to Major Global Issues : United Nations; Developing Countries; Nuclear Proliferations; Human Rights Terrorism; Globalisation
- c) American Policy towards Europe, West Asia and South Asia

Unit III : Foreign Policy of Japan

- a) Salient Features of Japanese Foreign Policy
- b) Japanese Approach to Major Global Issues : United Nations, Developing Countries; Nuclear Proliferation; Globalisation
- c) Japan's Relations with USA, Russia, India and China

Unit IV : Foreign Policy of China

- a) Salient Features of Chinese Foreign Policy
- b) Chinese Approach to Major Global Issues : United Nations, Developing Countries; Human Rights; Globalisation
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Unit V : Foreign Policy of India

- a) Salient Features of Indian Foreign Policy
- b) Indian Approach to Major Global Issues: United Nations, Developing Countries; Nuclear Proliferation, Human Rights, Globalisation
- c) India's Relations with U.S.A., Russia China and Pakistan

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UNIT-I

Lesson 1.1 - Nature of Foreign Policy

Structure:

- 0.1 Learning Objectives
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1.1 Learning Objectives:

After reading this lesson you should be able to

- Understand the significance of foreign policy in international relations.
- Analyse the role of diplomacy and diplomats in foreign policy making.
- Define diplomacy and its relationship with foreign policy.
- Identify and evaluate the primary factors influencing the formulation of foreign policy.
- Describe the diverse instruments, strategies and approaches employed to achieve foreign policy objectives.

1.2 Introduction:

Foreign policy is one of the mechanisms that propel the system of international politics. Prior to making decisions regarding international politics, it is essential to comprehend the principles of foreign policy. Foreign policy is a facet of national policy, encompassing a wide range of goals, policies, actions and diplomacy designed to advance the national

interest of a nation. It includes diplomatic negotiations, trade agreements, military engagement, humanitarian aid among other things. Nearly every state chooses its course of action in its foreign policy to achieve national goals while staying within the bounds of its power and the reality of the outside world. The definition of “foreign policy” has expanded so much in recent years that it now encompasses nearly all interactions between governments. The term “foreign policy” has become so broad in recent years that it now refers to any kind of relationship established between two or more nations. For this reason, non-political ties are also included in the scope of foreign policy in addition to political connections. Hence it is essentially a framework for how a country establishes relations and interacts with the rest of the world so as to advance its national interests.

1.3 Meaning and Definition of Foreign Policy:

A nation's foreign policy is the set of rules, decisions, and strategies it adopts and upholds in its dealings with other nations in order to protect the stated objectives of national interest. In international relations, national power is used to define, formulate, and seek to secure the national interest. A nation's activities towards other nations, international bodies, and agencies are always guided by its foreign policy.

According to George Modelski, “foreign policy is considered as the system of activities evolved by communities for changing the behavior of other states and for adjusting their own activities to the international environment”. The idea is now limited to those aspects of foreign policy that have the greatest influence over the conduct of other governments. This is by no means a comprehensive list. Foreign policy deals with both changing the way people behave now and keeping them that way over time.

Feliks Gross gave very liberal stand of ‘foreign policy’. According to him, “if a state decides not to have any relations with some country, it is a foreign policy. It has both good and negative concerns. When a state seeks to advance its interests by not altering its behaviour, it is considered negative; yet, when a state insists that other states alter their behaviour in order to accommodate its national interests, it is considered positive”.

According to Norman Hill, foreign Policy is defined as “the substance of nation's efforts to promote his interest vis-à-vis other nations”. Undoubtedly, the primary objective of foreign policy is to safeguard national interests. Nevertheless, foreign policy must set the objectives and

provide national interests context and purpose. According to Padelford and Lincoln, “foreign policy is the key element in the process by which a state translates its broadly conceived goals and interest into concrete courses of action to attain these objectives and preserve its interests.”

To put it briefly, foreign policy is the course of action that a political system takes to further its interests collectively in relation to other political systems on the global stage.

1.4 Nature of Foreign Policy:

Foreign policy is often a reflection of country's national interest and is shaped by it. According to Gibson, the goal of various facets of foreign policy is to advance and safeguard the interests of the country when carrying out state business. There are both positive and negative ways to look at this.

Positively defined, foreign policy is the set of actions that countries have formulated to influence the actions of states and other actors in the international arena and also define their own actions in the global context. Hence, the overall goal is to try to influence other state's behavior so as to achieve certain goals and interests.

In a negative sense, the foreign policy of a state goes to the extent of not having relations with some other states. For example, the United States had no relations with China until 1971; thus, foreign policy's positive aim is to adjust the behaviour of other states and change according to that. However, in the negative sense, states are not trying influence other's behavior and is neither willing to adjust their goals. Hence, there is less flexibility and more assertiveness. Whether positive or negative, foreign policy refers to the state of the actions of one government towards another.

Foreign policy encompasses a state's exterior actions. Foreign policy, in the words of Hartman, is “a systematic statement of deliberately selected national interests.” Nations have always been interconnected, and even when they reach very high levels of development, this relationship will inevitably persist. “One undeniable aspect of international relations has been interdependence.” It forces every country to become fundamentally involved in the process of forging and maintaining diplomatic ties with other countries. Every country builds political, cultural, educational, economic, and commercial ties with other countries. In this era of globalisation, this interconnectedness and interdependence is stronger

than ever and no country can exist without forming meaningful allies and relations. In this scenario, foreign policy acquires more meaning and has the capacity to guide the direction of relations among actors. Often the national interests of states converge and thus they are able to find common grounds to cooperate. Hence, every country's behaviour in the global arena is always determined by its foreign policy.

1.5 Foreign Policy and Domestic Policy

Foreign policy is never merely a mirror of the domestic conditions of a given country. The dynamics of relations between domestic policies and the economic situation on the one hand, and foreign policy on the other hand, are a complicated process. At times, there can be contradiction between a nation's domestic policy and foreign policy. A country may try to portray a different image of the nation to the outside world in its foreign policy than what is actually the reality. All such actions are guided by nation's interest. However, it is often the case that the foreign policy of a nation is greatly influenced by its historical, political and economic realities of the nation.

The Foreign Policy and Diplomacy constitute the two sides of coin. While one is theory (F.P), other one is practice (Diplomacy). For the sake of protecting and promoting its national interest, states formulate foreign policy. This is often a complex phenomenon because a state having diverse interests and goals will have to cooperate with multiple nations who may be at odds with each other. Hence foreign policy is also greatly about decision making. And the execution of this decision comes under diplomacy. The word diplomacy derived from the Greek word "diploun". The word diploun, it means that to fold, the manner you fold your opponent to suit your needs. Diplomacy is a complex process involving negotiation, dialogue, strategic thinking etc and is an integral part of foreign policy.

1.6 Diplomacy

Origin of Diplomacy: The history of diplomacy can be traced back to the two councils in Rome, one council will look over the internal affairs and another one looks over the external affairs. And later when both the counsel had a conflict with each other, the solution was arrived by the Julius Ceaser came to power in Rome, who abolished the dual counsel and made into one counsel and kept it under its control. The diplomat words are incorporated into counsel in the name of counseltancy which was the used instead of diplomats in Roman period. The imperium of

consulate was taken over by pope. During the medieval period, the term called 'Pappsey' was in use to denote diplomat. Machiavelli in his famous work "The Prince" talked about diplomacy and how it can be used to achieve political objectives. According to Machiavelli, diplomacy involves negotiations, manipulation of alliances and relations with other states to achieve the interests and goals of the ruler and the state. Furthermore, in his other book, The Art of War, Machiavelli introduces diplomacy as a means to terminate war.

In the 18th century, with the rise of major imperial powers like, Britain, France, Spain etc, the question of Balance of power started to emerge in Europe and the relevance of diplomacy emerged along with it. Henry Nicholson wrote a famous book called 'Diplomacy' in which he traces the origin and explains the nature of diplomacy during Europe. Henry Nicholson stated that, war and diplomacy are totally opposite. If war present there is no diplomacy, if diplomacy is there war won't be there. Starting from late 18th century to 1848 all of them fought and also adopted diplomacy and tries to bring termination or cease of war. Napoleon was also a skilled diplomat, apart from being a military leader and his diplomacy characterized by a combination of military conquest, alliance building as well as economic blockade has helped him rise to power and shaped Europe's landscape.

During the Second World War, classical diplomacy lost relevance. Woodrow Wilson ideas on classical diplomacy or old diplomacy slowly came to an end. Secret diplomacy of Europe was over and then new diplomacy started emerging. Hitler used diplomacy to deceive and manipulate and thus advance its national goals. After the Second World War, diplomacy has become an integral part of almost all nation states and as states started getting more and more integrated into the global system, diplomacy has become inevitable to conduct meaningful relations and form strategic ties.

Definition

According to idealist perspective, which emphasised on moral principles, international law, international organisation as well as on multilateralism and diplomacy and dialogue, the term diplomacy is defined as the "management of International Relations by Negotiation".

In the realist perspective, diplomacy is a tool used by state to advance its national interests and power in global context. Realist perspective is reflected in the words of Clausewitz who says that, "War is a continuation of

diplomacy by other means". Realists try to work on protection of National Interest, self-interest, core interest and try to invoke to settle the problems.

It is easy for the Non-democratic government to generate the military and through military diplomacy, it is easy for them to execute their ideas. But it is very tough with the democratic form of government to execute the things in a peaceful way. Realism will practice by force or military. Democratic it was in dilemma, whether practice the military solution or soft ways.

Diplomacy Work On three Major Issue on Foreign Policy

Democratic form of government involving in designing Foreign Policy, there may be a policy in peace and sometime war policy. Work in foreign policy of choice in peace time and work foreign policy in necessity during the crisis time. How it works, if it crisis time either go for full scale war or go for humiliating or disturbing the peace. Here they are suggesting Hobson choice.

What is Hobson Choice?

Hobson choice mean take only one choice, either go for war or peace.

First Argument or Debate- Where you want to be, either idealist or realist. Whether optimistic or pessimistic. If you go for war, you're the realist. If you go for a peace, you're an idealist. Normally idealist is the optimistic and pessimistic is the realist.

Second Debate – Where does foreign policy will flow or in implementing the foreign policy. Professional diplomat never like theory because cost of implementing the theory is too costly, hey go back to the history and try to work for diplomacy. Therefore, professional diplomacy will adopt theory and practice.

Second Debate – Role of army and diplomat

Three sets of argument for choosing

- (1) Theory and practice
- (2) Military and diplomat
- (3) Idealistic or Realistic.

Bilateral and multilateral understanding will bring more roles for the diplomacy.

Diplomats:

A diplomat is the government's eyes and ears; he is an agent. Diplomatic agents are official envoys dispatched on the task of conducting relations with other states. The diplomat works through a complex network of foreign offices, embassies, consulates, special missions, etc.

Functions of Diplomats

According to J.R.Childs, a diplomat especially carries four types of functions;

- (a) Representation
- (b) Negotiations
- (c) Reporting
- (d) Protection of the interests of the nations and abroad.

- a. **Representation** – A diplomat serves as a communication intermediary between the state and his foreign office. There are three types of representation in this case: political, legal, and symbolic. Symbolic role: They carry out the diplomatic ceremonial's symbolic role by representing their government at all ceremonial events. As the government's legal representative, he or she is authorized to vote on behalf of the government in international conferences and issues. The other one is only for political purposes.
- b. **Negotiation** – To obtain an agreement is the aim of negotiation. A diplomat's duties include drafting a wide range of bilateral and multilateral agreements, treaties, conventions, protocols, and other political, social, and economic papers.
- c. **Reporting** - The reports from diplomats serve as a base or raw material for government foreign policy or external policy. As an illustration, the diplomats gather data or information about legislative initiatives, public sentiment, market conditions, etc. The government will formulate its foreign policy in light of that.
- d. **Protection of the interests of the nations and abroad** – Diplomats protect the interests of the country as determined by decision-makers. The interests of businesspeople and other citizens who live and work overseas must be safeguarded.

Classification of Diplomats

- (1) Democratic Diplomacy or Open diplomacy
- (2) Totalitarian Diplomacy or Open Diplomacy
- (3) Conference Diplomacy
- (4) Quiet Diplomacy
- (5) Preventive Diplomacy
- (6) Personnel Diplomacy
- (7) Commercial Diplomacy
- (8) Resource Diplomacy

- (1) **Democratic Diplomacy or Open Diplomacy**- It is now accepted that the representatives act on behalf of the people and hold the power. The people's will should be respected in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. The public should be aware of any actions taken by the president, foreign minister, prime minister, or diplomats. With the aid of the nation's free press to increase their public awareness.
- (2) **Totalitarian Diplomacy** - More or less it's known as traditional or close diplomacy. The operation of diplomacy is done according to the dictates of its particular ideas and matters. Generally the issues or matters are not taken to the Parliament for a free or frank discussion and there is strict censorship over the publication of news.
- (3) **Conference Diplomacy** – The name known as public diplomacy, it came into vogue after Hague Conference of 1899 and 1907.
- (4) **Quiet Diplomacy** – Its connected with the diplomacy of the United Nations, continuous diplomatic contacts among the representatives of the nation-states.
- (5) **Preventive Diplomacy** – The new techniques of diplomacy evolved in United Nations. It was first time used in 1956 to deal with the Suez crisis. Its aims were to prevent a conflict from developing into a major war. The purpose was to containment of local conflicts. The role of Security Council is overshadowed by the role of the General Assembly.
- (6) **Personnel Diplomacy** – Summit or personnel diplomacy is made possible by the heads of state or government directly resolving disputes or reaching important decisions.

- (7) **Commercial Diplomacy** – It is sometimes referred to as “civilian diplomacy” and is similar to that of business owners and merchants. engaging in the process of negotiation in order to reach a mutually beneficial agreement.
- (8) **Resource Diplomacy** – To obtain resources like coal, iron, oil, and so on, this kind of diplomacy is necessary. A country must understand the method for obtaining resources if it hopes to establish itself as a powerful one. Example: The Arab States are meeting their national demands by employing oil diplomacy.

1.7 Determinants, Objectives and Instruments of Foreign Policy:

(a) Determinants of Foreign Policy:

The strategic thinking and planning of diplomats determines a nation's foreign policy. They consider the main national interests of the nation, the internal and international environment, national values, goals, and decisions of other nations, as well as the position of international power centres. All of these factors make the process of analysing and deciding on foreign policy extremely complex. The factors that influence a nation's foreign policy are collectively and popularly, though loosely, called the determinants of foreign policy. J.N. Rosenau refers to these as “The Foreign Policy Inputs.”

Thus, listed below are some of the significant variables or components that affect a nation's foreign policy or serve as its inputs. These influences can be broadly divided into two categories: Domestic and International.

Domestic Factors :

- (1) **Territory:** First and foremost, a state's foreign policy is significantly influenced by the size of its territory and population. Generally, the leaders and people of countries with small territory and population do not expect their country to carry great weight in international affairs. However, the citizens and leaders of big nations are prepared to take on extra duties. However, sometime even small states which have rich resources also leave a deep impact on world politics. For example, the oil-rich countries of Middle East, though modest in size, are playing considerable role in the international affairs. Similarly, a nation may not be able to contribute significantly to world politics if it has a huge area of undeveloped land and an uneducated populace. Apart from this, territory exerts a significant influence on a nation's

foreign policy through issues such as security concerns, border management and territorial dispute, access to resources, strategic location as well as territorial integrity and sovereignty.

- (2) **Geographical Area or Location:** A nation's foreign policy is also influenced by its topography, which includes its fertility, climate, location in respect to other land masses, and waterways, among other factors. It has a significant impact on a nation's ability to sustain itself. Those in the tropics and those near superpowers are generally landlocked and less self-sufficient than those with access to warm-water ports or those situated in temperate zones and apart from superpowers. For instance, the United States of America adopted an isolationist policy in the eighteenth century mostly due to its geographic location. Natural borders, location and access to resources, climate and environment, proximity to neighbouring countries as well as strategic significance can all have impact on a nation's various socio-political and economic activities and this in turn would significantly influence nation's foreign policy. Even while almost everyone agrees that geography matters, scientific and technological advancements have significantly lessened the significance of geographic considerations. For instance, the world has gotten smaller as a result of advancements in communication and transportation, and the idea that vast bodies of water act as natural defences against military assault has somewhat faded. However, a nation's physical position continues to have a significant influence on how its foreign policy is decided. India decided to embrace a non-alignment policy due to its location. It was discouraged from joining power blocs by the USSR and China, two powerful nations that were bordering it.
- (3) **Cultural and Historical traditions:** A nation's historical and cultural traditions have a significant impact on its foreign policy. People who share a same culture and history are generally better able to pursue an effective foreign policy because they have the support of all societal segments that have similar memories and ideals. However, a nation with a fractured history and culture cannot have an equally successful foreign policy. Prof. Rosenau says that "cultural factors have an impact on foreign policy formulation and implementation that extends beyond the impact of societal unity." Equally significant are the mechanisms by which the contents of society's accepted norms and practices-as opposed

to the degree of unity that underpins them-influence plans and actions done in relation to the outside world. Cultural connections and ideals, however, are always evolving and changing. Due to national interest, historical events are also forgotten. There is ample evidence that cultural and historical factors must collaborate with other factors before they can influence the direction of foreign policy, as demonstrated by the conflict that exists among European nations despite their shared cultural heritage and the growth and persistence of strong US-Japanese friendship and relations. Thus, while cultural and historical factors can guide a state's foreign policy, the changing dynamics of state's national interest can greatly decide foreign policy.

- (4) **Economic Growth and Prosperity:** The degree of economic growth obtained by a nation affects its foreign policy as well. Because they must import various goods and raw materials from other nations, industrially advanced nations typically feel more intimately connected to other nations. They are also searching for the most recent information and technological expertise. As a result, they continue to have close trading relationships with their trading partners. All of this results in close ties between the populations and groups of one nation and those of the other. In today's globalised world, the economic and trade interests of nations are interconnected and thus their economic motive can greatly shape their foreign policy. An industrialised nation is supposed to have a higher gross national product (GNP) and be able to allocate more money for external purposes, such as large-scale diplomatic commitments, military endeavours, and programmes of economic help. However, industrially underdeveloped nations are unable to take an active role in international affairs. They are unable to capitalise on the technical advancements occurring overseas due to a shortage of scientists, engineers, and other specialists in the nation.
- (5) **Advancements in Technology:** Technology is the result of applying scientific invention knowledge to real-world problems. The type of know-how and the degree of technological advancement are crucial components of foreign policy. One of the main drivers of the strength of the foreign policies of the big nations has been their extremely advanced technology. The capacity has served as a tool for influence rather than strength in the industrialised countries' foreign

policy. Technology determines a country's military preparedness, industrial production, and level of industrialization. These in turn constitute crucial elements of foreign policy. According to Rosenau, "technological changes can alter a society's military and economic capabilities and thus its status and role in the international system."

The current classic instances of how technical advancement can alter a nation's role in international relations in the twenty-first century are the emergence of France, China, Germany, and Japan. Technological advancement has a significant impact on a state's economic and military capacities, and it also has a significant impact on foreign policy. But this component only has an indirect impact on foreign policy; that is, it affects other sources of foreign policy.

- (6) **Military and National Capability:** A state's foreign policy is significantly influenced by its national capabilities as well. A state's ability to function as a whole is determined by its economic growth, military readiness, and technological advancements. It is commonly known that the United States maintained her policy of isolation until the turn of the century, mostly as a result of a remarkable growth in her national capacity brought about by her rapid economic expansion. Similar to this, Britain's foreign policy changed significantly after World War II, mostly as a result of a reduction in her capacity as a nation.
- (7) **Societal Impact:** A society's socioeconomic structure has a significant impact on its foreign policy as well. Divide and lack of cooperation among diverse groups prevent a community that is deeply split on the basis of wealth, religion, regional imbalances, etc. from pursuing a successful foreign policy. Conversely, a homogeneous society with a strong sense of national identity might pursue a foreign policy that is more successful. It is common knowledge that during World War II, Britain united behind Churchill, and that the country's citizens joyfully endured many hardships to maintain their unity due to social solidarity. Given the complexities involved, it is undoubtedly difficult to track how social structure influences foreign policy plans and actions, but no foreign policy student can "afford to ignore the external consequences of the internal social structure and of the slow changes it may be undergoing."

- (8) **Support of the People:** The general attitude of a nation also plays a significant role in shaping its foreign policy. Even though it's widely believed that public opinion usually influences foreign policy decisions rather than driving them, public opinion can still have a significant impact on whether a foreign policy realigns the existing great power structure and increases or decreases the state's involvement in international affairs. It should be highlighted that, in general, public opinion has little bearing on foreign policy in an authoritarian system; nevertheless, in a democratic system built on political accountability, public opinion shifts must be given a lot of weight.
- (9) **Role of Organisations:** A nation's political organisations and social organisations have significant impacts on its foreign policy as well. In authoritarian systems, foreign policy choices may typically be made quickly since the decision-making authority is with a single person working with his or her clique. However, since the leaders in this system are cut off from the operational surroundings and the information provided by subordinate policy makers is interpreted by superiors, there is a good chance that the operational and psychological components of foreign policy would differ.
- (10) **Impacts of Mass-Media:** Additionally, the press is essential to the process of formulating foreign policy. The press helps with this process in a few ways: by providing accurate information that the public uses to make decisions; by publishing in-depth articles on recent international developments that help the public understand the significance of domestic developments in light of historical developments; and by examining the government's foreign policy. Publicising the nation's foreign policy is another crucial function of the media.
- (11) **Accountability of Political Systems:** The way a system prevents political accountability has a big impact on the nation's foreign policy as well. In an open political system, citizens' and groups' demands are typically expressed and communicated to those who formulate foreign policy. These needs cannot be disregarded by the foreign policy architects. In fact, while creating foreign policy, policymakers frequently take these requests into consideration. However, under a closed system, the public's responses are not accessible nor given much weight.

- (12) **Charismatic Leaders:** The development of a nation's foreign policy is significantly influenced by its charismatic leadership as well. A leader's views about the nature of the international arena and the objectives that should be pursued therein, as well as their unique intellectual strengths and weaknesses for analysing information relevant to the role's requirements, their emotional needs, and most other personality traits, are just a few of the unique factors that can affect how foreign policy is planned and carried out, according to Rosenau.

International Factors:

In addition to the internal factors which influence a country's foreign policy discussed above, a number of external factors also exercise considerable influence on the foreign policy of a country.

- (1) **International Distribution of Power:** A nation's policies are significantly influenced by the dominant power structure in international politics. Three options are possible in this regard. First, a system of balance of power may underpin the relationships between various powers, some of which may enjoy great power status. Second, the other governments might be forced to support one of the two dominant powers in the world, if there are any. Thirdly, more than two states become great powers, making it harder for the two powers at the poles to compel the unwavering allegiance of those around them. The international power structure that is in place has a significant influence on a nation's foreign policy.
- (2) **Supranational Organisations:** A nation's foreign policy is also significantly influenced by the modern international organisations or supranational organisations. The nation must consider international law, treaties, and contracts to which it is a part of, while drafting its foreign policy. There is no nation that can overlook these elements without endangering its own interests. In addition to the global structure, a nation's foreign policy is significantly influenced by the regional and sub-regional structures.
- (3) **Behaviour of Other Nations:** A nation must consider how other governments will respond to its varied actions while drafting its foreign policy. Any strategy based on narrow national interests is likely to provoke a strong reaction from the concerned state and have devastating results, therefore no country can afford to pursue goals that are fundamentally at odds with the interests of the other states.

- (4) **Multilateral Endeavours:** Various states' formed alliances have a significant impact on foreign policy as well. The states that are partners to an alliance must abide by the wishes and demands of their allies and not create policies or act in ways that would offend them.
- (5) **Opinions of the Globe:** Global public opinion has a significant impact on a nation's foreign policy as well. It is true that public opinion around the world does not always affect a nation's foreign policy; rather, it is a rare influencing element. Furthermore, it can only have an impact on a state's foreign policy if the general public at home supports it.

(b Objectives and Instruments of Foreign Policy:

The objectives of foreign policy can vary from state to state which is conditioned by their interests and goals. However, foreign policy typically aims to achieve national security, economic and trade advantage, political influence among many other things. States also attempt to bolster their security in relation to other nations. Through cultural and diplomatic exchanges, foreign policy can strengthen mutual understanding, cooperation and engage with other nations on economic, commercial, and cultural level. Every state has a single, all-encompassing foreign policy, which is influenced by all other foreign policy objectives. Foreign policy is the set of general objectives that direct a state's relations and operations with other states. Plans to advance particular geopolitical designs, domestic concerns, and other states' policies and behaviors all have an impact on how foreign policy is developed.

Though diplomats, along with military and intelligence personnel, may offer advice to political authorities, diplomacy is the main instrument used to implement foreign policy. In order to achieve its objectives, foreign policy specifies broad plans, goals, and tactics.

1.8 Approaches to Foreign Policy Analysis: Traditional and Scientific

Foreign policy analysis is a field of study that focuses on how the foreign policies are made, the factors that influence it as well as its outcome and impact. It includes various theoretical frameworks and methodologies to analyse decision making processes and behaviours within the field of

foreign policy. There are various levels to foreign policy analysis which helps to give different perspectives, frames of reference and lenses to understand various issues and processes of international relations. Foreign policy analysis can be broadly classified into traditional and scientific.

(a) Traditional Approach to Foreign Policy Analysis

Rational Model

Within this traditional model of foreign policy analysis, it is assumed that the states and other decision makers act rationally. The state is taken as a primary unit of analysis which act as a rational actor who has access to information about their available choices and its outcomes. They are also assumed to have well-defined preferences which reflects their national interest and guide them in making rational decisions. Hence their choices and actions are driven by their goals of maximising state's interest. Since they are rational actors, they do a cost-benefit analysis of their choices and make decisions which is most advantageous to them. The model also assumes that future behaviour of actors can be predicted by looking at the past behaviour.

Critiques of this model argues that decision makers are not always guided by rationality and they may have access to only limited information which puts restrictions on rational decision making. It is also possible that the state may have multiple and at time conflicting interests which also adds more complexity to the model.

Pluralist Model

The pluralist model emphasises on the existence of multiple actors and interest groups with varying preferences and influences on the formulation and implementation of a foreign policy. These actors include government agencies, non-governmental organisations, interest groups, media and other policy makers. The model recognise that these actors often have diverse and conflicting interests and foreign policy decisions are a result of negotiation and compromise among these actors rather than a single, unified strategy. The model also recognises that policy may change over time with the emergence of new actors and new issues. Hence the model acknowledges the complexities of decision making within the foreign policy arena by providing a comprehensive understanding of issues and actors involved.

Balance of Power Model

In this model, power is the central element that drives the actions of the states in international sphere. State's actions are guided by a desire to maintain a balance of power in international sphere so as to prevent any single actor from becoming a hegemon and thereby posing a threat to the security and interest of other states. In order to achieve this balance of power, states often form alliances and coalitions to counter the rising power of rivals and as circumstances shift, states may shift its alliances as well. The model also encompasses a rationalist view in which it sees states as rational actors acting in its national interest. The model recognises different models of power distribution such as multipolarity, bipolarity and unipolarity.

Realist Model

In the realist model of foreign policy analysis, state is considered as the major actor which are also considered rational. States actions are guided by advancing their national interest and it also considers the international arena as an anarchic space with no central authority or world govt to enforce order. Power is a central concept within this model and states are considered to be driven by its desire to maximise their power and security. In order to do this, states also engage in alliance and coalition forming. While rationalists acknowledge the inevitability of conflict and war in international relations due to the existence of competition for power, they also believe that stability and order in international sphere can be achieved by balance of power since actors are also rational.

Collective Security Model

This model emphasises that a collective security system can be placed through which states can achieve international peace and security. This is based on the understanding that states share a common interest in preventing conflict and maintaining stability. This shared interest can be translated into multilateral institutions such as international organisations in order to facilitate cooperation and coordination among states. This is achieved by establishing a collective security model, legal framework as well as preventive diplomacy. One major example of such a collective security model is today's world is the United Nations. However, this model has also garnered criticisms due to the difficulty in achieving consensus among various actors with diverse interests.

(b) Scientific Approach to Foreign Policy Analysis**Quantitative Analysis**

Quantitative analysis, employs data and statistical methods to examine patterns, relationships and trends in international relations. The analysis begins with collection of data which is then analysed using various statistical methods. After applying the statistical methods, researchers are able to identify patterns and trends using which they will be able to predict various aspects of actors in foreign policy, including behaviour of states, outcome of foreign policy actions and effectiveness of foreign policies. Overall, quantitative analysis provides a quantitative approach to foreign policy analysis by providing empirical evidences and systematic methods to comprehend and analyse international issues.

Game Theory

Game theory in international relations, is an analytical framework which helps in understanding the strategic interactions among actors, helps in predict outcomes, understand motives of actors as well as explore the dynamics of conflict and cooperation among actors. It helps in analysing situations where the actions and outcomes of actor's choices depends not only on their choice but also on the anticipated response of other actors. At the centre of this framework is the actors and their strategies which is called as game and the outcomes of their strategies and actions would lead to payoffs which would be either gains or losses or sometimes no effect. The actors tries to maximise their payoffs. The complexities of cooperation, coordination and competition among the players are illustrated though games such as the Prisoner's Dilemma, Chicken Game and Stag Hunt.

Network Analysis

Network analysis involves understanding the relationships among various actors in international relations as well as within states by analysing various structures of networks. It starts with mapping of relationships between actors which includes constructing networks based on diplomatic ties, military alliances, trade relations etc. Researchers then further analyse the structure of the network, how deep the connections are between actors as well as the presence of any clusters within the network. This analysis further helps in identifying the key actor in international relations that has influential role in

foreign policies. This further helps in understanding of distribution of power and who controls vital resources and information in international system. Through network analysis, policy makers can identify members with common interests and goals which can then be used to strengthen cooperation and form coalitions. Hence this approach mainly focuses on interconnectedness of actors which contributes to effective policy making.

Content Analysis

Content analysis in foreign policy research means interpreting various texts, visual or audio sources which are related to and relevant to foreign policy making. This analysis essentially gives insight into the opinion, attitudes and preferences of actors. It begins with the collection of relevant sources such as government documents, political speeches, media reports, policy statements etc related to foreign policy. It can involve quantitative techniques to analyse various themes in the data as well as qualitative techniques to provide deeper insights into foreign policy. The analysis also identifies patterns and trends which help track changes in foreign policy priorities and shifts in diplomatic approach. By analysing the content of foreign policy discourse, the values, interests and priorities that drive foreign policy can be identified which contributes to better foreign policy analysis.

Case Analysis

Case study analysis provides an in-depth understanding of foreign policies by doing a detailed investigation into various cases and events. They start by selection of relevant cases, after which data related to the cases are collected from various sources. Within a broader historical, political and social context, data is analysed by examining events, processes, actors involved and their priorities and interactions which helps identify patterns and themes. Case studies also provide a comparative analysis by looking at the outcomes, strategies, processes etc involved in case studies across various contexts. Thus, case study analysis contributes to foreign policy by in-depth analysis of various relevant cases in foreign policy arena.

1.9 Let Us Sum Up:

The unit outlines the fundamental components and analyses of foreign policy. It begins with an introduction followed by an exploration of the

nature of foreign policy, emphasizing its significance in international relations. Diplomacy's role in shaping foreign policy is then discussed, highlighting its crucial function in negotiations and representation on the global stage. The unit proceeds to examine various factors that influence foreign policy decisions, ranging from historical context to economic considerations and geopolitical dynamics.

Moreover, it delves into the objects and instruments employed in foreign policy implementation, showcasing the diverse tools and strategies nations utilize to achieve their objectives. Additionally, the unit explores different approaches to analyzing foreign policy, categorizing them into major traditional and scientific approaches. These include traditional methods rooted in historical analysis and diplomatic studies, as well as scientific approaches incorporating quantitative and qualitative methodologies to dissect foreign policy decisions and their consequences. Overall, the unit provides a comprehensive overview of the complex landscape of foreign policy and its multifaceted analysis.

1.10 Key Words:

Foreign Policy, Diplomacy, Diplomats, Negotiation, Power, International Politics, Realism, Geo-politics, Balance of Power, Collective Security, Game Theory, United Nations.

1.11 Self-Assessment Questions:

- What do you mean by foreign policy?
- Describe the nature of foreign policy?
- What is the meaning of diplomacy?
- What are the determinants of foreign policy?
- What is the meaning of international politics?
- What are the instruments of foreign policy?
- Analyse the traditional approaches to foreign policy?
- What are major scientific approaches to foreign policy?

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UNIT-II

Lesson 2.1 - Foreign Policy of the United States

Structure

- 2.1 Learning Objectives
- 2.2 Introduction
- 2.3 Salient features of American Foreign Policy
- 2.4 American Approach to Major Global Issues
 - 2.4.1 United Nation
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 - 2.4.3 Nuclear Proliferation
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- 2.5 American Policy towards Europe, West Asia and South Asia
 - 2.5.1 Europe
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2.1 Learning Objectives

The foreign policy of the United States is a complex and evolving framework that encompasses diplomatic, economic, military, and cultural engagements with other nations. Over the years, it has been shaped by various factors including historical events, domestic politics, global developments, and the particular priorities of each presidential administration. Some objectives are following:

1. Promote stability in all regions of the world.
2. Prevent enemies from threatening the United States or allies with weapons of mass destruction.

3. Reduce the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on Americans;
4. Protect and assist American citizens who travel, conduct business, and live abroad.
5. Nurture common interests and values between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.
6. Ensure America's homeland security by promoting policies and practices to keep travel, trade, and important infrastructure safe.

2.2 Introduction

The officially stated goals of the foreign policy of the United States of America, including all the bureaus and offices in the United States Department of State, as mentioned in the *Foreign Policy Agenda* of the Department of State, are «to build and sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community». Liberalism has been a key component of US foreign policy since its independence from Britain. Since the end of World War II, the United States has had a grand strategy which has been characterized as being oriented around primacy, “deep engagement”, and liberal hegemony. This strategy entails that the United States maintains military predominance; builds and maintains an extensive network of allies (exemplified by NATO, bilateral alliances and foreign US military bases); integrates other states into US-designed international institutions (such as the IMF, WTO/GATT and World Bank); and limits the spread of nuclear weapons.

The United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs states as some of its jurisdictional goals: «export controls, including non-proliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; measures to foster commercial interaction with foreign nations and to safeguard American business abroad; international commodity agreements; international education; protection of American citizens abroad; and expulsion». U.S. foreign policy and foreign aid have been the subject of much debate, praise, and criticism, both domestically and abroad.

The evolution of foreign policy of the United States of America and its organizational structures aimed at projecting influence globally. America's foreign policy dictates how it interacts with other nations. Its purpose is to achieve specific objectives. It aims to guarantee defense and security of the nation. It aspires to have the authority to defend and advance US national

interests globally. Foreign policy is shaped by national interest, which encompasses an abundance of political, economic, military, ideological, and humanitarian issues. With time, foreign policy of America has evolved to meet shifting national interests. After the Revolutionary War, America's principal national goal was to stay independent of the more powerful European nations. Its primary foreign policy, epitomized by the Monroe Doctrine, was to restrict European aspirations to colonize the Western Hemisphere farther despite being sheltered by the Atlantic Ocean. Important players and decision-makers in the US have always worked to protect and increase the country's influence in the political, cultural, and economic spheres worldwide. They have skillfully framed the nation's actions inside a beneficent narrative, therefore justifying U.S. interventions by depicting the nation's mission as humanitarian. America avoided international entanglements during the 19th century, focusing instead on building a nation that stretched across the continent. It started searching for colonies and overseas markets once it became more industrialized and wealthy. The United States fought a war with Spain for Cuba and the Philippines at the turn of the 20th century, annexing various territories, and emerging as a minor imperial power. The United States was involved in European issues during World conflict I, but an isolationist sentiment overtook the nation following the conflict. America again became more inward-looking, declining to join the League of Nations. America allowed its military might to deteriorate as a result of the 1920s affluence and the 1930s Great Depression. When the Japanese attacked the American navy at Pearl Harbor in late 1941, it was unprepared for war. After winning World War II and rising to prominence as the world's most powerful economy, the United States fundamentally altered its foreign policy. It took the initiative to create the United Nations. Through the Marshall Plan, it committed billions of dollars to fortifying the democracies across Europe that had been decimated by war. It established an alliance system, which included NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization). The United States of America is undoubtedly the most powerful country in the world, with significant influence that has a profound impact on international relations. The complex patterns on this policy canvas are derived from a variety of sources, including historical accounts, internal political processes, and economic needs. The values and tenets of the constitution have influenced US foreign policy over time. American foreign policy has supported countries' right to self-determination in order to become independent. However, there have been circumstances when these ideals have clashed

with the objectives of economics, international politics, or national security. America has occasionally backed autocratic regimes or interfered to stifle popular political movements. These days, American foreign policy encompasses a wide range of tasks and concerns. It entails developing and preserving diplomatic ties with other nations and global institutions like the Organization of American States and the United Nations. It involves arms control initiatives and cooperating with allies to ensure regional and global security as part of peacekeeping duties. It addresses a variety of global economic aspects, such as business, travel, and commerce. Disaster assistance and overseas aid are involved. As a powerful nation, the US has attempted to negotiate treaties and agreements meant to put a stop to regional hostilities, taking the lead in promoting global peace. Additionally, the United States has a long history of seeking to address global environmental and economic issues in its capacity as a world leader. Liberalism has been a key component of US foreign policy since its independence from Britain. Liberal hegemony, “deeply engagement,” and predominance have been the focal points of the US government’s grand strategy since the end of World War II. In order to implement this strategy, the US must continue to dominate the military, establish and maintain a vast network of allies (such as NATO, bilateral alliances, and US military bases abroad), integrate other nations into US-designed international organizations (like the World Bank, IMF, and WTO), and restrict the proliferation of nuclear weapons as a part of this strategy. The country has been embroiled in major international upheavals throughout its history, from the devastating effects of both World Wars to the protracted Cold War to the current War on Terror. These significant turning points have left an enduring impression and have continuously shaped the country’s foreign policy, shaping its position on the global scene.

The United States Department of State oversees the country’s ties with other governments, international organizations, and citizens. The United States Department of State oversees the country’s ties with other governments, international organizations, and citizens. According to the State department, it has 4 main goals pertaining to foreign policy.

- Protect the United States and Americans
- Advance democracy, human rights and other global interests
- Promote international understanding of American values and policies

- Support US diplomats, governmental officials and all other personnel and a broad who make these goals a reality.

2.3 Salient Features of American Foreign Policy

The United States of America is a huge and multifaceted nation with many distinct characteristics that contribute to its identity. Some salient features include:

- a) Monroe Doctrine
- b) Protection of American citizen and interests in the country and abroad
- c) Promoting Free Trade
- d) Defense Alliances
- e) Promote Democracy and Human Rights
- f) Regional Priorities
- g) Promoting world stability
- h) Foster shared interests and values globally

(a) Monroe Doctrine

In 1823, President James Monroe set a significant foundation for American foreign policy that is today referred to as “The Monroe Doctrine.” Its goal was to prevent more European colonial powers from invading or interfering in the Americas. The United States declared its opposition to European participation in the Americas as “the western hemisphere for only the west.” The Monroe doctrine, which emphasized the United States’ position against foreign meddling in the Americas, evolved into a central tenet of American foreign policy. This theory was originally intended to stop European colonialism, but it eventually provided justification for American participation in the Western Hemisphere in order to safeguard US interests.

The Monroe Doctrine has had a significant impact on how the United States approaches foreign policy, directing its involvement in the Americas and its stance on issues such as influence in the Western Hemisphere, sovereignty, and regional stability. The fundamental tenets of this ideology, which have shaped modern American foreign policy tactics, are defending American interests and extending American influence abroad.

(b) **Protection of American citizen and interests in the country and abroad**

One of the main tenets of American foreign policy is the defense of American interests and citizens worldwide. In order to protect the welfare, rights, and safety of American citizens living or visiting overseas, the U.S. Department of State oversees a wide range of programs. Through its consular services, which aid nationals in need, issue passports, and provide advice on navigating legal and administrative procedures in other countries, the department keeps an eye on this. It also maintains a network of diplomatic missions, consulates, and embassies around the world to help with communication, support, and safety for their country's overseas residents. These diplomatic stations are essential for coordinating emergency aid, facilitating evacuations, and guaranteeing the protection of American citizens during times of crisis, conflict, or natural catastrophes.

The defense of American interests overseas encompasses a broad range of economic, political, and strategic issues in addition to protecting its inhabitants. Among these issues include promoting fair trade policies, protecting intellectual property rights, and—above all—making sure that American companies have access to international markets. Working with international organizations, allies, and partners to handle transnational concerns like terrorism, the global health crisis, environmental issues, and cyber threats, the United States frequently defends its interests and citizens abroad. In order to protect its interests and the interests of its partners in promoting stability and thwarting possible threats, they also continue to maintain military presence and security measures in key areas. Along with protecting their own interests, they also uphold military presence and security measures in key areas to ward off future threats and promote stability for its allies. As a whole, this is a fundamental facet of American foreign policy that emphasizes the country's dedication to protecting the safety, liberties, and prosperity of its inhabitants while furthering its objectives and principles internationally.

(c) **Promoting Free Trade and Capitalism**

A fundamental component of American foreign policy was the encouragement of capitalism and free commerce. The United States

is resolute in its pursuit of open markets, lower trade and non-trade obstacles, and global economic liberalization. This area of U.S. foreign policy includes embracing free trade agreements, endorsing policies that are focused on the market, and pushing for equitable and reciprocal trade practices.

The United States' commitment to promoting fair and competitive global trade is reflected in its pursuit of an open market through trade agreements, such as the NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement), now known as the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or participation in multilateral agreements like the World Trade Organization. Furthermore, because capitalism emphasizes free markets, private enterprise, and competition, it is consistent with American foreign policy about economic engagement. By encouraging entrepreneurship, protecting intellectual property rights, and supporting investment opportunities, this worldview is advanced and economic success is fostered both domestically and internationally. By opening up markets and removing obstacles to trade and investment, the United States encourages other countries to adopt policies that support liberalization, privatization, and globalization by pushing through international economic institutions, diplomatic channels, and economic clout. But there have been disagreements and difficulties with this kind of commerce and capitalism, especially when it comes to how it affects home businesses, income disparity, and international economic imbalances. The USA's influence on the world market is being seriously hampered by China's ascent to prominence in the economy and its market socialism model. However, the promotion of capitalism continues to be a cornerstone of its foreign policy, demonstrating its dedication to furthering global economic freedom, prosperity, and growth.

(d) **Defense Alliances**

The creation of defense alliances is a significant and prominent component of US foreign policy. Maintaining international peace, encouraging collective defense, and ensuring national security all depend on these connections. The United States has established and maintains a variety of strategic military alliances and agreements with nations in various regions, demonstrating a commitment to common interests and security.

An important part of the United States' security strategy since its founding in 1949 is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a well-known alliance. NATO, an alliance of North American and European nations, was formed to provide collective security, avert aggression, and uphold security throughout the Euro-Atlantic region. The United States is the front-runner in NATO when it comes to providing military might and assisting the alliance in addressing evolving security concerns. In addition to NATO, the US has formed numerous bilateral and multilateral defense alliances and partnerships around the world. These agreements usually include logistical support, joint exercises, intelligence sharing, mutual defense pledges, and military training partnership. Notable alliances include partnerships in the Asia-Pacific region, such as the US-Japan Security Treaty, and alliances with South Korea, Australia, and other Southeast Asian nations.

These defense agreements bolster US military power while promoting peace, stability, and repulsion of adversaries in the region. In the fight against pervasive security threats including terrorism, the proliferation of WMDs, regional conflicts, and emerging issues in space and internet exploration, they are indispensable. Defense alliances are a crucial part of US foreign policy because they show the nation's commitment to upholding norms internationally, fostering collective security, and advancing a legal-based international order. To adapt to shifting geopolitical realities and global security concerns, these alliances necessitate ongoing diplomatic efforts, resource allocation, and frequent reevaluation. When all is said and done, they highlight how dedicated the United States is to upholding stability in a constantly shifting world through the formation of strategic alliances and the application of collective security measures.

The advancement of democracy and human rights is a fundamental component of American foreign policy. This significant feature demonstrates the nation's commitment to advancing democratic governance, civil liberties, and fundamental human rights worldwide. In an endeavor to protect human rights including the freedom of assembly, speech, and the press, the United States aggressively advances democratic institutions, democratic elections, and the rule of law in its dealings with foreign nations. Through diplomatic initiatives, assistance programs, and partnerships with

international organizations, the United States seeks to address humanitarian crises, advance human rights objectives, and support underprivileged populations. This dedication usually means speaking out against human rights abuses, supporting activists and civil society organizations, and advocating for accountability and justice when transgressions occur.

Additionally, the US frequently collaborates with other nations that share its values as well as international organizations to promote democratic governance and protect human rights around the globe. This cooperation entails supporting democratic transitions, encouraging public engagement and participation, and helping to develop democratic institutions. However, this area of US foreign policy can occasionally be complex and challenging, especially when attempting to find a balance between strategic goals and the growth of democracy and human rights. Nonetheless, this commitment remains crucial to US foreign policy because it shows US will to advance democratic values and defend fundamental human rights worldwide.

(e) **Regional Priorities**

One important aspect of US foreign policy is its crafting of different approaches to different parts of the world based on regional interests. In the past, the United States has consistently prioritized advancing economic growth, stability, and democratic governance throughout Latin America. It has also attempted to handle issues including immigration, trade relations within the region, and drug trafficking.

The “containment of communism” that was the foundation of the Truman doctrine stopped communism from spreading to recently independent nations. This comprised partnerships, financial support, and initiatives to stop the spread of communist doctrine, especially in South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia. The Eisenhower doctrine extended the Truman doctrine to the Middle East. Preserving security, combating terrorism, and supporting diplomatic initiatives and accords are top priorities for the United States in the Middle East peace negotiations. The energy security of the region, peace in war zones, and alliances with key allies like Israel and the Arab Gulf countries all have a significant impact on U.S. activity.

The United States seeks to strengthen its alliances, partnerships, and economic relationships in the Indo-Pacific area, which is strategically significant. This entails actions to maintain freedom of navigation in crucial maritime routes, promote regional security, and counterbalance China's influence. The creation of QUAD (with Australia, India, and Japan) and I2U2 (with India, Israel, and the UAE). The United States of America manages complicated relationships in South Asia, especially in nations like India and Pakistan, while concentrating on regional stability, counterterrorism initiatives, and resolving regional issues like those involving Kashmir. However, in the past, Pakistan was selected by the US as a strategic ally in South Asia because India was more inclined toward the USSR. But as time went on, the emphasis on regional priorities changed. Although strategic interests are still important, the United States now places more emphasis on a variety of goals in its interactions with other regions, such as fostering economic partnerships, advancing human rights, combating climate change, and advancing innovation and technology.

(f) **Promoting World Stability**

Promoting international stability is a fundamental aspect of US foreign policy, demonstrating the country's commitment to advancing world peace, security, and order. Through a variety of diplomatic initiatives, alliances, and multilateral activities, the United States tries to contribute to global stability by averting conflicts, reducing tension, and settling disputes peacefully. This trait involves active participation in intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), where the US supports peacekeeping operations, humanitarian relief efforts, and diplomatic responses to global crises. By resolving conflicts and promoting dialogue, the nation also employs its diplomatic influence to promote amicable resolutions of internal and international conflicts. Additionally, the US collaborates with allies and partners to fight global threats like pandemics, terrorism, the spread of WMDs, and cyber security problems. Through the development of alliances and coalitions, the United States aims to oppose destabilizing forces and advance global measures of collective security.

In addition to supporting trade agreements and economic

expansion, efforts to promote global stability also involve providing humanitarian aid to regions affected by violence or instability. Through aid and economic growth, the United States hopes to reduce poverty, advance stability, deal with the root causes of instability, and make the world a safer and more prosperous place. Global security is a goal that is hampered by shifting geopolitical dynamics, regional conflicts, and competing national interests. Nevertheless, the United States' dedication to promoting stability remains a fundamental element of its foreign policy, embodying the nation's aspiration for a more secure, amicable, and interconnected worldwide community.

(g) Foster Shared Interests and Values Globally

The promotion of global common interests and values is one of the core principles of US foreign policy. This significant feature emphasizes how committed the nation is to building connections and alliances across global communities that are based on common values, interests, and convictions. The US actively seeks to establish partnerships and alliances with foreign countries and organizations that uphold its core values, which include democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and economic freedom. The United States uses diplomatic relations, multilateral forums, and multinational alliances to promote and defend these shared values and interests throughout the world. This entails defending the rule-based international order, promoting democratic government, supporting human rights movements, and arguing for fair and open economic systems. Additionally, the US collaborates with other nations to address global concerns like cybersecurity threats, public health emergencies, terrorism, and climate difficulties. The United States seeks to tackle these multifaceted problems by collaborating with allies who have similar goals and values, combining resources, and encouraging teamwork. However, advancing shared ideals and interests beyond national boundaries necessitates resolving divergent opinions, competing agendas, and employing various tactics. But U.S. foreign policy remains focused on the commitment to forming alliances and partnerships based on shared values and objectives, highlighting the nation's aim to create a more secure, affluent, and interconnected world via collaboration and ideals.

2.4 American Approach to Major Global Issues: United Nations, Developing Countries, Nuclear Proliferation, Human Rights, Terrorism and Globalization

The American response to key international issues embodies a dynamic and diverse involvement with the world's difficulties. The United States navigates a complex landscape of international relations, from active participation in international organizations like the United Nations to strategic alliances and dealings with the global south addressing a range of issues like nuclear proliferation, championing human rights, combating terrorism, and also navigating the complexities of globalization in the delocalizing world at large.

Thus it explores the nuances of the "American way" on these significant international issues, with a focus on shared values, international stability, diplomacy, and the pursuit of national interests. Gaining a grasp of the American approach allows us to gain important insights into how it shapes global affairs.

2.4.1 United Nations

One of the deadliest wars in history occurred in the first half of the 20th century, prompting the United States and its allies to attempt the creation of an intergovernmental organization. Following the conclusion of World War I, the majority of nations banded together to form the League of Nations in 1919, but the League was unable to stop the world from plunging into yet another worldwide conflict. In order to preserve peace, stability, and order in global society, the allied states and other nations joined together to form the United States after the Axis powers were defeated in World War II. Today, the United Nations' broad objectives include promoting collaboration in the areas of international law, security, economic growth, social advancement, human rights, and world peace. The word "United Nations" was originally used by American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to refer to an international body intended to take the place of the inadequate League of Nations. The United Nations came into being on October 24, 1945, when the majority of the 46 signatories as well as the five permanent members of the Security Council—the Soviet Union, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom—ratified the Charter. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the president of the United States, was instrumental in persuading Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill, as well as other allies from the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, to

join this new international body. The three world leaders convened in the Yalta and Dumbarton Oaks conferences and came to an agreement over the composition, goals, and guiding principles of the UN. President Roosevelt's longer political career was considered to have reached its zenith with the creation of the United Nations. The most significant part was performed by Wendell Willkie, a Roosevelt representative. He wrote a piece titled "One World," which was released in April 1943, advocating for the inclusion of fresh territory in the organization. In less than three months, a sizable 81 percent of Americans said they would be in favor of the US entering a "union of nations" following the war.

The most significant financial donor to the UN, accounting for almost 28% of its budget, is the United States. The UN itself has its headquarters in New York, which is located on American territory. The International Court of Justice is the only major body whose headquarters are not in the United States. The US works especially hard to ensure the development of the Rules-Based International Order (RBIO) because it is a strong proponent of it. But in contrast to other administrations, the Trump Administration in particular has taken a more transactional, "America First," and nationalistic stance in recent times, seeing the RBIO as a barrier rather than a means of furthering American interests. Concerns have been expressed by UN members on whether this change in U.S. foreign policy is a one-time anomaly or a long-term trend.

2.4.2 Developing Countries

The American strategy for addressing important international challenges is well-thought out, particularly with regard to how it will address the developing world. The United States of America is the largest supplier of international aid, accounting for more than 35 million dollars, according to data released by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 2020. The global south receives the majority of aid for economic development, disaster relief, emergency preparedness, and poverty reduction. Oversight and management of these projects are the responsibility of twenty U.S. government agencies in addition to the lead agency, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). USAID places a strong emphasis on open enterprise development and robust market economies to enable developing nations to become more self-sufficient. This is done through deliberately fostering collaboration. This is in line with the objective of strengthening a developing country's

institutions, governance, and structures in order to establish them as valued members of the international community. USAID seeks to end the cycle of debt, preventing excessive pressure, as opposed to governments providing onerous loans. USAID is unique in that it promotes local employment possibilities in recipient nations rather than importing foreign labor.

In order to solve shared issues and promote sustainable development, the US aims to forge strategic alliances with developing nations that go beyond traditional aid. Through trade partnerships and diplomatic endeavors, the United States of America seeks to not only promote economic progress among emerging nations but also enhance the general well-being and governance of their inhabitants. In addition to emphasizing a dedication to promoting self-sufficiency in the global south, this “American Approach” acknowledges the interconnectedness of issues like poverty, hunger, healthcare, education, and the environment, which cut over national boundaries and become global concerns. By adopting this strategy, the US hopes to contribute significantly and constructively to the development of a more inclusive and equitable global society.

Moreover, the developing world presents the United States with other essential chances to improve its well-being through increased investment and trade with such countries, which can be significant suppliers of ideas, food, energy, raw materials, and medicines. China’s remarkable economic vitality has demonstrated the potential importance of developing nations to the United States. In terms of the size of its market and the speed at which its economy is developing, India seems to be lagging behind.

2.4.3 Nuclear Proliferation

Among the key priorities of US policy toward major foreign challenges are global security and strategic non-proliferation. The United States has always been in the forefront of worldwide efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons because it was the first nation to test and use a nuclear weapon. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is regarded as one of the key accords towards accomplishing this goal. The United States and its allies have been working to address this issue by attempting to implement agreements to combat nuclear proliferation. In the midst of the global energy crisis, this pact not only aims to stop the spread of nuclear weapons but also makes it easier to use nuclear energy peacefully. The United States played a key role in the discussions and signing of the Nuclear Posture Treaty (NPT), which was successfully

put into effect in 1970. 191 nations have signed the NPT pact as of 2022, demonstrating its broad worldwide acceptability. Furthermore, the United States actively promotes nuclear disarmament through its bilateral and multilateral interactions with other nations. The US and the USSR have a number of nuclear disarmament agreements and negotiations, including SALT 1, SALT 2, and START, even during the Cold War. Following the fall of the USSR, the US has continuously shown that it is working toward disarmament, as evidenced by the 2010 signing of the historic New START treaty with Russia. By limiting the quantity of strategic nuclear weapons in use, this pact promotes openness and lowers the possibility of an arms race between the two main nuclear powers.

Additionally, by safeguarding resources and supporting best practices in nuclear security, the United States actively engages in international forums like the Nuclear Security Summits, which aim to prevent nuclear terrorism. These initiatives are in line with the United States' larger pledge to stop non-state actors from obtaining nuclear weapons. In order to reduce the risks of unchecked nuclear proliferation and advance international peace and security, the United States uses diplomatic discussions; arms control agreements, and cooperation with international organizations to navigate the complex terrain of nuclear proliferation.

Nonetheless, obstacles still exist, with concerns about nuclear proliferation linked to geopolitical instability and states operating outside of recognized non-proliferation frameworks. In response to new difficulties and technological advancements, American policy is changing, strengthening its commitment to a future where nuclear weapons are responsibly maintained and proliferation threats are minimized.

2.4.4 Human Rights

The United States of America has been on the forefront of human rights related tasks and actions since its founding way back 200 years. It has fiercely defended the necessity of defending human rights as one of the pillars of its Foundation Stone. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a tangible manifestation of this American philosophy. Promoting the human rights agenda through diplomatic means is essential. A key instrument of diplomacy is the annual publication of the U.S. Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. This extensive report carefully evaluates the situation of human rights around the world, providing guidance for U.S. engagement by highlighting areas of

concern and encouraging communication with other countries to resolve shortcomings in their human rights policies.

Another noteworthy piece of legislation that highlights American commitment to stopping violations of human rights is the Magnitsky Act. This law, which was first passed in 2012 and then expanded, gives the US government the authority to apply specific sanctions, such as asset freezes and travel bans, on foreign people or organizations that are connected to serious corruption or breaches of human rights. The Magnitsky Act is a clear declaration that the United States will not allow people who have committed grave violations of human rights to go free. The influence of US human rights advocacy is further enhanced by active involvement in multilateral forums. A collaborative effort to advance a universal human rights agenda is exemplified by U.S. engagements in the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and contributions to specific initiatives tackling topics including women's rights, religious freedom, and LGBTQ+ rights. Particular legislative efforts highlight the United States' commitment to advancing human rights. Women play a critical role in conflict prevention, settlement, and post-conflict reconstruction, as highlighted by the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017. This policy emphasizes the necessity of defending women's rights both during and after wars, acknowledging the crucial role that women play in achieving durable peace.

The United States' dedication to tackling violations of human rights worldwide is demonstrated by the 2016 enactment of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act. This law broadens the scope of the Magnitsky Act beyond corruption and gives the U.S. government a strong tool to target individuals and organizations that violate human rights severely, regardless of where they are in the world. The United States has exhibited a proactive posture by taking specific initiatives in response to severe human rights problems. As seen by its handling of the Rohingya issue in Myanmar, the United States has pursued accountability for flagrant abuses through the use of sanctions, diplomatic pressure, and support for international investigations. The nation places a strong emphasis on people's freedom in all spheres of life, including the freedom of expression, the press, to work, and to practice any religion. All of these aim to provide a safe haven for humanity as well as a thriving economy. The nation's legislation maintains that the key objectives of securitization and human rights promotion are "fundamental" and "principal."

2.4.5 Terrorism

The foreign policy of the United States traverses a difficult landscape, but one of its main goals is the strong commitment to fighting terrorism. Cooperation with diplomatic missions, intelligence services, and international organizations are all part of this complex plan. The United States of America sees terrorism as a threat to the entire world and works with its allies and neighbors to tackle this non-traditional problem in order to secure global security. Its goals are to demolish, combat, and respond to acts of terrorism. To this end, a number of counterterrorism strategies have been implemented, including fortifying border security, providing funding for counterterrorism, boosting military capabilities, and enhancing first response and rescue requirements.

Consider the US's proactive participation in agencies such as INTERPOL and Europol, which enable information exchange and synchronized actions against international terrorist networks. Moreover, alliances with NATO represent the cooperative military strategy, in which cooperative operations and training programs support international security. Agencies like the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) are essential to intelligence activities. Their actions go beyond national boundaries; they collaborate closely with colleagues in allies to obtain vital intelligence and anticipate any threats. As an illustration of the extent of international collaboration in intelligence-sharing, consider cooperative projects like the "Five Eyes" intelligence partnership, which consists of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Another essential component of US counterterrorism policy is diplomacy. The country actively participates in discussions with a wide range of nations, forming coalitions and alliances to address both the immediate symptoms and the underlying causes of extremism. Diplomatic efforts are facilitated by institutions such as the United Nations, which offer a forum for discussions on issues related to counterterrorism, humanitarian assistance, and conflict resolution.

Following 9/11, American foreign policy underwent a paradigm shift in how it approached its relations with other nations, just as it did following the anti-communist and isolationist eras. Due to the shock wave from the twin tower assault, considerable strengthening of non-military foreign policy, and a surge in interest in non-traditional security issues as a mainstream danger, relations with Arab countries were strained and their involvement in conflicts denounced by the population.

Though the most significant shift occurred when former President George W. Bush declared a “War on terror” in response to the tragedy. Subsequently that moment, the nation has been identifying and pursuing extremist organizations and terrorist groups that propagate violent ideologies and advocate aggression. In particular, this has made the United States and its allies unfriendly to Islamic terrorist groups.

Human rights concerns are still central to this approach. In spite of the necessity to maintain security, the US is dedicated to respecting human rights norms and the rule of law. As an illustration, consider promoting just trials in counterterrorism cases and endorsing programs that advance economic growth and education in areas susceptible to radicalization. The international coalition against al-Qaeda and ISIS (the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) is one of the exemplary situations. This alliance of several countries is an example of coordinated actions taken against a common opponent. Along with allies like the UK and France, the US has carried out military operations, provided assistance to regional troops, and attempted to stabilize areas that have been freed from ISIS rule. The US constantly improves its counterterrorism strategy in response to changes in the world. Initiatives such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) demonstrate flexibility since they provide a forum for countries to exchange best practices and coordinate counterterrorism measures. In this complex dance of diplomacy, intelligence sharing, and joint military action, the US seeks to advance global stability and security while simultaneously defending its own interests.

2.4.6 Globalization

A complex interaction of political, strategic, and economic factors is reflected in the US foreign policy approach to globalization. Acknowledging the interdependence of the contemporary world, the country actively participates in a range of programs, associations, and commercial accords to mold and maneuver the waves of worldwide integration. The nation actively participates in talks, agreements on trade facilitation, and dialogues to create a comprehensive growth pattern for global development. **Uncle Sam’s participation** in international organizations that advance international cooperation is one noteworthy aspect of his foreign policy. As a participant in intergovernmental organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations (UN), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United States has a role in influencing the

policies that regulate international economic relations. For example, the United States has been actively involved in UN climate change projects in recent years, demonstrating a commitment to cooperative efforts on common global concerns. The United States' approach to globalization heavily relies on trade agreements. The replacement for NAFTA, the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), is evidence of the country's efforts to reform commercial ties. The United States of America aims to promote fair trade practices and increase competitiveness by negotiating agreements that take into account modern economic realities.

Moreover, U.S. foreign policy encourages projects that combine strategic objectives with economic development. One well-known example is the China-led Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Recognizing the geopolitical ramifications of this massive infrastructure project, the United States has made diplomatic attempts to present alternate development and finance options. Proposals such as the Build Back Better World (B3W) alliance, which was put forth by the G7, demonstrate the United States' commitment to supporting the development of global infrastructure with an emphasis on transparent and sustainable standards. The US actively shapes international standards and norms in the field of technology. The United States' engagement in forums like the Group of Seven (G7) and the Group of Twenty (G20), where conversations about digital trade, data governance, and cybersecurity take place, is indicative of the push for an open and secure digital environment.

Nonetheless, the United States manages globalization's obstacles with a complex strategy. Strategic solutions are required for problems including economic espionage, unfair trade practices, and intellectual property theft. The United States supports initiatives to protect its economic interests while advancing a global setting that encourages creativity and just competition. As a result, the US has a complex foreign policy on globalization that includes trade agreement negotiations, membership in international organizations, and strategic initiatives to confront new issues. Through active participation in these spheres, the United States aims to sculpt an international environment consistent with its principles, fosters economic growth, and tackles common issues in the globalized world.

2.5 American Policy towards Europe, West Asia and South Asia

In order to maintain its position as a global powerhouse, the United States of America plays a significant role in influencing international

relations with other countries due to its stronger influence in geopolitical dynamics. The foreign policy of “Uncle Sam” toward Europe, West Asia, and South Asia is influenced by a number of variables. Economic interests, historical ties, ideologies, and—above all—strategic concerns to safeguard one’s own interests are among these variables. Recent significant shifts in the geopolitical environment have affected US engagements and objectives in several areas. Based on shared values, economic ties, and security concerns, Europe and the United States have a complicated relationship as longtime friends. In West Asia, an area marked by intricate geopolitical rivalry and oil dependency, US policy carefully balances efforts to maintain regional peace, combat terrorism, and advance strategic objectives. South Asia, on the other hand, offers distinct challenges and prospects due to its diverse range of countries, which motivates the US to participate in talks on everything from economic cooperation to security issues.

2.5.1 Europe

As we previously stated, the Munroe doctrine, which opposes European power in the western hemisphere, was the inspiration behind American foreign policy. The United States rigorously adhered to the isolationist doctrine up until the world wars. President George Washington’s 1796 farewell speech, which pushed for the US to stay out of foreign affairs and remained generally true until the 20th century, is where this doctrine originated. Despite having fought in the First World War, the United States was merely supporting the Allied nations financially and with munitions, operating as a shadow ally. However, following the conflict, America quickly withdrew from its role in the world. With its remarkable military mobilization during World War II, this event signaled a shift from its historical attitude and completely changed this style or approach to foreign policy. Following the war, the U.S.A.—then a superpower—made significant investments in the security and prosperity of Europe, forging lasting relationships. In 1948, the United States Congress passed the Economic Cooperation Act. President Truman signed the “Marshall Plan,” as it is renowned, into law the same year. The official name of this strategy was “European Recovery Program (ERP).” America’s involvement in international affairs was cemented during the Cold War era, when the country moved from an isolationist posture to one of active participation.

The United States and the Soviet Union, two countries that had previously been allies, found themselves on a collision course marked

by intensifying hostilities after World War II. Attempts to continue cooperating had irrevocably broken down by 1947. President Truman took significant action to stop Soviet growth in regions vital to American interests, working with powerful Secretaries of State George C. Marshall and Dean G. Acheson. This signified the start of an alternative struggle known as the “Cold War.” The world was split in two, with Europe being the divided region. While western Europe was influenced by the United States and adopted free market economies and capitalist societies, eastern Europe was influenced by the Soviet Union and adopted socialist principles. In 1949, the United States and its partners in western Europe established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a defense alliance. As NATO came into operation, the US gave all of its partner’s military support. In order to stop communism from spreading throughout Europe during the Cold War, it upheld a “Containment Policy” that was strengthened by military alliances and financial support.

American foreign policy in Europe was reevaluated in the wake of the Soviet Union’s collapse in 1991. Reliability shifted from containment to democratization and the assimilation of former Eastern Bloc countries into Western organizations. The European Union and NATO’s expansions showed a dedication to a stable and unified Europe. American foreign policy towards Europe has been influenced by issues including economic interdependence, migration, and terrorism in the twenty-first century. While negotiating shifting geopolitical conditions, the United States continues to collaborate with its European partners on a range of international issues. Transatlantic alliances continue to be a pillar of American foreign policy in the postwar era, notwithstanding shifts in emphasis.

The ongoing confrontation between Russia and Ukraine in Europe has rekindled a foreign policy discussion that has been around for three decades, with the main focus being NATO’s eastward expansion. Jens Stoltenberg, the secretary-general of NATO, has denounced Russia for the continuing conflict in Europe. Infuriating Russia, NATO is currently under investigation over whether it ought to have moved eastward. Vladimir Putin, the president of Russia, asserts that NATO betrayed commitments made to his country toward the end of the Cold War in the 1990s, when the US and its allies agreed not to advance eastward to the point where it would jeopardize Russia’s security. Putin insists on a permanent ban on Ukraine joining NATO, citing worries about NATO’s

invasion and its impact on the geopolitics of Eastern Europe, despite the United States' claims that no such guarantees were ever made to Russia. The geopolitical situation is expected to become even more complex as a result of recent developments in 2023, which suggest that Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden, Finland, and other countries who share borders with Russia are likely to join NATO. The possibility of other nations joining NATO highlights the region's continued difficulties and elevated tensions. This detailed historical dispute highlights the complex web of diplomatic tensions that have culminated in the current situation in Ukraine and is intertwined with Russia's long-standing fears about NATO's invasion and its impact on European geopolitics.

The idea of collective security, which is the cornerstone of the alliance's commitment to mutual defense, is the main source of anxiety regarding NATO's growth. According to this principle, an attack on one NATO member is deemed an attack on all of the members, necessitating a coordinated response. The goal of this strategy is to dissuade possible aggressors and reaffirm that any act of aggression will be met with a strong and coordinated defense. Furthermore, as part of its "nuclear umbrella" policy, allies possessing nuclear weapons agree to contemplate using nuclear force to defend any other partner facing a nuclear threat. The weight of NATO's responsibilities for collective defense is highlighted by the nuclear umbrella, which acts as a strategic and deterrent tool in securing the security and stability of its member states. As part of the NATO nuclear sharing agreement, the US has stationed its nuclear weapons in Europe. There are currently nuclear bases operated by the US in Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Turkey.

2.5.2 West Asia

The United States also developed a strong interest in the West Asia region following World War II, especially after it became apparent that the region had abundant oil reserves and that the spread of communism there posed a serious threat to American interests. West Asia was included in the containment strategy by the Eisenhower doctrine (1957), which extended the goals of the Truman Doctrine (1947) and the following Eisenhower Doctrine (1957) by offering financial support to the region. During the Cold War, the area rose to prominence as one of the most crucial theaters of operations. The US-West Asian relationship was significantly impacted by the 1967 Six-Day War, which placed Israel against its Arab neighbors. The

United States reconsidered its stance in the wake of Israel's swift victory and becoming more of an active mediator and ally of Israel. During the Cold War, the United States and Israel established a close alliance based on recognition of Israel's strategic importance. The United States provided military aid and technological transfers to Israel and played a significant role in the peace process through initiatives like United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. This change complicated US relations with the Arab world in addition to strengthening US-Israeli ties. The complicated geopolitical landscape of West Asia has been a sensitive diplomatic challenge for U.S. foreign policy makers and diplomats, influencing future interventions, peace endeavors, and the country's general outlook.

As the globe struggled with the fallout from the 1973 Arab oil embargo, the relationship between the United States and West Asia experienced a dramatic change in the 1970s. The importance of West Asia's oil reserves was highlighted by this turning point, which prompted the United States to launch diplomatic initiatives to get access to these essential resources. The United States actively looked for methods to support regional stability after realizing the significance of energy security, opening a new chapter in its approach to international affairs. The Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988) revealed the complexity of US participation in West Asia as the year progressed into the 1980s. While navigating the challenges, American leaders discovered that they needed to strike a careful balance between pursuing diplomatic relations with Iran and supporting Iraq under Saddam Hussein. The Iran-Contra scandal in the middle of the 1980s exposed some of the challenges the US was having in handling regional crises and maintaining diplomatic ties. In the 1990s, the United States demonstrated its commitment to maintaining stability in the region. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1991 led to the Gulf War, which was essentially a declaration from the United States that "we have our friends' backs" and "we're all about keeping that tricky balance in the ever-changing West Asian scene." The United States' attempts to promote regional stability in West Asia were reflected in this.

The United States in West Asia received a wake-up call in 2001 after the 9/11 attacks. These events, which were planned by al-Qaeda, forced a reassessment of priorities and a laser-like focus on combating terrorism. U.S. foreign policy was completely rethought in response to concerns about terrorist networks in the Middle East, with the War on Terror being the primary reaction. This strategy was centered on the invasions of Afghanistan in 2001 and Iraq in 2003, which addressed risks

to regional stability and U.S. security in addition to terrorism. The fallout from these invasions resulted in a sustained U.S. presence, which altered the geopolitics of West Asia and highlighted the necessity of international cooperation in the fight against terrorism. Thus, West Asia and the United States experienced the Arab Spring as a mixed bag when it first began in 2011. There were movements for democratic reform that were full of promise, but they also caused a great deal of instability. The Syrian Civil War gained prominence and developed into a protracted, intricate struggle with participants from all around the world. Then came the development of ISIS, which added yet another twist to the situation and forced the United States to intervene and work with allies to combat extremism. And the problems didn't end there. The United States' ability to manage these relationships and rivalries in the area was put to the test as continuing unrest in Yemen and Libya contributed to the chaos. The Arab Spring's aftermath demonstrated that controlling West Asia requires striking a delicate balance between fostering people's aspirations for freedom and handling the wild geopolitical developments that resulted from those revolutionary movements.

2.5.3 South Asia

Following World War II, the US started diplomatic relations with the newly independent countries of South Asia. The United States quickly realized how important India was to the region as Pakistan became a separate state and India celebrated its hard-won independence in 1947. The United States went out on a friendly diplomatic mission. However, these interactions took on a more complex dimension due to the complications of the Cold War era, when the United States deliberately sought to form alliances with countries that shared its opposition to communism. The United States followed a course in this delicate diplomatic dance that took into account the global chessboard of ideological alliances while acknowledging regional importance. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was established by the United States during the Cold War as part of its containment strategy to stop communism from spreading throughout this area. The only other nation in South Asia to be included was Pakistan. Because of Pakistan's close ties to the Soviet Union, especially Afghanistan, and its assistance in facilitating contact between the United States and China during this period, the United States viewed Pakistan as a strategic ally. India spearheaded the non-alignment movement in an effort to defend its independence from both superpowers, which is why

the United States selected Pakistan as an ally. Nonetheless, the US assumed that India was closer to the USSR than it was to the US.

The US found itself trying to strike a careful balance in its diplomatic positions throughout the 1971 East Pakistan Liberation War. It was criticized, nevertheless, for what was seen as support for the West Pakistani administration. The United States of America, a champion of democracy and human rights, was endorsing a government that violated these principles. The U.S. Seventh Fleet's approach towards the Bay of Bengal, which some saw as an attempt to discourage possible Indian engagement in this liberation war, added complexity to the situation and increased scrutiny of U.S. actions during this time. The U.S. Seventh Fleet was anchored in Diego Garcia. Concurrently, the Soviet Union became a significant actor in the conflict, providing India with vital assistance. This relationship was cemented by the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty, which credited the Soviet Union's military support for both Bangladesh's creation and India's triumph. But the India-US relationship was strained as a result of these geopolitical moves. A contrast in strategic objectives was highlighted by India's strengthening links to the Soviet Union and the United States' alliance with Pakistan, which was perceived as supporting an authoritarian state. This pivotal moment permanently altered the nature of US relations with South Asia.

The end of the Cold War brought a new wind that altered diplomatic landscapes in U.S.-South Asian relations. Following the fall of the Soviet Union, the United States focused on India, recognizing not only its potential for growth economically but also its significant influence in the area. This change opened the door for a delicate diplomatic dance meant to strengthen bonds. When President Bill Clinton made his historic visit to India in 2000, bilateral relations reached a turning point that symbolized the start of a new chapter in diplomatic relations. Nonetheless, there were certain difficulties, particularly in light of the spread of nuclear weapons. India made a brazen declaration of its nuclear capabilities when it conducted nuclear tests in the late 1990s. The U.S. responded by imposing penalties, which struck a discordant note in their developing relationship. The post-Cold War era witnessed conversations concerning human rights, counterterrorism, and regional stability, which added intricacies to the diplomatic dance between the United States and South Asia.

As the twenty-first century began, the US actively pursued alliances with South Asian countries, emphasizing economic cooperation, counterterrorism

cooperation, and regional stability. The United States collaborated extensively with regional partners in Afghanistan to play a significant role in tackling the complexity of global security. The 2008 nuclear agreement between the US and India marked a dramatic shift in the two countries' relationship. Breaking with past conventions, this accord demonstrated a growing understanding of India's strategic significance, promoting civil nuclear cooperation and bolstering diplomatic relations. After 9/11, the United States experienced a radical change in policy, moving away from the Cold War-era dynamics that favored Pakistan and toward India as a vital regional ally. The United States reevaluated its foreign policy in response to the changing geopolitical environment, which together with India's democratic values and rapid economic expansion solidified India's position as an essential ally in tackling common issues and advancing regional stability.

The United States has been actively pursuing a dynamic foreign policy in South Asia in recent years, with a particular emphasis on fortifying its relations with India. Leading this approach is the U.S., India, Japan, Australia, and other partners in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, or QUAD. These like-minded countries want to work together to address common regional issues and promote an open and free Indo-Pacific. Recognizing India as an essential strategic ally in QUAD, the United States acknowledges its geopolitical relevance in containing China's growing power in the area. And, counterterrorism has been a key component of U.S. policy in South Asia, especially given the difficult environments in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The desire to fight terrorism and promote balance is emphasized by the commitment to regional stability and the resolution of security issues in Afghanistan. Concurrently, the development of the strategic alliance with India demonstrates how the United States recognizes the country's expanding economic and geopolitical relevance, which includes commerce, technological collaboration, and strong diplomatic relations. Foreign policy is still dynamic and is influenced by shifting geopolitical currents.

2.6 Let Us Sum Up

The foreign policy of the United States is a multifaceted framework aimed at safeguarding national security, promoting democratic values, advancing economic interests, and maintaining global stability. Key objectives include ensuring national security through military strength and alliances, promoting democracy and human rights worldwide, fostering economic

prosperity through trade agreements and fair economic practices, and addressing global challenges such as terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Also United States of America is strengthening their relations with developed countries, developing countries and Middle East countries to promote economic progress among emerging nations, to enhance general well-being and governance of their inhabitants. The U.S. also prioritizes diplomatic solutions to conflicts, strengthens alliances, and engages in partnerships with other nations to address shared challenges and pursue common goals.

2.7 Keywords

Foreign Policy, Peacekeeping, United States of America, Defence and Security, National Interest, Developed and developing countries.

2.8 Self-Assessment Questions

1. What is U.S. foreign policy? How does U.S. foreign policy contribute to shaping their national interest?
2. How do economic factors, such as trade agreements and sanctions, impact U.S. foreign policy objectives and relationships with other countries?
3. To what extent does the United States prioritize human rights and democracy promotion in its foreign policy, and how does this influence its relationships with authoritarian regimes?
4. What are the effects of U.S. military interventions and interventions on global stability and regional dynamics?
5. How does the United States navigate its relationships with international organizations such as the United Nations, NATO, and the World Trade Organization in pursuit of its foreign policy objectives?
6. How do cultural and ideological factors shape U.S. foreign policy attitudes and perceptions, both domestically and internationally?

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UNIT-III

Lesson 3.1 - Foreign Policy Of Japan

Structure

- 3.1 Objectives
- 3.2 Introduction
- 3.3 Salient Features of Japan's Foreign Policy
- 3.4 Japanese Approaches to Major Global Issues
 - 3.4.1 United Nations
 - 3.4.2 Developing Nations
 - 3.4.3 Nuclear Proliferation
 - 3.4.4 Globalization
- 3.5 Japan Relations with Major Powers
 - 3.5.1 U S
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- 3.6 Let us Sum up
- 3.7 Keywords
- 3.8 Self-Assessment Questions
- 3.9 References

3.1 Learning Objectives

After reading this lesson you should be able to

- Understand the historical context and evolution of Japanese foreign policy
- Identify the key actors and institutions involved in shaping Japanese foreign policy decisions.
- Evaluate the salient features of Japanese foreign policy
- Explore the impact of Japan's foreign policy on regional stability, economic development, and global governance.

3.2 Introduction

The foreign policy of a country is influenced by its internal decision-making processes as well as externally imposed limitations. Like anywhere else, Japan's foreign policy also is formulated and carried out in a setting that is foreshadowed by the ongoing struggle between internal and external politics in Japan. Its comprehensive and cohesive foreign policy approach focus on security, economy, economic cooperation, and cultural interactions. It has established diplomatic relations with all sovereign states in addition to active participation in the UN. Japan's foreign policy aims to promote prosperity and peace for the Japanese people by forging close relationships with the West. The peace and prosperity of the world are, in reality, firmly associated with Japan's national interests. It has not been hindered by the nation's tiny size, dense population, or scarcity of natural resources.

3.3 Salient Features of Japanese Foreign Policy

The "Yoshida Doctrine" which Prime Minister Yoshida Shigeru developed in the early 1950s, governed Japan's foreign policy for the majority of the post-war era. The three pillars of this doctrine were a) peacefulness, which is enshrined in "Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution", b) the security alliance with the United States, and c) mercantilist export-led economic expansion. Some of the key features of Japan's Foreign Policy include;

Conduct of foreign policy as a Member of the West

Japan's foreign policy after the war has been influenced by historical events, particularly its loss in World War II and the American presence in the country which has both helped and hindered its interactions with other countries. In many spheres of cooperation, such as politics, economy, and defence, the United States is Japan's principal ally. As a successful democratic with established institutions, Japan has stood firmly with Western democracies on a variety of international political and economic issues, especially those about free trade and market economies. Its fundamental democratic and freedom ideas are comparable to those of other industrialised democracies. Global collaboration is also fostered by the trilateral interactions between the United States, Japan, and Western Europe.

Diverse and Multifaceted Diplomatic Relations

Despite identifying itself as a member of the West, Japan's foreign policy is comprehensive, and multidimensional, and adopts a global perspective in all spheres of politics, security, economy, and culture. As a nation with diverse economic and trade activities, Japan is connected to the rest of the world. Japan can't stay detached from happenings in other regions because they could have an instantaneous impact on the entire planet. In return, Japan crucial role in major supply chains, technology and innovation as well as trade and investment has made the nation an important actor in global arena. Japan has practiced a wide-range, multifaceted foreign policy both bilaterally and multilaterally, including inside the UN. By doing this, Japan can help to stabilize the international environment that surrounds it.

Diplomacy Grounded in the Asia-Pacific Region

Japan is frequently seen as a link between the East and the West. In addition to importing science, technology, and governance structures from Europe, Japan's traditional culture was largely influenced by ancient China. The Asia-Pacific area has the best relations with Japan since it is the most dynamic and vibrant of all the regions. It is full of enormous growth and development potential. For this nation to be peaceful and prosperous, it goes without saying that stability and development in this region are essential. Establishing cordial ties with neighbouring countries and other nations in the region is also a means to help Japan realize its potential to make a difference in stability and growth in Asia and the Pacific by gaining their minds as well as their hearts.

Contribution to World Economic Development

Though a significant amount of Japan's foreign policy is appropriately referred to be "economic diplomacy," Japan hasn't always been able to keep political and strategic factors out of its dealings with its Asian neighbours and the United States. Japan is already showcasing outstanding economic growth given that its proportion of the global GNP has grown to almost 10%, and is expected to grow more in the coming years. Long-term, steady expansion of the global economy can be significantly attributed to scientific, and technological advancements. Japan has shown excellence in the field of science and technology and has reached the top in the field such as electronics and robotics, automotive engineering as well as

pharmaceuticals and space exploration. Japan is consequently obliged to prioritise and deepen international collaboration in this area.

Cooperation for the Stability and Progress of Developing Countries

International stability as well as peace depend critically on the political, economic, and social growth of the developing nations. In the developing region, such development will aid in the prevention of disputes and the resolution of diseases. Japan considers collaboration towards the prosperity and security of emerging nations to be a significant global contribution, given its strong commitment to maintaining international peace and its close connection with these nations. Given this perspective and the realisation that one of its primary endeavours to guarantee its overall security is through economic cooperation with developing nations, especially through official development assistance (ODA), Japan plans to increase ODA by the new medium-term target despite the government's financial challenges.

Constant Efforts Toward Peace and Disarmament

It is stated that deterrence rooted in a balance of strength preserves global peace and stability; yet, ongoing attempts to encourage communication and negotiation are equally crucial. As a nation that has survived and recovered from a nuclear attack, Japan places the utmost importance on nuclear disarmament to ensure that humanity will never again suffer a nuclear holocaust. Japan has consistently communicated its views to all relevant parties, including the US and the USSR. Japan anticipates a sincere and committed response from the Soviet Union in the form of disarmament negotiations. In light of this, it needs to work more to advance the comprehensive nuclear test moratorium, the U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations, and the upkeep and fortification of the prevention of nuclear proliferation system. Japan's commitment to nuclear disarmament and world peace has been unwavering since the end of world war 2 and it can be seen succeeded in ensuring that the wars, revolutions, and other crises that East Asia has experienced over the years have not seriously jeopardised its security. Furthermore, Japan has benefited tremendously from the Bretton Woods system's imposition of a worldwide economic order, which was essential to its eventual success and economic recovery as well as contributed towards creating an interconnected nation states, united together by common economic interests which has also been successful in deterring military attacks and wars.

3.4 Japanese Approaches to Major Global Issues

3.4.1 Japan and United Nations:

The UN welcomed Japan as its 80th member on December 18, 1956. Japan's UN accession signifies its earnest comeback to the international community as a nation that cherishes peace and seeks to advance prosperity worldwide. Since then, Japan has participated in other worldwide collaborative initiatives with other UN members as part of its fundamental foreign policy and actively backed world prosperity and peace through the UN. For many years, Japan has been the second-largest financial donor to the UN, directly after the US. Many worldwide problems, including wars, terrorism, immigration, poverty, climate change, and contagious illnesses, are currently plaguing the world community. Japan has been actively addressing these concerns in close collaboration with the UN. Its proactive involvement shows its long-believed principles that enhance its security conditions and establish a peaceful world order and the need for the establishment of disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The International Peace Cooperation Law (PKO Law) was passed by Japan in 1992 to enable the kind of international cooperation appropriate to its standing and obligations as a global citizen. The country has actively engaged in UN peace keeping missions as well as provided financial and administrative assistance for effective management and resolution of global conflicts. Tokyo has sent more than 10,000 soldiers to 13 UN PKO missions, including those in South Sudan, Haiti, Timor-Leste, Cambodia, and the Golan Heights, all of which have improved global peace and security. Japan also makes significant financial contributions to UN agencies and organizations, collectively referred to as the "UN Family," and contributes over 11% of the total UN budget, which includes the regular budget, the PKO budget, and the entire UN budget. Additionally, Japan is dedicated to supporting budgetary and administrative reforms within the UN to guarantee a more effective and efficient use of available funds.

The United Nations Security Council passed several resolutions in 2008, urging cooperation in the fight against piracy, in response to an increase in incidences of piracy off the shores of Somalia. In this regard, Japan has sent maritime surveillance planes and SDF destroyers to the waters in the Gulf of Aden and off the coastline of Somalia. The first-ever summit of heads of state in the UN Security Council was held in 2009 to address nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Amid this increasing

global movement, Japan has been at the forefront of preserving and strengthening the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation framework founded on the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty” (NPT).

As a tenet of global collaboration for the twenty-first century, Japan has stood for human security. The “66th Session of the UN General Assembly”, led by Japan, adopted a resolution on human security in 2012, solidifying the shared understanding of the UN’s member states on this issue. In this regard, Japan’s involvement in conflict-prone Afghanistan has been significant. Grant Aid from Japan helped the Afghan government carry out these election procedures in collaboration with the UN Development Programme (UNDP). In association with the international community, Japan offered support for Afghanistan’s stability and development in 2014. To act as a link between advanced and developing countries, Japan maintains interaction with developing nations using the UN human rights forum while also taking into consideration their unique internal circumstances. Although its not a permanent member in UNSC, Japan has been a non-permanent member for 10 terms and in this capacity and also as a member of other organisations of UN, the country has played an active role in a wide range of topics, including state-building, disarmament and non-proliferation, peace consolidation, and human security. Given its history of contributions, Japan feels it is qualified to join the Security Council as a new permanent member.

Japan considers peacebuilding to be one of its top diplomatic priorities since it helps provide the groundwork for long-term peace and prevents hostilities from recurring. It is, in this sense, contributing intellectually, developing human resources and carrying out on-site work with ODA. To promote democracy and human rights worldwide, Japan has been bolstering its foreign policy by tying development aid to international human rights and democracy initiatives like those of the UN. Japan therefore works with the UN to promote peace and stability on a global scale by taking the lead in fields where it excels, such as developing international agendas and formulating rules for the community. Put succinctly, Japan is a crucial ally in UN governance.

3.4.2 Japan-Developing Countries

In terms of size, countries that are developing makeup about two-thirds of the world. As a nation with limited resources and a small population, Japan focused on human capital development, technological innovation,

export-oriented growth and other measures to develop. In this context, gaining the confidence of developing nations such as those in Southeast Asia was crucial for Japan, following its defeat in World War II. Japan has been actively promoting its cause on the global development agenda, as it is one of the world's key development partners for the least developed countries. Even though it lost the Second World War, it rose from the ashes and persevered to become a prosperous, peaceful, and democratic country. Japan is the pioneer and finest illustration of how to accomplish this kind of growth.

The participation of Japan in the Colombo Plan, an international organisation that promoted collaboration among developing nations, in 1954 marked the start of Japan's relationship with the developing world. Restoring Japan's relations with other Asian nations damaged by the war, as well as, assisting Japan's reintegration into the world community, was the primary goal of international cooperation in the 1950s. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) acts as the Japanese government's official development agency (ODA) and offers assistance and support to developing countries. ODA was first employed as a means of lowering Japan's vulnerability in terms of food and energy security in the 1970s, when the nation was hit by a string of external shocks, including the shocks caused by the 1973 oil shock and the soybean shock. Following that, Japan boosted its ODA contributions to other countries gradually. For instance, Jomo Kenyatta Agricultural and Engineering University in Kenya was financed in part by grant money from Japan between 1978 and 1980. With the assistance of other Japanese universities, Japan has been providing the University with the required equipment since 1980 and has been expanding its technical collaboration comprehensively.

Over 500 specialists from Japan have visited the university thus far, and 160 trainees have also come from there. With its remarkable growth in the 1980s, it rose to the top of the global ODA provider rankings in 1989 and stayed there for most of the 1990s. Japan has emphasised the value of developing human resources and has made significant investments in the education of highly qualified professionals who would carry out nation-building in emerging nations. Japan's approach is by the Least Developed Countries Programme of Action for the Decade 2001-2010, which was approved during the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which took place in Brussels in May 2001. Japan's official development assistance (ODA) has made a significant contribution

to both the economic growth and welfare improvements of developing nations. In 2011, JICA collaborated with South Sudanese government representatives to create the nation's agricultural master plan. Vietnam has benefited from JICA's assistance in Asia in creating new rice varieties that are resistant to pests and need less time to cultivate. An initiative to create new food and agricultural revenue streams for Turkish populations and Syrian refugees in Turkey was supported by Japan in 2020.

As part of its 0.1% bilateral allocable aid, Japan allocated USD 11.2 million in bilateral ODA in 2021 to support the mobilisation of domestic resources in developing nations. Moreover, Tokyo pledged USD 6.8 billion (or 50.6% of its bilaterally allocable aid) in 2021 to advance trade aid, enhance the trade performance of developing nations, and facilitate their inclusion into the global economy. It is one of the top ten official donors of trade assistance worldwide. Furthermore, it has pledged to spend USD 1.8 billion (or 13.3% of its bilateral allocable aid) on a range of sectors, including agriculture, maternal health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), to address the immediate or underlying causes of malnutrition in developing nations.

Furthermore, USD 4.2 billion (or 31.1% of its bilateral allocable aid) would be allocated by the nation to development cooperation initiatives and programmes that support the inclusion and empowerment of people with disability. For the COVID-19 response in 2022, Japan gave USD 3.3 billion in official development assistance. 60.5 million USD in official development assistance (ODA) was provided by surplus COVID-19 vaccine doses sent to underdeveloped nations. Japan contributed a total of USD 3 billion and USD 3.9 billion in bilateral contributions for the COVID-19 response in 2020 and 2021. Japan responded to the effects of Russia's aggression by sending USD 710.9 million in gross bilateral ODA to Ukraine in 2022, of which USD 117.2 million was towards humanitarian aid. Of its gross national income (GNI), Japan's ODA accounted for 0.39%.

Japan has provided financial assistance in the form of loans to East Asian nation in the financing of economic infrastructure construction. It has also given aid for the establishment and development of educational standards and human resources. In addition, the Japan International Cooperation Agency provides graduate school admissions assistance to long-term trainees from developing nations. Along with the benefits of grant aid-financed social infrastructure development (education, public health and sanitation), Japan's investment and aid in the fields

of social infrastructure such as education, public health and sanitation has contributed significantly towards rising standard of living in these nations (by lowering the infant mortality rate, raising the availability of safe drinking water, etc.) and reducing the income gap between urban and rural areas of the developing countries. Furthermore, the assistance from Japan has shown success in previously untapped areas. For instance, in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), Japan has been supplying vaccines, cold chains, and technical assistance to eliminate poliomyelitis by the end of this century.

3.4.3 Japan and Nuclear Proliferation

The post-Cold War world has seen a sharp increase in security threats. The differences between states regarding their stances on nuclear disarmament are becoming more noticeable, especially in light of the environment of international security getting more complicated and the accelerating development of new technologies. Japan has been at the forefront of the global discourse on disarmament and non-proliferation since it is the only nation to have experienced atomic blasts. The nation is committed to peace and pursuing a peaceful, nuclear-weapons-free world, as it has made apparent to the international community. Being the only nation to have witnessed the destruction caused by atomic bombs, Japan is dedicated to making sure that Hiroshima and Nagasaki are never forgotten to stop similar tragedies from happening in the future.

East Asia's security situation has become increasingly dire since it is surrounded by China, a nuclear-weapon State; North Korea, which is still developing its nuclear programme; and Russia, which has threatened to invade Ukraine with nuclear weapons. Given that Japan's history is more uncertain than ever, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are directly linked to its national security. To accomplish the vision of "a world free of nuclear weapons," Japan has taken quite some initiatives. Japan takes into account the security and humanitarian benefits of disarmament measures for the Asia-Pacific region, the world, and Japan itself when making decisions. First and foremost, Japan's nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation strategy is based on the Atomic Energy Basic Law of 1955, which limits Japan's use of nuclear energy to only peaceful uses. Tokyo's non-proliferation approach originates from an array of sources, including Tokyo's commitment to multilateral non-proliferation and disarmament regimes, the Japan-US security partnership, and Japan's peace

constitution, which also leads to Japan's solely defensive stand. Principles, which were adopted by the Diet in 1967 and declared that Japan would not acquire, produce, or use nuclear weapons, were sponsored by then-prime minister Eisaku Sato. In 1968, Sato restated these goals in his Four Pillars of Nuclear Policy, which also included pledges to pursue worldwide nuclear disarmament, the peaceful application of nuclear energy, and the continuous dependence on US extended deterrence. Japan became a signatory to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1997 and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1976.

Japan has actively supported disarmament efforts by regularly submitting draft resolutions to the UN General Assembly and by taking part in initiatives like the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative. Furthermore, Japan is pleased with US measures, such as the 2009 speech made by President Obama in Prague, the US and Russian Federation signing the new START treaty, and the accomplishment of the Nuclear Security Summit. The "Three Reductions" and "Three Preventions" strategies were among the ones revealed by Foreign Affairs Minister Fumio Kishida in January 2014. Japan places a high value on making realistic progress towards "a world without nuclear weapons" gradually and consistently. The early ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the discussions on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) are critical to achieving this aim. Japan has been advocating for the CTBT as one of its top disarmament and non-proliferation initiatives, reflecting its past experiences. For the world community, there is no time to waste. Even though China, India, Pakistan, and France are all extremely significant nations to Japan, Japan strongly objected to their nuclear tests. Japan has adopted prudent approaches and always backed practical methods for the eradication of nuclear weapons. As the first step in a practical road map connecting the "reality" of a strict security environment with the aspiration of a world free of nuclear weapons, Japan strongly backs the "Hiroshima Action Plan."

In addition, Japan has a long history of establishing non-proliferation regimes that include the 1.5-track meeting for substantive advancement of nuclear disarmament, the Group of Eminent Persons for Substantive Advancement of Nuclear Disarmament, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, and the Stockholm Initiative. Additionally, Japan is of the view that unrestricted acquisition of weapons and arms raises mistrust among states and could increase the possibilities of conflict

especially between states already having issues. The developmental and economic cost of conflicts is large and government spending money which could otherwise be spent on development is being wasted by unnecessarily engaging in huge military spending. Therefore, cutting back on military spending is one of the objectives of disarmament and non-proliferation to better devote funds in national budgets to social welfare and economic development. Japan through its foreign policy and by engaging in international organisations has called on all states possessing nuclear weapons to take steps towards nuclear disarmament and enhancing transparency in military weaponry. In this way, Japan has been advocating for substantive change. While it supports states possessing nuclear weapons to take proactive measures towards achieving a nuclear-weapons-free world, Japan opposes any actions that could jeopardise its security or global security in general.

3.4.4 Japan-Globalization

The World Bank defines globalisation as the “freedom and ability of individuals and firms to initiate voluntary economic transactions with residents of other countries.” Globalisation, which is the cross-border movement of goods, money, people and information, has brought major impacts on the economy and society of Japan as well. Japan has become an important part of the global economy for a long time before the 1980s. Japan began investing abroad after the end of World War II and a decade of economic recovery. By 1975, there were 62 large firms along with 45 small or medium firms engaging in the investment of the textile industry.

Globalisation has several main drivers that have specifically influenced the Japanese economy. These drivers include transnational corporations (TNC), the role of the government and government policies, trade liberalisation, technology and the deregulation of many financial markets around the world. These drivers have had a beneficial impact on Japan, however, it has also forced changes, which are arguably negative on the Japanese way of life and economy. Globalisation of the Japanese economy since the 1980s has been characterized by close relations with Asian countries, particularly with East Asian countries such as China and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The expansion of the Japanese economy's relationship with East Asian countries may be a natural consequence of the high economic growth rates that East Asian countries have recorded compared to other countries. Japan is home

to some of the largest multinational technology corporations in the world and has been influenced in myriad ways through globalization. Regarding the impacts of globalization on the Japanese economy, advantages include growth in consumption of a variety of low-prices goods and services made possibly by increased imports and inward FDI. The most significant benefit to the Japanese economy that can be gained from the globalization of Japanese firms is the increase in productivity realized through various channels. By engaging in overseas activities through exports and outward FDI, Japanese firms realize more efficient use of production factors, such as labor and capital they own. The expansion of activities by Japanese firms in foreign countries has contributed to the growth of the Japanese economy through the improvement of corporate productivity. On the other hand, disadvantages include

wider income inequality and reduced employment opportunities due to increased imports and outward FDI. Disadvantages that may occur from economic globalization include the hollowing out of domestic industries and regions and loss of employment opportunities from increased imports and expansion of FDI.

Hollowing out creates a serious problem of industrial and social decline, but it is difficult to capture and analyze the actual situation quantitatively. However, after the global financial crisis, as economic growth slowed down, unemployment increased, and income gaps widened, the view that globalization is the cause of these problems spread, and the anti-globalization movement has grown.

The effects of globalization on Japan provide valuable insights into the transformation of Japanese society. It has increased wages and homelessness, strengthened environmental management programs, shifted governance towards regionalism, and threatened linguistic diversity in Japan. Wage increases and income disparities are some notable effects of globalization on Japan's economy.

It has affected every part of the economy, even social life. These parts include the amount of international trade, the flow of international finance, the way businesses operate, consumers, government policy, the labor market, and also the environment. In addition, COVID-19 broke out in Wuhan, China, at the end of 2019 and spread quickly around the world through the active movement of people in a globalized world, causing many infections and deaths and bringing a significant impact on Japan's economy and

society. During the period of steady economic growth from the 1980s, when globalization accelerated, to around 2007 when the global financial crisis occurred, there were many positive views that globalization would play an important role in accelerating economic growth. In short, globalization is about movement and interaction: people, culture, technology, goods and services, money, religion, and ideologies are moving through porous borders causing immediate and intense contact, it has a substantial impact on the Japanese economy primarily on the changes of exchange rates. the focus of trading and direct investment destinations gradually shifted to the East Asian region from the US. Further, Japan's financial and capital transactions, and equity investments from abroad have recently increased. Thus, globalization is an unavoidable current that brings about both chances and risks to Japan.

3.5 Japan's Relations with Major Powers

3.5.1 Japan-USA Relations

One of the most important global relationships between the United States and Japan has evolved over 150 years, characterised by a strong blend of rivalry and collaboration. Following world war 2, the United States placed Japan at the core of its security, economic, and diplomatic policies in the Pacific and beyond. In 1952, the United States and Japan established a military alliance that allowed the US military to station its 54,000-strong force as well as other military equipment on Japanese soil. This arrangement also serves as the foundation for the US military's "forward deployment" of troops throughout East Asia. Currently, Japan is home to more than eighty US military installations. It is the nation with the most permanent American military installations abroad. The partnership between the United States and Japan has been reaffirmed by both nations as the cornerstone of their respective Indo-Pacific agendas.

Japan has allied with US on important regional security issues from China's aggressive economic and military expansion to North Korea's military threats. To address problems including North Korea's disarmament, China's maritime aggression, human rights abuses, and efforts to establish new economic standards and conventions through its increasing outside investment, the U S has placed a strong emphasis on reinvigorating bilateral ties. The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, or "Quad," is an initiative where the two countries have coordinated their policies with a larger goal to contain China's aggressive policies in Indo-Pacific region as well as to enhance regional stability.

China is emerging as a common security concern for both Japan and USA. A persistent issue is the disagreement between the two nations (as well as Taiwan) on a collection of uninhabited islets in the East China Sea that are governed by Japan (referred to as the Senkaku Islands in Japan and Diaoyu in China). While US has been apprehensive about China's rise as a superpower and has engaged in trade wars and ideological disagreements. How the United States and Japan cooperate with their China policies and trilateral security ties with South Korea is the main focus of congressional scrutiny of U.S.-Japan relations. Thus, the defence cooperation between the United States and Japan has increased and changed in response to security threats, including the North Korean missile concern and the conflict between China and Japan over disputed islands. Despite developing ties with US on various strategic and geopolitical aspects, Japan has stressed on its autonomy and maintained its existence as a nation less dependent on US. As defence spending increases, Tokyo is considering how much money to spend on domestic projects or how much better to use the funds for joint U.S.-Japan ventures. On the economic front as well, both nations are creating profound alliances. Japan and the United States are the third and greatest economies of the world. With \$120 billion in exports and \$188 billion in imports, Japan ranked as the fifth-biggest trading partner of the United States in 2022. However, no comprehensive bilateral free trade agreement (FTA) exists between these two countries. Two trade agreements, aimed at liberalising certain aspects of commodities trade and regulating digital traffic, came into force between the US and Japan in 2020. Foreign direct investment coming into the United States is second only to Japanese companies.

In addition to boosting two-way investment and opening up new markets to Japan, US is also motivated by economic restructuring, improving the investment climate for its citizens, raising living standards in both nations and stimulating domestic demand-led economic growth. A significant portion of American goods and services, such as machinery, agricultural products, chemicals, insurance, pharmaceuticals, movies and music, commercial aircraft, nonferrous metals, polymers, and supplies for science and medicine, are sold in Japan. Japan is a major supplier of machinery, automobiles, optical and medical equipment, and organic chemicals to the United States. The industrial, wholesaling, and financial/insurance industries account for the majority of US direct investment in Japan. On matters including science and technology, global health, energy,

and agriculture, the two nations cooperate through several bilateral and international organisations.

Thus, in current times, Japan-US relations has been greatly shaped by its concerns regarding China's growing presence in the world and this is expected to continue as a strong base for both nation's future relations along with strong economic and investment motives. Further, a key component of regional peace and prosperity of Asia based on common vital interests and values also serves as the cornerstone of the US-Japan alliance. Additionally, Japan as a strong democracy, committed to liberal values of peace and harmony has been able to find common ideological similarities with US. A convergence of politics, economy, society, and culture that dates back preferably to World War I has fortified the U.S.-Japan connection more than ever in the context of international circumstances.

3.5.2 Japan-Russia Relations

Since the Second World War, bilateral relations between Russia and Japan have not progressed owing to territorial and strategic disagreements. Territorial disputes around islands northeast of Hokkaido known as the Northern Territories in Japan and the Southern Kuril Islands in Russia have been the main source of friction in relations between the two countries. After the Second World War, the Soviet Union took control of these islands.

In 1956, the two nations reestablished diplomatic ties by signing the "Joint Declaration," although they did not sign a peace treaty. Although bilateral relations have witnessed an improvement post-Cold War, yet they could not arrive at a peace treaty and a resolution to the island conflict. Russian-Japanese mistrust and animosity towards one another can be traced back to their turbulent history and is now exacerbated by this territorial conflict and are mostly the result of their turbulent past connections. As Russia joined the Group of Seven (G7) in 1998, making it the G8, Japan was the least excited of the G7 members when the West welcomed the newly democratic Russia in the 1990s. Japan's approach to Russia gained new impetus in 2012 during PM Shinzo Abe's second term. President Vladimir Putin's Pivot to the East programme has provided Tokyo with additional leverage in forging stronger connections with Moscow. But with the Crimean crisis in 2014, the relationship turned rocky again. PM Abe and President Putin achieved a breakthrough during the May 2016 Sochi Summit. During the summit, Prime Minister Abe

unveiled a “New Approach” to Japan-Russia relations that encompasses an Eight Point Plan aimed at enhancing Japan’s economic interaction with Russia. The plan focuses on health care, energy, urban infrastructure (smart cities), industrial diversification and productivity enhancement, building industrial bases in the Russian Far East, collaboration in the SME sector, and research and development, and people-to-people contact. The territorial dispute was not resolved even though PM Abe’s New Approach greatly improved relations between the two nations. The COVID-19 pandemic and PM Abe’s departure again adversely affected Japan-Russian relation.

Nonetheless, there are benefits to this arrangement for both parties. The foreign occupation of a portion of their country, which the Japanese view as the most shameful memory of World War II, would come to an end as a result. For many, an arrangement would also make it easier for them to exploit the abundant natural riches of the Russian Far East and Siberia. The prospect of luring Japanese technology and cash to develop their eastern territories and connect them with the thriving East Asian economic zone is what makes better relations with Japan promising for the Russians. Geopolitically speaking, a reunion between Russia and Japan would help their political leaders and elites achieve their goals of becoming Great Powers and give Moscow and Tokyo more clout in dealing with a “rising China.” Japan’s outreach to Russia is based on security and geopolitical considerations, which were acknowledged in 2013 with the formation of a 2+2 Foreign Policy and Defence Dialogue. Since the end of World War II, Japan has experienced its most severe and complicated security situation to date. The basic principles that form the framework of the global system have been readily broken by Russia’s aggression against Ukraine.

Japan’s perception of Russia and Tokyo’s approach to Moscow have both shifted as a result of this episode. Japan responded to Russia’s military activity in Ukraine with firmness, unlike the 2014 Crimea Crisis, and it supported the West in denouncing Moscow. Tokyo believes that the Indo-Pacific area, particularly in East Asia, may experience a similar dire circumstance in the future. Additionally, it has resulted in increased collaboration between NATO and Japan and has strengthened their shared perspectives on Russia. Japan not only put sanctions on Russia but also backed Ukraine wholeheartedly. In March 2022, President Volodymyr Zelensky of Ukraine was granted the chance to address the Japanese Diet

as a gesture of goodwill. A break from Japanese pacifist foreign policy was made when Tokyo transferred military hardware to Ukraine, including drones, helmets, winter combat dress uniforms, tents, and more. In addition, Tokyo decided to take in refugees, despite previously refusing to take in any. Japan has committed to providing Ukraine with financial support of \$600 million as well as essential humanitarian aid worth \$200 million. Japan was consequently named by Russia as one of 48 nations and areas “engaging in unfriendly activities towards Russia.” Japan has therefore changed its ties to Russia and reinforced its foreign policy in response to the Ukrainian issue.

Hence, in the post-cold war era, Japan-Russia ties have been stalled by territorial issues. With the worsening of their bilateral issues, Russia is expected to align closer to China both strategically and economically, which will add more nuances to the Asian security order. With China becoming an adversary and as Japan moves closer to US to counter China, Russia is taking a backseat in its foreign relations, many view that the security order in East Asia is heading towards a new cold war. Even though the two countries never signed a formal peace treaty ending World War II, tensions over their shared territories have grown to be a significant barrier to developing bilateral relations. Nevertheless, historically, Japan-Russian relations have seen considerable advancements during the previous few years.

3.5.3 Japan-India Relations

With strong cultural ties and a long history of mutual respect, India and Japan are the two largest and strongest democracies in Asia. Growing international obligations, vital maritime connections, and similar global interests bind the two countries together. Both have a deep commitment to the international rule of law, stability, and peace, and a free and fair system of trade. Large complementarities between their economies offer countless potential for profitable business collaboration. In terms of regional security, economic expansion, and geopolitical objectives, Japan and India are similar. The two countries now work together on several fronts, including trade, investments, technology, security, and defence. In recent years, the connection has developed into a strategic partnership. Historically, relations between India and Japan date back to more than a millennium. Ever since the Indian monk Bodhisena's voyage to Japan in 752 AD for the eye-opening ceremony of the “Lrd Buddha” statue in

Todaiji Temple in Nara., there have been deep cultural and civilizational ties between the two countries. Japan originally established diplomatic ties with India under Emperor Kamei's rule. Earlier, in 552 AD, Korea gifted Japan a copy of the Buddhist texts along with an image of the Buddha. Later, several Buddhist monks from India traveled to Japan, promoting goodwill between the two countries. There has long been a spiritual bond between Japan and India. During his 1893 visit to Japan, Swami Vivekananda was struck by the nationalism of the country. Similarly, Industrialist J. N. Tata traveled to Japan in 1893. In 1894, an Indo-Japanese Trade treaty was also signed, signaling the start of 'the opening of regular ocean transport' between the two countries. Japan's oldest international friendship association is the Japan-India Association, founded in 1903.

The Japanese triumph over Russia in the 1905 War was the subject of discussion among Indian freedom fighters such as "Annie Besant, Gandhi, Nehru, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak". Leading Indian revolutionaries, such as Subhash Chandra Bose and Rash Bihari Bose, cultivated close ties with the Japanese. To foster camaraderie among Indians living in Japan and facilitate discussions about the developing political climate in India, Bose also established an 'Indian Club' in 1921. Several notable Indians, including Vice President "Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan" in 1956 and Prime Minister "Jawahar Lal Nehru" in 1958, were invited to give lectures at the "International House of Japan (IHJ)", which played a pivotal role in fostering cultural and intellectual exchange between the two countries.

In 1956, Japan and India signed the Cultural Agreement. the Japan-India Mixed Cultural Commission was established in the same year to provide an intergovernmental forum for extensive dialogue on cultural exchange. New Delhi was also considered by Tokyo as a potential competitor that could weaken Japan's political influence in the region during the Cold War period. Throughout the Cold War, there was no point of convergence between the two. Thus, the opportunity to rekindle trade relations did not present itself until the end of the Cold War and the onset of India's economic reform initiatives. When India encountered its biggest foreign exchange crisis in the early 1990s, Japan stepped in to save the country.

Nonetheless, bilateral relations between the two countries deteriorated politically, economically, and socially as a result of India's 1998 nuclear test, Pokhran-II. The Japanese government imposed economic penalties on India and denounced the nuclear test as a serious violation of the

international nuclear non-proliferation regime. But the visit to India by US President Bill Clinton in March 2000 marked a turning point in the history of Japan-India ties. Following suit, Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Japanese Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori met in August 2000. Both decided to launch the “Global Partnership between Japan and India”.

What India's economic ties with Japan have steadily improved since the country launched its reform policy in 1991. The volume of trade between the two countries has been going up. The three main facets of economic interactions are trade, foreign direct investment (FDI), and official development assistance (ODA). For FY 2022-2023, the total value of bilateral trade was US\$ 21.96 billion. During this time, Japan exported \$16.49 billion worth of goods to India while importing \$5.46 billion. In 2021, India ranked as Japan's 18th largest trading partner, while Japan ranked as India's 13th largest commercial partner. Furthermore, Japan has been increasing its direct investment in India; in FY2021, Japan ranked as India's fifth-largest investor. The automobiles electrical appliances, telecommunications, chemical, financial (insurance), and pharmaceutical sectors have accounted for the majority of Japanese foreign direct investment in India. The private sector in Japan is becoming more interested in India; as of 2021, 1,439 Japanese businesses have branches there. India has benefited the most from the “Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA)”. Around USD 3.28 billion was Japan's ODA payment to India in 2021–2022. Initiatives about energy, transportation, the environment, and basic human necessities are among ODA's top priorities. One of the best instances of Japanese collaboration using ODA is Delhi Metro. Japan is still working with Southeast Asia and South Asia to strengthen strategic connectivity by combining the Act East policy with the “Partnership for Quality Infrastructure.”

Furthermore, as the centrepiece project of their bilateral relations, Japan and India pledged to construct a high-speed railway in India by introducing Japan's Shinkansen System. In 2011, Japan and India signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEPA). The defense and security collaboration between Japan and India is a crucial component of bilateral relations. The importance of defense interactions is rising as a result of their shared perspectives on issues about the peace, security, and stability of the Indo-Pacific region. The Japan-India Maritime Exercise (JIMEX) was initiated in 2012 to foster strong collaboration and

solidarity between Japan and India to maintain and strengthen the Free and Open Indo-Pacific region. The Tokyo Declaration (2014) on India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership and the Memorandum of Defence Cooperation and Exchanges have significantly bolstered defense cooperation initiatives. Both the countries signed the “Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation (JDSC) in 2008, the Memorandum of Defence Cooperation and Exchanges in 2014, the Agreement concerning the Transfer of Defence Equipment & Technology Cooperation and the Agreement concerning Security Measures for Protection of Classified Military Information in 2015, and the Implementing Arrangement for Deeper Cooperation between the Indian Navy and JMSDF in 2018”. To improve mutual knowledge of operating procedures and strengthen their capacity to collaborate to address a variety of maritime concerns, the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF) became a permanent participant in the U.S.-India Malabar exercise in 2015. A Civilian Nuclear Cooperation Pact was signed in November 2016 by visiting Indian Prime Minister Modi and Japanese Prime Minister Abe. Under the terms of the pact, Japan is permitted to assist in the construction of reactors in India and export components relevant to nuclear technology. In 2020, the Reciprocal Provision of Supplies and Services (RPSS) Agreement was signed by the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Indian Armed Forces. The purpose of this agreement was to improve synchronisation between the two armed forces and boost bilateral defense cooperation. The year 2023 marked an agreement between India and Japan to broaden their defense collaboration into new and developing areas, such as cyber and space, to strengthen their overall strategic involvement. Furthermore, the Japan Air Self Defence Force (JASDF) and the Indian Air Force (IAF) have ended their combined air exercise, “Veer Guardian 2023”.

This is crucial, particularly in light of China & strident claims to the entire South China Sea. As the leaders of the G20 and G7, respectively, India and Japan seek to advance the interests of the Indo-Pacific region. The two countries are becoming increasingly similar from a strategic perspective. The Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI), Japan’s Free and Open Indo-Pacific Vision, and India’s Act-East Policy, which is founded on the SAGAR principle, complement each other. Japan has committed to taking the lead in fostering collaboration on the IPOI’s Trade, Connectivity, and Maritime Transport. Additionally, Japan has joined coalitions for disaster-resilient infrastructure (CDRI), the Leadership Group for Industry

Transition (Lead-IT), and the International Solar Alliance (ISA), all of which are led by India. India and Japan are collaborating under the India-Japan-Australia Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) and the Japan-Australia-India-U.S. Quad framework.

The relations between both are marked by strong cultural, and civilizational ties and shared spiritual history. During the Cold War, Japan did not regard India as a partner, but rather as an impoverished, unstable country. As a result of Japan's affiliation with the US during this time, India's relations with Japan have significantly worsened, with India choosing to remain non-aligned and shift closer to the USSR. The positive changes between the two countries started when India started its economic reforms. In 1991, Japan was one of the few countries that helped India escape its balance of payments problem. Japan also started concentrating on Asian nations, especially those in ASEAN. However, Japan discontinued its diplomatic and economic ties with India in the wake of the 1998 nuclear tests. When considering Indian foreign policy in retrospect, this year can be considered a turning moment since, after 1998, ties with the nations that had denounced India's nuclear tests gradually improved. In 2000, the relationship between Japan and India was upgraded to "Global Partnership," then to "Strategic and Global Partnership" in 2006, and finally to "Special Strategic and Global Partnership" in 2014. Since 2006, India and Japan have conducted annual summits regularly. Currently India-Japan relation is characterised by mutual trust, cooperation and shared interests. The strategic as well as economic partnership between both nations is being strengthened in the changing global dynamics.

3.5.4 Japan-China Relations

Japan and China are guided by the past. Despite their common cultural and historical bonds, the relationship has been permanently tarnished by a bitter history that dates back to the end of the 19th century and includes the Boxer Rebellion, the Mukden Incident, which led to Japan's occupation of South Manchuria in 1931, the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, which followed Japan's invasion of China and the Nanjing Massacre in 1937, and the Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945). To keep the communist bloc in check, the United States increased restrictions on Japan when Communist China was founded in 1949 to prevent it from forging any meaningful ties with the former. That being said, both nations have proven capable of putting the past behind them to prioritise the demands of the present.

When the two nations signed the 1972 agreement, they initiated a new phase of development and normalised their relations in an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding. The shared threat posed by the Soviet Union shaped their dominating political dynamics in the 1970s.

China's market-opening policies, started by Deng Xiaoping, were successful because of Japan's low-rate yen loans and Official Development Assistance programmes. With the signing of the "Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship" in August 1978, the Fukuda cabinet laid the foundation for Japanese foreign policy towards China. The two nations agreed to build enduring friendship and peace based on the following values: equality and mutual benefit; non-aggression; non-interference in one another's domestic affairs; and peaceful coexistence. Intergovernmental tensions and simmering hostility in Japan-China ties were made clear by events such as the 1982 textbook disagreements, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro's formal visit to the Yasukuni Shrine in 1985, the Kokaryo incident in 1987, and the Tiananmen crisis in 1989. Territorial conflicts over the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands dominated the 1990s. Official state delegation trips were suspended between 2002 and 2006 as a result of these conflicts. Japan's security was also affected by China's fast military modernization, technology advancement initiatives, and strategic rivalry with the US.

Trade, investment, and other economic ties are quite strong between China and Japan. As of 2023, China ranks second in terms of trade partners to Japan, after the United States. China is currently Japan's top commercial partner. China's portion of Japan's 2022 exports: 19.4%, imports: 21.0%. Leading exports to China include plastics, semiconductors and other electronic parts, semiconductor manufacturing equipment, and more. Clothing, computer equipment, telecommunications equipment, and other items are among China's top imports. In 2022, China has received \$9.2 billion as direct investments from Japan. China is Japan's third-largest investment destination. Japan ranks third among all foreign investors in China. China is the country with the most Japanese corporations abroad bases. Both China and Japan have agreed that mutually beneficial cooperation can be achieved in certain economic and people-to-people exchanges. They have also decided to support cooperation in areas like the green economy, which includes energy and environmental conservation as well as healthcare, nursing care, and medical services.

Japan has also been trying to make China understand how vital it is to ensure that a transparent, stable, and equitable business climate supports the lawful operations of Japanese enterprises. By international laws, Japan has also been pressuring China to cooperate on matters of international concern, including development funding and climate change. China now has more political, economic, and military weight both locally and internationally as a result of its quick economic expansion. As a result, there is a fierce, if quiet, political rivalry at the strategic level about who will lead the Asia-Pacific area. Achieving effective management of relationships and adapting to China's increasing influence will be difficult for political figures in Beijing and Tokyo, as historical recollections permeate many facets of the interaction. The most significant change in power in both East Asia and the world is the ascent of China.

China has increased its influence in East Asia and is now a major player in many different sectors of the region. Being neighbouring countries, there are several worries between China and Japan. In addition, Japan and China enjoy extensive economic ties in addition to frequent people-to-people and cultural interactions, making this one of Japan's most significant bilateral connections. The importance of Japan-China relations is growing, not just for the two nations but also for the well-being and security of the region around them and the rest of the world.

3.6 Let Us Sum Up

Tailoring a foreign policy is hard for a nation that is under attack. Japan had been exposed to a nuclear invasion. Japan has formulated a foreign policy aimed at securing a respectable position in the globe. It has brought fresh perspectives to the field of formulating foreign policy. Security issues and the nation's political outlook are typically addressed by foreign policy. The Country has placed a strong emphasis on geo-economic considerations along with geo-political. Today, Japan is one of the most powerful economies and largest democracies in the world. In addition to being an active member of the UN since 1956, Japan maintains diplomatic ties with almost every sovereign state. However, Japan's security partnership with the United States significantly influences its foreign policy. Through close collaboration with the West, Japanese foreign policy has sought to advance prosperity and peace for the Japanese. Similarly, geopolitics in the Asia-Pacific area is heavily influenced by Japan. Japan actively pursues several international agenda items, such as non-proliferation and disarmament.

A proactive approach is also being taken by Tokyo in tackling the global surge in transnational organised crime, terrorism, and regional conflicts. Japan plans to actively engage with and enhance the UN in order to further its national interests in the international community and address various issues within a multilateral framework.

3.7 Key Words

- Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEPA)
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Japan-India Maritime Exercise (JIMEX)
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- Official Development Assistance (ODA)

3.8 Self-Assessment Questions

- Describe the major features of Japan's foreign policy
- Evaluate Japan's contribution towards developing countries.
- Discuss the important landmarks in the evolution of Japan-India relations.
- What are the motives of Japan in improving its ties with China?
- Analyze the role of Japan in an effort to nuclear disarmament.
- Make a summary of Japan's contribution to the United Nations.

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UNIT-IV

Lesson 4.1 - Foreign Policy of China

Structure

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4.1 Learning Objectives

The objective of the study is to have a comprehensive idea about Chinese foreign policy, how China's foreign policy has evolved over time and what is the power dynamics of the state. It also focusses on the inter-relationships with different major global power like United States of America, Russia and India.

4.2 Introduction

China's worldview, long-term diplomatic aims, and evaluations of its existing security state inform its foreign policy goals. They include reducing Taiwan's international space, increasing access to natural

resources, encouraging economic growth, and offering consolation in the face of adversity. The topic of “power” in relation to China’s foreign policy is becoming more and more popular given the country’s second-largest economy, highly developed armed forces, growing networks of international relations, and substantial participation in international organizations. Nonetheless, “power” may mean a variety of things in Chinese settings. The phrase “potential superpower,” “rising power,” or “partial power” may allude to China’s standing in international affairs. One may interpret it as a reference to the instruments or assets Beijing employs to accomplish its foreign policy objectives, such as “economic power,” “military power,” or increasingly, “technological power.” It seems plausible that China’s ultimate goal in world affairs is to acquire “power.”

China has foreign policy objectives derived from a combination of its worldview, long-term diplomatic priorities, and assessments of its current security situation. It is focused on expanding access to natural resources, minimizing Taiwan’s international space, promoting economic development, and tackling territorial disputes and other obstacles with its neighbouring nations and other nations. Given that China has the second-biggest economy in the world, highly developed armed forces, expanding networks of international ties, and significant participation in international organizations, “power” is being discussed more and more when it comes to its foreign policy. However, in Chinese contexts, “power” may signify many different things. It might be a reference to China’s position as a “potential superpower,” a “rising power,” or a “partial power” in world affairs. It might refer to the tools or resources Beijing uses to achieve its foreign policy goals, like “economic power,” “military power,” or, “technological power.” It’s possible that China’s ultimate objective in international affairs is the pursuit of “power.”

4.2.1 Historical Background

“The People’s Republic of China” (PRC) was founded in 1949 following the Chinese Civil War, which was won by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) led by Mao Zedong. The new government’s foreign strategy focused on asserting sovereignty and expanding nation’s economic and political power. China sought to become the global communist movement’s leader by endorsing uprisings and socialist nations across the globe. In this endeavour China partnered with Soviet Union and established a strong partnership known as the Sino-Soviet alliance, which gave China military

and economic support. Due to strategic and ideological disagreements, this partnership broke up in the late 1950s and early 1960s, resulting in the Sino-Soviet divide.

Ever since then, China developed an independent foreign policy, pushing for a stronger revolutionary and anti-imperialist stance while denouncing Soviet revisionism. An important early test of China's military might and foreign policy was its participation in the Korean War.

It portrayed China's determination to back its fellow communist governments as well as showed its willingness to use force to defend its interests in regional conflicts. China's foreign policy has come to place a strong emphasis on Taiwan, with the CCP seeking to bring Taiwan back to the mainland. China's foreign policy has been centred on the One-China Principle, which caused conflicts with nations that have diplomatically recognised Taiwan. China was a major participant in the Bandung Conference, which brought together newly independent Asian and African nations. The conference supported anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, and non-alignment ideals, which are consistent with China's foreign policy goals of resisting Western hegemony and assisting with decolonization initiatives. China's foreign policy underwent a substantial shift in 1964 when it acquired nuclear weapons. In this regard, China established a policy of minimal deterrence, stressing the need for worldwide nuclear disarmament while highlighting its nuclear arsenal as a means of defence against external threats.

China's foreign policy during its formative years was introduced by Mao Zedong and under his leadership, it has evolved ever since. "The First Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" in September 1949 and the "Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" in March 1949 both made significant decisions pertaining to New China's foreign policy. These choices served as a guide for diplomatic initiatives made after New China was established. In 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong advocated for "starting a new," "putting the house in order before inviting guests," and "leaning to one side" programme. This was a momentous decision made at the time, considering China's past and present conditions in addition to the global environment.

The "leaning one side" policy refers to the declaration that China will err on the side of socialism. During the War of Liberation in China, a

harsh clash emerged on the international scene between the imperialist camp led by the United States and the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union. The United States took a stand against the Chinese people and assisted the Kuomintang in initiating the civil war. Furthermore, the Soviet Union had long been supportive of the Chinese people's national democratic revolution and sympathetic towards them; nevertheless, once New China was established, the imperialists were not satisfied with their lack of success in China and threatened to use force to intervene in the country. These factors strengthened China's alliance with communist nations.

"The Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" stipulates that "the principle of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China is protection of the independence, freedom, integrity of territory and sovereignty of the country, upholding of lasting international peace and friendly cooperation between the peoples of all countries, and opposition to the imperialist policy of aggression and war." In September 1949, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference's National Committee convened for the first time in Beijing. Not only does the "Common Programme" lay out the basic principles, but it also legally implements the three primary policy options of "starting anew," "putting the house in order before inviting guests," and "leaning to one side."

4.3 Salient Features of Chinese Foreign Policy

A state or non-state actor's foreign policy is the collection of objectives, plans of action, and approaches it employs while interacting with other players in the international system. An actor's foreign policy influences its choices and actions in the international sphere and reflects its preferences, values, and interests. Thus, some important features are deciding the Chinese foreign policies they are;

(a) Maintaining China's independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty

With a number of core objectives that support the maintenance of its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, China is dedicated to an autonomous foreign policy of peace. China places a strong emphasis on its sovereignty and fiercely defends nations right to rule freely inside their own borders. China's foreign policy has

been based on this idea since the People's Republic was established in 1949. The first of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which was announced in 1954 and signed between India and China, is "mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty." Adhered to this idea, China vigorously protects its borders and vehemently rejects any encroachment in its internal territory as well as certain disputed regions such as Xinjiang, Taiwan, Tibet, and the South China Sea. China wants to keep its unity and stop outside intervention, thus it is claiming territory.

China aspires to be sovereign and free from outside interference. This entails evolving its own developmental path that is best suited to China's unique historical and economic realities, instead of mimicking Western standards or institutions. China's global plan places a strong emphasis on each state's equal sovereignty, irrespective of its size, economic standing, or kind of government. China encourages nations to cohabit peacefully with one another. Its foreign policy seeks to establish a global context that is supportive to its reform, expansion, and modernization initiatives. In this way, China contributes to the world by promoting shared growth and preserving international peace.

China places a high priority on its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence while interacting with other countries to seek mutual understanding and collaboration.

(b) **Promoting Economic Development**

The world economy is currently undergoing a number of challenges and a sluggish economic recovery; in this context, China's economy's robust, continuous, and fast expansion has drawn significant attention from across the globe. According to the UN's "World Economic Situation and Prospects for 2003" report, China is now the "locomotive" behind Asian economic expansion. It shows how China's swift economic expansion has played a significant role in the growth and prosperity of the global economy, particularly in the recent stability and recovery of the global economy. China's economy has grown steadily and quickly throughout the last 20 or so years of reform and opening up. From 1978 to 2001, the average annual GDP growth rate was 9.3%; in 2002, it was 8%; and the total GDP volume exceeded 10 trillion yuan. Even when the rest of the world was crippling under the financial crisis of 2008, Chinese economy showed resilience.

China's poor population (those whose daily expenses are less than one US dollar) has dropped by 147 million in tandem with the country's fast economic progress. This represents 84.5 percent of the overall population decline in the East Asian area. The number of people living in absolute poverty in China has also dropped to about 30 million. Poverty has always been a challenging issue that has hampered many nations worldwide and negatively impacted the stability and long-term growth of the global economy. As a sizable growing nation, China has been able to see quick and steady economic growth and has raised the standard of life for its citizens, all of which have contributed significantly to nation's prosperity and development.

(c) **Creating a favourable International Environment for China's Modernization**

Ancient China has been the world leader in economic progress for ages. China's economy was one of the biggest in the world during the Song Dynasty (960–1279 B.C.). A well-known Chinese picture, *Along the River During the Qingming Festival*, captures the bustling marketplaces and shoppers of the time with vivid detail.

China entered the modern era as a semi-colonial and semi-feudal state as a result of foreign invasions and Qing government corruption. Despite the challenges of a newly independent nation, impoverished under the colonial rule, the Chinese people rose to the occasion and, with the help of the Communist Party of China, founded a new China. On Chinese land, relentless efforts were undertaken to alleviate poverty. Ten years ahead of schedule, China has fulfilled the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's goal of reducing poverty and has successfully eradicated absolute poverty.

China has solid foundations for healthcare, social security, and education systems as well as created new business models centered around rural tourism and regional specialties, all of which have contributed to the growth of rural areas. as China continues to modernize, it has adopted its own path, conditioned by its own unique context rather than blindly following western models. In Xihaigu, a mid-western province of China, these shifts are aptly shown by the Juncao method of mushroom growing, which allowed for a 29-fold increase in per capita income in only two decades and provided other avenues for residents to become wealthy through ecotourism.

(d) Promoting Chinese Nationalism

The two main drivers of Chinese nationalism are the country's development and its ascent to the rank of a great power. These two components, derived from Confucian culturalism, have defined Chinese nationalism from a culturalist perspective and influenced China's foreign policy objectives. China is taking a more active part in international affairs by putting Chinese nationalism at the forefront, which seeks to achieve national salvation by eliminating the stigma associated with being a victim nation. It is utilizing nationalism to advance its national interests internationally and to maintain stability inside its own borders. This has contributed towards the world perception on Chinese nationalism as having a forceful undertone as well as the development of an aggressive and pro-active foreign policy. Building a different international order is the goal of this proactive approach, which would directly oppose US hegemony and unilateralism.

(e) Maintaining the Power of the Communist Party

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has used a mix of savvy international policy and effective home management to secure its hold on power. The current leader of China, Xi Jinping, is also the president, the head of the military, and the general secretary of the Communist Party. His position as general secretary is very important because the CCP is China's supreme authority. "Run the party, and you run China," as the adage goes. Since Xi has gained more authority, he has been able to influence both internal and international policy and make sure that they are in line with the party's objectives. China has undertaken a more robust foreign policy under Xi's direction whereby China seeks to increase its strength and influence internationally. Xi emphasizes China's place on the international scene while promoting a vision for its "rejuvenation." This plan calls for upgrading the armed forces, imposing control over private enterprises, and extending China's influence abroad. China aspires to build a strong nation founded on a resilient economy and military power and guided by communist ideals. Since China's internal political system and foreign policy are closely related, a mix of centralized leadership, strategic institutions, and forceful foreign involvement are necessary for the CCP to remain in power.

(f) Promote its Culture Across the World

China uses a range of strategies to promote its culture, such as government-backed groups that advance Chinese language and culture. In Seoul, South Korea, the first Confucius Institute opened its doors in 2004. Traditional Chinese culture is promoted via occasions such as the Sino-French Cultural Year. China has opened up its media to a global audience and built Confucius Institutes and schools throughout the globe. The leaders of Beijing have long viewed educational exchanges as a kind of soft power. Pop culture figures have been endorsed by China as a conventional soft power tactic. Technology and social media platforms like TikTok are being used by young Chinese people to spread awareness of Chinese culture worldwide. China ranked second in the world in 2021 with 1413 think tanks. Hence a strong emphasis on soft power and cultural dominance also take prominence in China's foreign policy.

4.4.1 China's Approach to Major Global Issues: United Nations, Developing Countries, Human Rights and Globalisation -

China has faced criticisms with regards to various human rights issues. Events like the 1989 Tiananmen Square tragedy and the mass imprisonment of Muslim Uyghurs have sparked international indignation. Chinese officials have mobilised poor nations to support the idea that the "right to subsistence" supersedes other human rights issues in an effort to deflect this criticism. In addition, the Chinese government has defended its authoritarian rule by citing traditional Chinese "Confucian values," which place a higher priority on societal harmony and responsibility than on individual liberties. These strategies have evolved over time in response to significant global concerns. However, China's current strategy not only rejects but also seeks to undermine the universality of human rights, which is the cornerstone of the post-Cold War international order and instead emphasise on a fierce nationalism grounded on aggressive expansion and development.

4.4.2 China and United Nations

China is a member of the UN and one of the Security Council's five permanent members. Following its establishment in 1945, the Republic of China (ROC), one of the victorious Allies of World War II (the Second Sino-Japanese War occurred in the Chinese theatre), joined the UN. After

that, the rebel forces of the Chinese Communist Party and the government of the Republic of China reopened the Chinese Civil War. The People's Republic of China (PRC) was established in 1949 as a result of this battle, which saw the Chinese Communist Party victory on the Chinese mainland. It soon took control of nearly all of Mainland China, and the government of the Republic of China (known in the West as "Nationalist China") fled to the island of Taiwan.

The United States and its allies were persuaded to put pressure on the ROC government to accept international recognition of Mongolia's independence in 1961, but they refused to allow the ROC to replace itself at the UN until 1971. This was because the One-China policy, which was supported by both governments, undermined the solution of dual representation. The US was able to keep the People's Republic of China (PRC) from entering the UN, at least until 1961, despite the PRC's bid to join in 1950. A majority of two thirds was needed for the General Assembly to recognise new members, as mandated by Resolution 1668 passed in 1961. The US took issue with Canada and other US allies separately renouncing their recognition of China as the People's Republic of China. Claiming to be the only true representatives of China, both Chinas rejected attempts at independent recognition. The first countries to put out annual motions to switch from the ROC to the PRC were the Soviet Union, India, and Albania; however, these motions were not approved.

President Richard Nixon of the United States and Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Mao Zedong began talks during the Sino-Soviet split during the Vietnam War. Henry Kissinger first made the covert journey to Zhou Enlai in 1971. General Assembly Resolution 2758, which recognized the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate China, was passed by Albania on October 25, 1971. The majority of non-aligned nations (like India) and communist nations (like the Soviet Union) backed it, as did a few NATO members (such the United Kingdom and France). Nixon visited mainland China personally the next year, starting the process of normalizing ties between the PRC and the USA, following the PRC's election on November 15, 1971. Up until 1988, the Republic of China upheld the position that it was the only authorized representation of China; nonetheless, it soon adopted a foreign strategy that sought recognition from other countries by means of what is known as "check book diplomacy." Because to the People's Republic of China's opposition to and largely successful blocking of these initiatives, the Republic of China

was forced to join international organizations under false identities, such as “Chinese Taipei” at the International Olympic Committee.

4.4.3 China and Developing Countries

China views the developing world as a window of opportunity for its economic expansion. China may profit more from investments in these nations since there is ample room for growth and investment. It is simpler and more profitable for China to conduct business in these nations since there is virtually little competition. However, we frequently observe that Chinese investments result in debt traps, and the nation that acquired Chinese assets frequently experiences economic losses. This enables China to acquire properties in foreign land and establish their presence and often this is done with the aim of geopolitical advantages and military strategies.

In recent years, China has been progressively stepping up its strategic and economic ties with emerging nations. China has expanded its role in developing nations through trade relations, large-scale infrastructure financing and through many connectivity projects such as China’s ambitious Belt and Road Initiative which aims to create connectivity across continents through infrastructure sectors such as energy, transportation and information and communication technology. China’s intention to extend and streamline its assistance programs, together with its rising confidence as a contributor, are demonstrated by the foundation of its own development cooperation agency earlier in 2018.

In spite of this ignorance, and maybe even in part because of it, Western nations have become increasingly skeptical and suspicious of China’s assistance efforts. In 2007, the New York Times first used the phrase “rogue donor” to refer to China. China’s infrastructure plans under the Belt and Road Initiative have drawn growing attention from Europe in recent times. European nations are apprehensive about the potential negative effects of Chinese economic endeavours in developing economies. The absence of information about China’s funding for help may have contributed to some of this conflict. China now withholds detailed information on the funding it provides for international development. It has chosen not to participate in global reporting platforms like the International Aid Transparency Initiative and the OECD’s Creditor Reporting System.

Furthermore, when contrasted to the definition employed by the OECD in its calculation of official development assistance, the extent of China’s

“aid” is still wide and ambiguous. Three categories of financial resources for help are defined in a 2014 white paper on China’s international aid by the State Council Information Office: grants, interest-free loans, and concessional loans. What sets China’s aid apart from that of conventional Western donors is that some of its loans come with debt-servicing terms, such contracts or resource access (like oil-backed loans). For this reason, foreign observers are unable to obtain a comprehensive analysis of China’s assistance flows. To learn where China’s money is going, they have to instead rely on other data sources. All of this have contributed to rising mistrust in Chinese investments and economic initiatives.

4.4.4 China and Human Rights

China claims to have strengthened its democracy and opened up new avenues for it, and it approaches human rights from a people-centered perspective. On the other hand, human rights organizations have accused China with widespread imprisonment, monitoring, and torture of hundreds of thousands of Muslims. There are widespread criticisms that Chinese officials have often harassed activists, mostly Chinese nationals, by taking their pictures and videos on UN property outside the law and preventing them from leaving the country. China has prevented NGOs that are critical of the country from obtaining UN accreditation by using its position in the NGO Committee of the Economic and Social Council. China has attempted to slash financing for UN human rights officials and put authorized activists on a blacklist.

Because of the nation’s institutionalized liberties, the media and even official committees like the US Commission on International Religious Freedom make up for it. There is no such thing as variety in China, where the events leading up to the Communist Party Congress serve as a constant reminder of the nation’s political system and its disdain for human rights. Discussions in private group chats were subject to new restrictions, IT companies were punished for not filtering internet content, and access to Tibet was banned for tourists. Even though the term “democracy” was used just once in the advertisements, the organizers of a recent debate on the Middle East cancelled the event out of concern about potential backlash. There are many reported instances of tougher measures targeted on migrants, to ensure any petitioners from out of town are rounded up immediately.

It has resisted resolutions that would have addressed human rights violations in nations like North Korea and Syria by using its strong position

as a permanent member of the UNSC. It recently went against the grain to support Myanmar at the UNSC due to an intolerable situation in that country. China stood up for Myanmar for the second time in more than a week as demand from across the world increased for Myanmar to stop the cleansing. China continues to increase its influence through military force, infrastructure development, and investments worth over \$100 million worldwide. The Rohingya issue is only the latest example of its disdain for human rights. China has followed suit, as has the so-called “Like-Minded Group” of nations with appalling human rights records.

4.4.5 China and Globalisations

China has a complex and diverse relationship with globalisation, as the nation both benefits from and makes major contributions to the process. China’s entry into the global economy has been made possible in large part by Deng Xiaoping’s economic reforms, which started in the late 1970s. China’s engagement in international trade and investment flows was made easier by opening up to foreign investment, liberalising trade regulations, and creating Special Economic Zones (SEZs). China’s transformation into the “world’s factory” and its role as a manufacturing hub for international supply chains have been key aspects of globalisation.

Due to its abundance of labour, comparatively cheap production costs, and government encouragement of industrial growth, China has become a popular location for manufacturing and outsourcing. A major turning point in China’s globalisation process was its 2001 admission to the World Commerce Organisation (WTO), which created new avenues for investment and commerce. The nation is now a significant player in international trade thanks to its significant growth in trade volume. Furthermore, China has emerged as a major global provider of outbound foreign direct investment (FDI), making investments in numerous nations and areas. As a crucial part of its globalisation strategy, China’s “Belt and Road Initiative” (BRI) seeks to improve infrastructure development and connectivity throughout Asia, Africa, and Europe. China aims to address domestic overcapacity challenges, boost regional integration, strengthen trade and investment ties, and increase international goodwill through the “Belt and Road Initiative” (BRI). Globalisation is changing as a result of China’s ascent to prominence in technology, especially in fields like artificial intelligence, e-commerce, and telecommunications. Chinese tech firms, like Tencent, Alibaba, and Huawei, are becoming major participants

on the world scene, vying with their Western counterparts and extending their influence into new areas.

The globalisation affected the developments of world significantly in recent times. Owing to its intricate and diverse nature, globalization has been attributed with an extensive array of capabilities and consequences. Globalisation could be defined as the integration of regional and national economies into a global, unrestricted market economy. Those who support globalisation argues that it develops constructive political and economic convergences and that it has been materialised due to technological advancement, hence is a natural development and is unavoidable. However, globalisation is also a political phenomenon, shaped by negotiations and interactions between national, regional and international actors.

China has shocked the globe with its tremendous rise in recent decades. The opening of the Second World (i.e., central and eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union) and the emergence of new economic powers in Asia, most notably China, have contributed to the growth of globalization, the buzzword of the 1990s. However, only western Europe and maybe Germany are concerned about competition from the post-communist transition nations; the affluent world is more concerned about China's ascent. In summary, China has undergone a greater economic than political revolution.

China, although a communist country in its political structure, has opted for capitalism as an engine of its growth and ever since it has risen as a major power, posing threat to US dominance in global economy. China has been able utilise the opportunities of globalisation for its own economic and trade advancements. Globalization is fuelled by a number of factors, including a rapidly expanding economy that can absorb capital- and technology-intensive goods as well as raw materials; an endless supply of inexpensive labour for industrial production; and a burgeoning domestic market of newly wealthy consumers. China has developed an amazing foundation of manufacturing, production, and services for labour-intensive, skilled, and high-tech sectors by compelling transnational corporations (TNCs) investing there to locate all of their production processes, as opposed to outsourcing some of them. China has emerged as the primary recipient of Asian exports since 2003 and has been the main driver of global economic development in the last ten years. And lastly, by offering foreign aid, preferential loans, and the cancellation of interest-free debts owing to China, China has begun to forge strategic alliances with nations abundant in natural resources in Asia and Africa.

4.5.1 China Relations with the USA, Russia and India

China's relationships with the United States, Russia, and India are influenced by its historical background, geopolitical dynamics, and strategic objectives. Management of cooperation and competition is a challenging task that is always changing and impacts all stakeholders. Since Chinese foreign policy is covert and not particularly visible to the outside world, it is very difficult to have a thorough understanding of Chinese foreign policy and the what, why, and how of its relations with other countries.

4.5.2 China's Relations with USA

Historically, As American missionaries started traveling to China in the 19th century, they started to develop sympathy for the people there. The US supported Chinese nationalists in their struggle against Japanese occupation during World War II. However from 1949, when the communists defeated the nationalists, the US attempted to isolate China. Again in the 1970s, In order to oppose the Soviet Union, communist China and the US united. An economic relationship began in the 1980s and developed into a massive commercial and technology collaboration in the 1990s. Certain Americans started to perceive China as a possible danger in the 21st century. America had the belief that China's increasing economic development will eventually result in a higher degree of societal liberalization. The US has taken a more aggressive stance in recent years, launching a trade war, going after Chinese tech companies, and contesting China's territorial claims. China has been accused of taking several unfair trade practices which has been led to stiff trade wars between both nations. US has also criticised China on the Human rights front with respect to concerns such as tensions between China and Hong Kong, particularly with reference to Xinjiang.

India is concerned about China's efforts to entice US corporate leaders back to China. In the event that it is effective, it might lessen India's appeal to Western investors and influence business dealings. If the 'China option' is no longer an option for Western corporations, India cannot afford to become complacent. Maintaining India's attractiveness to Western investors is still vital, and this calls for ongoing attempts to cooperate effectively with Western business interests. Presidents Biden and Xi's conference resulted in the resumption of military-to-military communications, which is an essential instrument to prevent future miscalculations between the two nuclear-armed countries. The foundation for the vital information

sharing across defence forces is the 1998 Military Maritime Consultative Agreement. The contentious visit of Nancy Pelosi to Taiwan in 2022, which sparked the closing of these channels, highlighted the extreme sensitivity surrounding the Taiwan issue.

Amidst geopolitical strains, the trade and economic policies of the United States and China are intricately intertwined. President Biden's executive orders show a determined attempt to tackle perceived dangers from China's technology breakthroughs, expanding on the policies of the previous Trump administration. The trade issue has escalated reciprocally, as seen by China's punitive actions, which include tightening data protection rules and banning essential exports. Recognizing the disastrous effects of misinformation, military-to-military contacts must be immediately restored. The economic aspects, entwined in a web of export prohibitions and countermeasures, demand that cooperation and competition be carefully balanced. There is promise for de-escalating tensions with the turn towards practical cohabitation. Furthermore, adjusting diplomatic tactics and adopting practical methods will open the door to a more stable U.S.-China relationship in the near future.

4.5.3 China's Relation with Russia

Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, China and Russia have maintained diplomatic ties. Among the many agreements between the two nations is the Treaty of Good Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation, which was signed in 2001. A joint declaration establishing a "no limits" strategic relationship between the two nations was published by Xi and Putin in February 2022. The stability of Eurasia and the Asia-Pacific area is also largely determined by the nature of the relationship between China and Russia.

"A strategic cooperative relationship between China and Russia was declared in 1996, and it was further cemented in the 2001 Treaty for Good Neighbourliness, Friendship, and Cooperation. An action plan to put the pact into effect was adopted by both nations in 2008. The relationship was upgraded to a "comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership" in 2011, which is China's term for the greatest degree of collaboration. More than fifty bilateral agreements have been signed by Chinese and Russian leaders since the 2001 pact. Russian-Chinese ties have reached their "highest point in history," according to Russian President Dmitry Medvedev, who made the announcement while in Shanghai for the 2009 Expo."

Increasing commerce, increased energy cooperation, and regular high-level leader visits have all been hallmarks of this collaboration. Furthermore, there has been increased people-to-people exchanges, some degree of diplomatic collaboration over the Middle East and other concerns, and Russian weaponry shipments to China. The relationship between China and Russia is underpinned by two factors: a mutual dissatisfaction with the existing global order and a pragmatic approach to advancing their respective interests. Both nations advocate for a more balanced and multipolar international system, which they perceive as a necessary counterbalance to what they view as American hegemony. Central to their vision is a desire to strengthen the role of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), where both countries hold veto power, in addressing global security challenges. It is notable that while the United States, traditionally seen as a champion of liberal values, has expressed reservations about the effectiveness of the United Nations, China and Russia view the institution as a crucial mechanism for maintaining stability and resolving conflicts on the international stage.

Iran, Syria, and North Korea are examples of nations where China and/or Russia have significant strategic and geopolitical interests. Hence both China and Russia hold the view that these states would be better protected and given more status under a more multipolar international order where they have more influence. At the same time, both nations want to weaken the liberal focus on minority self-determination and human rights which they consider as weakening sovereignty. This was witnessed when Russia defeated a draft resolution denouncing the referendum in which Crimean inhabitants chose to join Russia in March 2014 by using its veto power in UNSC. Similar stand can be witnessed taken by China with respect issues such as Uyghar muslims and Taiwan issue. Hence ideologically, both nations have more similarities.

4.5.4 China's Relation with India

Diplomatic ties between China and India were established on April 1, 1950. The expression “Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai” originated with the formation of the relationship. The world-famous five principles of peaceful coexistence—mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in one another's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence—were jointly promoted by the two nations in 1954, setting a new standard for relations between

India and China. Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru visited China in October after Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai visited in June. Attending the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955, China and India together promoted the Bandung Spirit of friendliness, solidarity, and collaboration. 29 nations in all took part in this meeting. Following the Asian-African Conference, all of Asia and Africa were freed from colonial rule, and a Non-Aligned Movement was established as a middle ground between the “Two Blocs of Superpowers.” In September 1961, the inaugural NAM Summit Conference took place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The boundary dispute of 1962 had an adverse effect on India-China relations internationally. China and India removed their ambassadors and shuttered the Consulate General, although they did not sever diplomatic ties. Every sort of exchange—economic, cultural, non-governmental, etc.—was halted by both nations.

In 1976, India and China started exchanging ambassadors once more, and their bilateral relations steadily improved. Trade and personnel exchanges between China and India have been restored. Following a historic visit to China in 1979, then-Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee reignited diplomatic ties with China after a two-decade hiatus. In December 1988, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi paid a historic visit to China. India and China decided to deepen and broaden their bilateral cooperation in all spheres and inked two significant agreements to form a Joint Working Group (JWG) and a Joint Economic Group (JEG). In 1991, Chinese Premier Li Peng paid a visit to India, resuming the previously suspended high-level visitation exchange between China and India. The first visit to China by an Indian president since the country’s independence was made by Indian President Venkat Raman in 1992.

Political and Diplomatic Relations:

For a very long time, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has had cordial relations with significant political parties in India, including the Congress, the BJP, and left-wing groups. China and India have established 20 inter-parliamentary friendship groups. China and India have established 50 discussion structures to facilitate the exchange of ideas on a wide range of bilateral, regional, and global issues. India and China has also collaborated on several multilateral forums and regional groupings such as BRICS, SCO, RCEP which has enabled both nations to cooperate on common interests.

Economy and Trade:

Economic ties between China and India have witnessed a remarkable surge, growing nearly 32-fold since the turn of the twenty-first century, from under \$3 billion to close to \$100 billion. In 2019 alone, the bilateral trade volume reached \$92.68 billion. India and China, together their population exceeding 2.7 billion and their combined GDP constituting 20% of global total represents substantial market potential and reflects the possibilities for further economic and commercial collaboration between both nations.

Science and Technology:

Joint Research Workshops on Science and Technology Innovation have been organized by both countries. Indian businesses have established IT corridors in China, which support the development of high-tech and information technology collaboration between China and India.

Defence:

“Hand-in-Hand” cooperative counterterrorism drills to strengthen understanding and trust between parties, share training insights, and collaboratively advance counterterrorism capabilities. To improve communication and collaboration in the realm of defence, China and India are consulting on defence and security.

People-to-People Exchanges:

“The China-India High-Level People-to-People and Cultural Exchanges Mechanism” has met in both countries. In the areas of art, publishing, media, cinema and television, museums, sports, youth, tourism, locality, traditional medicine, yoga, education, and think tanks, the two parties have achieved significant strides in their exchanges and collaboration. The purpose of the China-India Think Tank Forum and the China-India High Level Media Forum sessions was to improve collaboration and communication between think tanks and the media. Sister towns and provinces have been formed between the two nations. For instance, Quanzhou City and Chennai City are sister cities of Tamil Nadu State and Fujian Province. Over 20,000 Indian pilgrims visit the Xizang Autonomous Region of China each year, up from a few hundred in the 1980s. India with its huge demographic dividend could benefit a lot by establishing new avenues of cooperation with China in the field of education and employment.

Thus, the progress made in India-China ties today is a testament to the tremendous efforts made over many generations to come to a mutual understanding and steer the course of bilateral relations growth under the supervision of their respective leaders. Transmit the leaders' agreement to all tiers and convert it into concrete collaboration and results. They ought to move beyond the approach of resolving conflicts, actively mould the bilateral ties, and build momentum for the better. It is imperative for both nations to enhance their mutual exchanges and collaboration, foster convergence of interests, and attain shared growth.

4.6 Let's Sum Up

The immense efforts made over many generations to reach a mutual understanding and direct the direction of bilateral relations growth under the supervision of their respective leaders are reflected in the progress made in India-China connections today. Transmit the leaders' consensus to every level and transform it into tangible cooperation and outcomes. They should go beyond just trying to work out differences; instead, they should actively shape bilateral relations and create positive momentum. It is critical that both countries increase their mutual cooperation and exchanges, promote interest convergence, and achieve shared prosperity.

4.7 Key Words

Chinese foreign policy, power, relation, Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

4.8 Self-Assessment Questions

- i) What are major components of Chinese Foreign Policy?
- ii) Describe How has Chinese Foreign policy has evolved over time.
- iii) Explain China's relationship with respect to USA, Russia and India.
- iv) Critically evaluate Chinese approach to Human Rights.
- v) Explain China's role in United Nations.

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UNIT- V

Lesson 5.1- Foreign Policy of India

Structure

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Meaning and Objectives of Foreign Policy
- 5.3 Salient Features of Indian Foreign Policy
- 5.4 Indian Approach to Major Global Issues
- 5.5 United Nations
- 5.6 Developing Countries
- 5.7 Nuclear Proliferation
- 5.8 Human Rights
- 5.9 Globalisation
- 5.10 India's Relations with USA
- 5.11 India's Relations with Russia
- 5.12 India's Relations with China
- 5.13 India's Relations with Pakistan
- 5.14 Let Us Sum Up
- 5.15 Key Words
- 5.16 Self-Assessment Questions
- 5.17 References

Learning Objectives

After reading this lesson you should be able to

- Understand the concept of foreign policy and its significance
- Analyse the key objectives of foreign policy
- Explore the Salient features of Indian foreign policy
- Understand and analyse India's approach towards major global issues.
- Analyse India's endeavour towards the Developing countries, United Nations, Nuclear proliferations, Human rights and Globalisation.
- Expand ideas and evaluate India's stand on the various global issues in the contemporary times.

- Analyze the historical evolution of India's relations with the USA, Russia, China, and Pakistan, identifying key events, agreements, and conflicts that have shaped these relationships.
- Compare and contrast India's bilateral relations with the USA, Russia, China, and Pakistan, highlighting areas of cooperation, competition, and potential conflict.
- Evaluate the prospects for future cooperation and conflict in India's relations with the USA, Russia, China, and Pakistan.

5.1 Introduction

"A country's foreign policy, often known as its foreign relations strategy, consists of self-interest measures implemented by the state to safeguard its national interests and achieve its objectives in the international arena". Such approaches are strategically used while interacting with other countries. The world is becoming increasingly interconnected, or "globalised". We are no longer just a few individual states. We rely on each other for economic and military support. Due to the rising rate of globalisation and transnational activity, nations may need to connect with non-state entities in order to reap the benefits of multilateral international collaboration. Because national interests are paramount, foreign policies are developed by the governments of individual countries through high-level decision-making processes. The way the rest of the world perceives one state is extremely important. Harsh foreign policies often involve military force or economic sanctions. Dealing with the challenges of other countries may cause governments to become isolationist. However, foreign policy cannot be kept from becoming isolationist.

The freedom movement served as the foundation for India's foreign policy. While fighting for independence, the freedom warriors also supported other vital causes. The fundamentals that evolved at that time remain applicable now. India's foreign policy is largely concerned with maintaining cordial relations, ensuring equality among all states, emphasising the principles of non-alignment, and conducting international affairs with equality. Thus, foreign policy is simply a policy that governs international relations. Foreign policy is critical for understanding the behaviour of other countries. A foreign policy has several purposes. There are also specific goals to be attained through foreign policy. This section will introduce you to the notion of foreign policy, including its definition, salient features, and diverse approaches. The unit will also look at the

internal and international factors that influence India's foreign policy, as well as how it has evolved over time. The unit will also analyse India's approach to major global issues and India's relations with the USA, Russia, China and Pakistan.

5.2 Meaning and Objectives of Foreign Policy

Foreign policy refers to a nation's strategy and behavior while interacting with other countries and international players. It includes a wide range of diplomatic, economic, military, and cultural exchanges designed to protect national interests, promote international collaboration, and maintain peaceful ties with other countries. Foreign policy decisions may include trade deals, alliances, treaties, military interventions, diplomacy, humanitarian aid, and efforts to solve global issues such as climate change, terrorism, and nuclear proliferation. Geopolitical position, historical links, economic interests, and cultural values all have an impact on foreign policy. Governments often develop foreign policies through a combination of internal discussion, expert advice, contact with foreign counterparts, and popular opinion.

Scholars have defined the term "foreign policy" in a number of ways, but they all agree that it refers to a state's actions towards other states. "The discrete purposeful action that results from the political level decision of an individual or group of individuals" is how Hermann, for example, described foreign policy. That is the tangible result of a political decision. It is a result of the decision rather than the decision itself. This indicates that Hermann views foreign policy as how states behave. According to George Modelski, it is "the system of activities evolved by communities for adjusting their own activities to the international environment and for changing the behaviour of other states." Foreign policy needs to shed light on how nations try to influence other states' behaviour and are successful in doing so. Modelski only mentioned those elements of foreign policy that seek to alter states' current behaviours as their main goals. Nonetheless, foreign policy involves both changing and maintaining behaviour at various points in time. "Foreign policy consists of decisions and actions, which involves relations between one state and others to some appreciable extent," states Joseph Frankel. This means that foreign policy is a collection of acts taken inside a state's borders with the intention of addressing external factors.

Many discussions among academics have focused on the definition of foreign policy. Simply said, it refers to how nations interact with

one another on any matter of international importance, including decolonization, justice, peacekeeping, disarmament, and climate change. To be more precise, foreign policy refers to a nation's approach to advancing its national interests in international affairs. Some examples of this include the nation's acceptance or rejection of international agreements such as the "Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)" and the "Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)" or its pursuit of a permanent seat in the "United Nations Security Council (UNSC)". A state strives to influence other states' actions through its foreign policy. National interest usually guides a state and its leaders in this process. It was often thought that a nation's foreign policy developed solely for its own national interest and that other interests had no role in a country's interactions with other nations. Divergent opinions exist about the definition of national interest. Extreme idealists define national interest in terms of a universal moral goal, like eternal peace or human fraternity, while extreme realists contrast national interest with national strength. Nonetheless, a statesman never fails to search for a notion that combines national prosperity, security, and world order as elements of national interest. Regarding specific nations, the national interest of one nation may differ from that of another based on the social and economic conditions in that nation. A wealthy or developed nation would protect its national interest in its current state and work to make it even better. In the event that a nation is impoverished or developing, its political sovereignty would be protected, and it would seek to accelerate economic growth in order to raise the living standards of its citizens in the age of globalization.

It's important to keep in mind that in the age of globalization, it is increasingly challenging to separate a nation's national interests from its international environment and geopolitical or geostrategic location. As a result, a nation's foreign policy encompasses more than just the culmination of its foreign policies; it also reflects its commitment, current interests and aspirations, and professed moral values. As a result, both internal and outside variables influence India's foreign policy. While some of these elements are dynamic and change over time, other fundamental elements have a lasting effect or influence on foreign policy. As a result, it is normal for these factors to fluctuate while influencing a nation's foreign policy. It's fascinating to see how a nation's foreign policy develops over time to take on its current, intricate form. It is a continuous process in which distinct elements interact with one another under different conditions and in varied ways.

5.3 Salient Features of India's Foreign Policy

Some of the basic principles governing India's foreign policy are;

1. **Panchsheel:** "Panchsheel" refers to the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence", which were initially stated in writing in the April 29, 1954, Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between the Tibet Region of China and India. International peace was something that Prime Minister Nehru firmly believed in. He saw the connection between the progress and survival of the globe and the peace that existed in India. These principles have been central to India's foreign policy strategy. The following five principles guide peaceful coexistence:
 - Mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity: This principle highlights how important it is to honour other countries' borders and territorial integrity by abstaining from any activities that might violate their sovereignty.
 - Mutual non-aggression: The concept places a strong emphasis on the dedication to settling disagreements and conflicts amicably, without using force or the fear of force.
 - Non-interference in each other's internal affairs: The concept emphasises how crucial it is to respect other countries' sovereignty by abstaining from interfering in their own issues, particularly social, political, and economic ones.
 - Equality and mutual benefit: This principle highlights how crucial it is to handle international relations with a focus on equality, reciprocity, and cooperation as opposed to dominance or exploitation.
 - Peaceful coexistence: This principle highlights the dedication to upholding amicable relations and resolving disputes without the use of force or violence by means of discussion, negotiation, and diplomacy. In its diplomatic relations with other nations, India has frequently cited these ideals to promote a cooperative and peaceful world order built on respect and understanding. These principles have served as the cornerstone of India's foreign policy strategy, directing its relations with other countries and determining its position on a range of international concerns.

2. Non- Aligned:

India adopted a non-aligned foreign policy during the Cold War. Non-alignment has been the cornerstone of India's foreign policy. India's reluctance to ally itself with any major power bloc during the Cold War, especially between the US and the USSR, is reflected in its non-alignment. Rather, India pushed for autonomy in its international relations and independence in the formulation of foreign policy. In a 1953 address at the UN, India's first defence minister, V K Menon, first introduced the term "non-alignment," which Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru would subsequently utilise starting in 1954. The goal of non-alignment was to preserve national sovereignty in international relations by declining to join any military coalition established by the US and the USSR following World War- II. Isolationism, neutrality, and non-involvement are unrelated to non-alignment. It was a flexible concept that advocated adopting an independent foreign policy position based on the circumstances rather than signing on to any military alliance. India's commitment to advancing international peace, security, and collaboration is intimately associated with its non-alignment. India has continuously supported disarmament, peaceful conflict resolution, and opposition to the arms race. India strongly supported global decolonization initiatives, especially those in Asia and Africa. It supported nations' rights to self-determination and opposed colonialism and imperialism.

3. Anti Imperialism and Anti Colonialism:

India's fight against British colonial rule contributed to a deeply rooted anti-imperialist mentality. India maintained this position even after obtaining independence in 1947, fighting for the rights of colonised peoples all across the world. Leaders in India strongly backed decolonization efforts in Asia, Africa, and other continents. This support frequently took the form of material aid, moral support, and diplomatic support. In addition to criticising neocolonial practises, India insisted on sovereign equality in international relations, demonstrating its commitment to anti-imperialism.

India is particularly sensitive to issues of racism and prejudice because of its own experience with colonialism. India's strategy to tackle racism has been profoundly impacted by Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent ideology and his campaign for social equality.

India spearheaded international efforts to end apartheid in South Africa by promoting diplomatic and economic sanctions against the apartheid government. Furthermore, India denounced racial discrimination everywhere it was practiced and actively backed the American civil rights struggle. India's internal policies, which included initiatives to combat caste-based discrimination and advance social justice, further demonstrated the country's commitment to combating racism.

India has always rejected colonialism in all of its forms in its foreign policy. India promoted the rights of colonised peoples to self-determination and sovereignty by drawing on its own experience of colonial servitude. Indian leaders expressed their vehement opposition to colonial methods, encompassing both outright colonisation and indirect forms of control. India backed national liberation and independence movements, lending spiritual support, diplomacy, and occasionally military backing to anti-colonial movements across the globe. India's engagement in organisations such as the "Non-Aligned Movement" (NAM), where it worked with other recently independent countries to contest colonial legacies and advance global fairness, was another indication of its support for anti-colonialism.

4. **Strategic Autonomy:**

"Strategic autonomy" is, in fact, an essential component of India's foreign policy, signifying the country's wish to preserve independence and adaptability in its interactions and strategic choices on the international stage. India seeks to make choices about its foreign policy independent of any one external force or coalition, and instead focused on its own national interests. Prior to developing and implementing policies, this entails evaluating a number of variables, including geopolitical dynamics, economic concerns, and national security imperatives. India aims to broaden the scope of its global strategic alliances and activities. To increase its options and leverage in international affairs, this entails interacting bilaterally and multilaterally with a wide range of nations and organisations. To address global issues and further its interests, India actively engages in regional and multilateral forums. India works to set the international agenda while preserving its sovereignty by cooperating with other countries. India's desire

of strategic autonomy is seen in its historical adherence to non-alignment and non-entanglement in military alliances. India remains flexible enough to operate according to its own interests and beliefs while interacting with different nations and groups, without being constrained by agreements made with other parties.

All in all, strategic autonomy continues to be the cornerstone of Indian foreign policy, allowing the nation to pursue its national interests and preserve sovereignty while negotiating the intricacies of the global order.

5. **Neighborhood First Policy:**

An essential component of India's foreign policy strategy is its "Neighbourhood First" policy, which places a significant emphasis on developing cordial and cooperative ties with its neighbours. India's "Neighbourhood First policy" directs how it handles managing its ties with the nations that make up its immediate neighbourhood, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Increasing trade and business as well as physical, digital, and people-to-people connectivity within the region are among the goals of the Neighbourhood First policy. The foundation of India's Neighbourhood First policy is mutual respect, trust, and cooperation. It strives to establish equitable, reciprocal, and mutually beneficial partnerships with its neighbours. Through bilateral and regional cooperation, the strategy seeks to address common security concerns such as terrorism, extremism, transnational crime, and border disputes in order to promote peace, security, and stability in the region. India actively participates in diplomatic attempts to resolve bilateral and regional issues and disagreements with its neighbours by means of communication, mediation, and steps to foster mutual trust in order to arrive at a peaceful and agreeable resolution.

6. **Multilateral Engagement:**

India is an active participant in a number of multilateral forums and organisations, such as the "Non-Aligned Movement" (NAM), the "Association of Southeast Asian Nations" (ASEAN), the "Group of Twenty" (G20), the "United Nations" (UN), and "Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa" (BRICS). Through these channels, it addresses shared concerns, advances its interests internationally, and contributes to global governance. With its involvement in

multilateral security systems, UN-sponsored peacekeeping missions, and collaboration with regional organisations, India promotes the upkeep of global peace and security. It backs programmes for peacebuilding, disarmament, and conflict resolution that try to stop and end hostilities around the world. India addresses major global problems like climate change, sustainable development, public health, terrorism, and nuclear proliferation through international platforms. In addressing these problems, it highlights the value of teamwork, collaboration, and shared accountability and promotes inclusive, just solutions that are advantageous to all countries. India facilitates cooperation and the sharing of resources, knowledge, and skills among developing nations by promoting South-South cooperation through international forums. It backs programmes that bolster cooperation and support amongst Global South countries, promoting their socioeconomic advancement and empowerment.

7. **Faith in United Nations:**

India's pursuit of peace through the UN has been a key component of its foreign policy. India's primary membership in the UN even before its independence is evidence of its strong commitment to this organisation. For India, it represents the sole prospect of international harmony and cooperation. That is why, despite being dissatisfied with the way the UN treated it with Kashmir and other matters, it never wavered in its support for this body. India showed great interest in all United Nations initiatives. By placing a high value on peace in its foreign policy, it has unintentionally strengthened the United Nations' foundation. It has consistently made its timely contribution to the UN despite its poverty. Additionally, it has provided troops to support UN peacekeeping operations. India prioritises development in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations, striving to end poverty, encourage equitable growth, and guarantee sustainable development on a national and international level. India collaborates with UN organisations and initiatives to solve global development issues and promote cross-border collaboration in fields including gender equality, health, and education.

A number of core elements which influence India's foreign policy, including (a) an unwavering belief in the political process and in the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

(b) The United Nations charter and the directive principles of state policy both uphold these ideals. At the same time, constitution of India, article 51 under directive principles of state policy are providing some principles to promote international; peace and security to the global countries, they are;

(a) Promote International peace and security

- (a) Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
- (b) Foster respect for international law, treaty and obligations in dealings of organized people with one another.
- (c) Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Foreign policy is, to some extent, a continuum that is altered by succeeding administrations. However, after taking office in 2014, the National Democratic Alliance under the Modi administration made several changes to this foreign policy. Even while the issues and approaches remain the same, there has been a noticeable shift. India currently has an aspirational, audacious, proactive, and creative foreign policy. Furthermore, India's foreign policy is bold since it has shown itself to be unwaveringly solid on issues **relevant** to the nation's integrity and honor. India's current approach to its two neighbors differs from its previous one. The NDA administration has established five pillars that support India's foreign policy, and they are as follows:

- (a) Samman - Dignity and honour
- (b) Samvaad - Dialogue and engagement
- (c) Samriddhi - Shared prosperity
- (d) Suruksha - Regional and global security
- (e) Sankriti evam Sabhyata - cultural and civilizational linkages.

Thus India's foreign policy cannot be romantic and driven by slogans, it must be pragmatic and it should be blended with national interests. So continuation and changes are taking place in India's foreign policy according to the present political condition.

5.4 Indian Approaches To Major Global Issues: United Nations, Developing Countries, Nuclear Proliferation, Globalisation

Indian perspectives on important international issues are complex and take into account the nation's own historical background, cultural norms,

and geopolitical objectives. India, one of the biggest and most diversified democracies in the world, is important in influencing global debate and tackling urgent issues. India's responses to significant international issues, ranging from economic inequality to public health crises, to climate change and terrorism, are distinguished by a blend of pragmatism, multilateralism, and a dedication to values like peace, development, and equity.

5.5 India's Approach towards the United Nations

India's steadfast commitment to multilateralism and dialogue as the means of accomplishing common objectives and tackling issues that the international community faces, such as those "pertaining to peacebuilding and peacekeeping, sustainable development, poverty alleviation, the environment, climate change, terrorism, disarmament, human rights, health and pandemics, migration, cyber security, space and frontier technologies like artificial intelligence, and comprehensive reform of the United Nations, including the reform of the Security Council", is the foundation of its growing engagement with the United Nations. India was one of the original United Nations members to sign the United Nations Declaration in Washington on January 1, 1942. From April 25 to June 26, 1945, India took part in the historic UN Conference of International Organisations held in San Francisco. India, a founding member of the UN, fervently adheres to the organization's goals and tenets and has made major contributions to the advancement of the UN's specialised agencies and programmes as well as their implementation. India firmly thinks that the UN and the international relations standards it has promoted are still the most effective ways to address the world's problems today. India remains unwavering in its endeavours to collaborate with the United Nations in the spirit of multilateralism to attain all-encompassing and just resolutions to the predicaments confronting us, encompassing development and the eradication of poverty, climate change, terrorism, piracy, disarmament, peacekeeping and building, and human rights.

Since its establishment in 1947, India has been a member of the old UN Commission on Human Rights and has actively contributed to its activities. Following the Human Rights Council's 2006 replacement of the Commission, India was elected to the Human Rights Council five times. India has been actively participating in the Universal Period Review (UPR) process, the Human Rights Council's new peer review procedure. India's most recent three-year term on the Human Rights Council began

in 2019. It continued to be involved and engaged in a range of activities and forums, including as annual forum meetings, sessions of the Human Rights Council (HRC), sessions of intergovernmental working groups, and the reporting procedure for human rights treaty bodies.

India has made the global fight against terrorism a top priority in the UN. Global in scope, terrorism is made more deadly and destructive by its connections to worldwide money laundering operations, the illegal trafficking of small guns and drugs, and illicit drug trafficking. To be effective, the fight against terrorism must be long-term, sustained, and international; it must target both the sponsors and the perpetrators of the acts. Domestic measures alone will not be sufficient to combat terrorism as long as nations continue to offer safe havens for terrorists. India has ratified 13 of the UN's sectoral treaties on terrorism

Advocacy for Reforms:

India is a major proponent of the UN's reform and restructuring process in order to better enable it to address the changing requirements of its members, especially the developing world. Security Council Reform must include the enlargement of the Security Council as well as enhancements to its operational procedures. The Security Council must be enlarged to include more permanent and non-permanent members. Including developing nations from Asia, Africa, and Latin America as well as those capable of taking on global responsibility for peace and security will help the Council make the best decision possible while also addressing the concerns of the developing nations. India is putting emphasis on its credentials as a responsible and trustworthy global actor that can help maintain world peace and security by requesting permanent membership in an expanded Security Council. By all objective measures, including population, territory, GDP, economic potential, civilizational legacy, cultural diversity, political system, and past and present contributions to UN activities, particularly peacekeeping missions, India meets all criteria for permanent membership in the UN Security Council. India has reaffirmed its ability and desire to take on the duties associated with holding a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. Together with other like-minded nations, India actively supports the "G-4 (Brazil, India, Germany, and Japan) and L.69 (Asia, Africa, and Latin America) groups" efforts to advance intergovernmental talks within the UN on the topic of UN Security Council reform and expansion.

5.6 India's Approach Towards Developing Countries:

Developing Countries: The term “developing countries” describes countries that are industrialising and experiencing economic growth; these countries are usually characterised by lower per capita income, less developed infrastructure, and a range of socioeconomic challenges in comparison to more industrialised or “developed” nations. Poverty, poor healthcare, restricted access to education, high unemployment, and inadequate infrastructure are common problems in developing nations.

India's approach to developing countries has been complex and dynamic, reflecting the country's goals for regional and global leadership as well as its historical, political, and economic background. As one of the largest and most diverse developing economies in the world, India has followed a foreign policy that stresses cooperation and solidarity with other developing nations while also engaging with industrialised countries on matters of mutual interest. This strategy has its roots in India's own colonial past and its dedication to the ideals of sovereignty, non-interference, and just development. India has developed stronger ties with other developing nations over the years through a range of political, economic, and developmental methods, such as capacity-building programmes, South-South cooperation, and lobbying for global reform in organisations such as the United Nations. Furthermore, India has been a major player in organisations like BRICS and the Non-Aligned Movement, which work to elevate the interests and voices of developing countries on the international scene. India's strategy has changed in recent years to emphasise digital diplomacy, collaborate on renewable energy projects, and use its technological know-how to assist partner nations in their development endeavours. In general, India's interactions with developing countries are marked by a dedication to solidarity, reciprocal advantages, and joint advancement towards the realisation of a more just and comprehensive global system.

South-South Cooperation:

In the 1950s and 1960s, the concept of South-South cooperation first emerged. Following gaining independence, developing nations worked to further their shared goals. Their goal was to establish new ties in the global economy. One of the key events in the history of South-South cooperation was the Bandung Conference in Indonesia in 1955. Many developing nations came together as South-South cooperation expanded in the 1980s and 1990s.

South-South cooperation, that is cooperation between developing nations is something that India very much values. India was a prominent participant in conferences for the Non-Aligned Movement. Its goal was to encourage developing nations to work together. With other developing countries, India has actively participated in sharing knowledge, offering technical support, and exchanging best practices. This strategy is based on the idea that developing nations can benefit from one another's experiences and aid in each other's efforts at development. India's G20 Presidency has been praised, and UN leaders and envoys have called the "enduring" partnership between India and the UN a "guidelight" within the Global South, praising the country's "exemplary leadership" in addressing global challenges and for being a champion of South-South cooperation. Under India's G20 presidency, the African Union joins the organisation as a new member.

5.7 Nuclear Proliferation

The term "nuclear proliferation" describes the expansion or growth in the quantity of states or non-state actors that have nuclear weapons or the capacity to generate them. It includes the acquisition, creation, or transfer of nuclear weapons technology, components, or expertise. The creation and deployment of the first atomic bombs during World War II is credited with starting the nuclear proliferation phenomenon. As part of the Manhattan Project, the United States carried out the first successful test of an atomic bomb in July 1945. The Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were then hit by atomic bombs, which brought an end to World War II. Following the war, the US and the USSR began a fiercely competitive era known as the Cold War. As a tactic for deterrence and strategic dominance, both superpowers developed and accumulated nuclear weapons. Other nations were prompted by this rivalry to undertake their own nuclear weapons programmes in an effort to increase their security against imagined threats or to elevate their stature and influence internationally.

The successful development and testing of nuclear weapons by a number of nations, including the United Kingdom, France, China, and eventually India, Pakistan, and Israel, led to an acceleration in the spread of nuclear weapons in the second half of the 20th century. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which sought to limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons and advance disarmament, was signed in 1968 as the result of concerted efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. There is still worry about the transfer of nuclear weapons technology to

other states or non-state actors despite worldwide attempts to stop nuclear proliferation through treaties, agreements, and diplomatic measures. The continued proliferation of nuclear weapons poses a serious threat to international security, efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, and stability in the international system.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):

The non-proliferation treaty, also known as the NPT, is an international agreement whose goals are to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons and related technology, to encourage collaboration in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to advance the pursuit of general and comprehensive disarmament as well as nuclear disarmament. In 1968, the treaty became open to signature, and it came into effect in 1970. The United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, China, and other countries that produced and tested a nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967, are considered nuclear-weapon states under the terms of the treaty. Four UN members- Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, and India-have never ratified the NPT. The NPT is a multilateral treaty aimed at limiting the spread of nuclear weapons including three elements: (1) non-proliferation, (2) disarmament, and (3) peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty(CTBT):

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) bans all nuclear explosions. A global agreement known as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) forbids the testing of nuclear weapons and any other type of nuclear explosion for military or civilian use in any kind of environment. Despite being approved by the UN General Assembly on September 10, 1996, the treaty has not yet come into effect because eight particular countries have not ratified it. The treaty has been signed but not ratified by China, Egypt, Iran, Israel, and the United States; it has not been signed by India, North Korea, or Pakistan; and Russia signed and ratified the treaty but then withdrew its ratification before it came into effect.

India's approach towards Non-proliferation:

India's position on non-proliferation has changed throughout time as a result of a number of variables, such as its international commitments, historical experiences, and worries about national security. The following are the key elements of India's non-proliferation approach-

1. **Responsible Nuclear Power:** India regards itself as a responsible nuclear state and is dedicated to the non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament, and peaceful applications of nuclear energy. India highlights the significance of preserving world peace and security via communication, cooperation, and diplomacy.
2. **No First Use Policy:** India is committed to the “No First Use” (NFU) nuclear weapons policy, which states that it will not use nuclear weapons first in a fight. The goals of this strategy are to lessen the possibility of nuclear escalation and to advance stability in South Asia.
3. **Minimum Credible Deterrence:** India upholds a policy of “Minimum Credible Deterrence,” which entails having enough nuclear weapons in stock to discourage future enemies from launching an attack on the country. The defence capabilities and a posture of strategic restraint are highlighted in India’s nuclear doctrine.
4. **Support for Non-Proliferation Efforts:** In an effort to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and materials, India actively supports international non-proliferation efforts and initiatives. India has ratified a number of international treaties and agreements pertaining to non-proliferation and safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
5. **Promotion of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy:** India supports the peaceful use of nuclear energy for environmental sustainability, energy security, and socioeconomic advancement. India is dedicated to upholding international safeguards and non-proliferation standards while growing its civilian nuclear development.

In overall, India’s non-proliferation strategy is distinguished by striking a balance between the necessity of maintaining national security, adherence to international non-proliferation standards, and goals of peaceful coexistence and collaboration in the international sphere.

5.8 Human Rights

Human rights are essential liberties and rights to which every person is entitled, regardless of their gender, race, nationality, or any other status. All people have these rights by nature, and they are necessary for maintaining their equality, dignity, and general well-being. According to international human rights instruments like the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political

Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)”, human rights cover a broad spectrum of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.

Upholding human rights in India is hampered by a number of issues, such as poverty, illiteracy, gender disparity, discrimination based on caste, intolerance towards other religions, and regional conflicts. A multifaceted strategy that includes public awareness campaigns, socioeconomic measures, and legal reforms is needed to address these issues. Ensuring access to justice, encouraging social inclusion, empowering marginalised populations, and fortifying the rule of law are among the top priorities. Insurgency, ethnic conflicts, and sectarian tensions can occasionally tarnish India’s diverse and pluralistic society; these issues are especially prevalent in areas afflicted by left-wing extremism and in Jammu and Kashmir, Northeast India. Concerns over the state’s observance of human rights norms during security operations have been raised by reports of human rights breaches in various conflict zones, including extrajudicial murders, enforced disappearances, and arbitrary detention. The Protection of Human Rights Act (1993), the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (1989), and the Right to Information Act (2005) are just a few of the laws and regulations that India has passed to uphold human rights. However, problems like corruption, insufficient funding, and ineffective bureaucracy make it difficult to put these laws into practice. Furthermore, it is frequently difficult for the legal system and law enforcement agencies to administer justice in a timely manner, especially for disadvantaged and marginalised populations.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: The United Nations General Assembly ratified the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)”, an international declaration that upholds the liberties and rights of every person, on December 10, 1948, by a UN commission led by Eleanor Roosevelt. Thirty rights and freedoms are listed in the Declaration and are universally guaranteed to all people. The incorporated rights still serve as the cornerstone of international human rights legislation. The Declaration is still in effect today. This document has been translated the most globally. The UDHR outlines 30 rights and freedoms, including the freedom from torture, the right to free speech, the right to an education, and the right to apply for asylum. It encompasses political and civil rights such the freedoms of speech, life, and privacy. In addition, it covers cultural, social, and economic rights including the right to decent housing, health care, and social security.

Amnesty International: Amnesty International is a global non-governmental organisation that promotes human rights. It is often known by the names Amnesty or AI, founded in 1961. Focusing on prisoners of conscience-those who are detained or prohibited from expressing their opinions via violence-is the central tenet of Amnesty International. Amnesty International's founding principles included non-intervention on political matters, a strong dedication to obtaining facts about the various instances, and the promotion of human rights in addition to this commitment to fighting suppression of freedom of expression.

5.9 Globalization

The interdependence of economies, cultures, and societies worldwide, or globalisation, has had a significant impact on India's course in the twenty-first century. India's economy, one of the biggest and fastest-growing in the world, has seen both the advantages and difficulties of globalisation. This essay examines India's response to globalisation, looking at how the nation has benefited from possibilities while navigating the challenges and disruptions this phenomena has brought about on a worldwide scale.

A variety of measures geared towards liberalising the Indian economy, advancing foreign investment and trade, and encouraging deeper integration into the world economy have defined India's approach to globalisation. India started economic reforms in the early 1990s with the goal of liberalising its economy, removing trade restrictions, and welcoming international investment. Increased involvement in international commerce and capital flows was made possible by this move towards a more market-oriented economy. India has actively sought partnerships and trade agreements with nations and regional blocs worldwide. In order to improve market access and encourage exports, the nation has signed bilateral and regional trade agreements. It is a member of several trade associations, including the World Trade Organisation (WTO). To encourage foreign investment in a variety of industries, including manufacturing, services, and infrastructure, India has liberalised its FDI rules. The country's economic expansion, technological improvement, and job creation have all benefited from the inflow of foreign cash. India and the rest of the world are connected by the large and diverse diaspora that it has spread around the world. Through investment, knowledge transfer, and remittances, the Indian diaspora has fostered diplomatic relations, cultural interchange, and economic growth in India.

Globalisation has made regional differences and income inequality in India worse, notwithstanding the country's overall economic progress. Unequal distribution of the advantages of globalisation has resulted in societal unrest and unequal access to resources and opportunities. India is more vulnerable to external economic shocks and volatility as a result of its integration into the global economy. The need for resilience and diversity is highlighted by the potential for geopolitical tensions, financial market fluctuations, and changes in global commodity prices to have an impact on India's economy. The globalization-driven drive for industrialization and economic progress has put pressure on India's environment and natural resources. Problems including deforestation, air and water pollution, and climate change present serious obstacles to public health and sustainable development.

5.10 India's Relations With U.S.A

Since getting independence, India and the US have had an extremely turbulent relationship. Despite sharing many similar beliefs, both nations lacked commitment in their separate agendas during the Cold War era. The main source of the mistrust and division between the two countries was the narrow-minded American policy that was focused on Pakistan and totally ignored fundamental Indian interests. Pakistan played a significant role in US Cold War policy in the Gulf and broader South Asian region. Leading the Non-Aligned nations, India leaned more towards socialism. India's mixed economy model was closed, with high tariffs and restrictions on foreign multinational corporations' operations; the majority of these companies were American MNCs following World War II. Additionally, the US has consistently claimed that India's policies and strategic perspective are strongly skewed in favour of the former Soviet Union. Many scholars described India's non-aligned posture as immoral given the threat of Communist authoritarianism against freedom at the time.

The navigating of tension in their mutual strategic considerations has been the main concern in US-India relations in the post-Cold War era. Both Washington and New Delhi have seen themselves as mutually beneficial partners with common, if not always aligned, geopolitical interests. The US wants to maintain its current position as the leading nation in the world. India, on the other hand, aims to achieve greater security and influence both internally and internationally by increasing its relative dominance in the region and on a global scale. India's approach

to international affairs has been more revisionist than conformist; it has consistently attempted to challenge the prevailing conventions and establishments of global governance. While India continues to uphold and pursue the policy of nonalignment and strategic autonomy in the altered geostrategic environment that resulted from the end of the Cold War, frequent disruptions in Pakistan and China have strained strategic relations between the US and India. The US feels offended by China's intentions to assert its hegemony in trade and international affairs. The China-Pakistan axis has been a persistent threat to US and Indian interests, endangering India's influence and security along shared frontiers. Since the conclusion of the Cold War, more India-US collaboration has been made possible in part by the competition between the US and China and between China and India.

Early Period:

India became independent during the Cold War and during the bloc political era. In a world split into power blocs, it was a challenging decision for an independent nation to support a particular superpower. The liberation movement in India had long since condemned the use of force in foreign relations and military alliances, which were then commonplace. The best course of action following independence was to remain non-aligned and organise other developing nations under the auspices of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) to speak up for freedom and development in international relations. Many African and Asian nations that had achieved or were pursuing independence from colonial rule found resonance with the Non-Aligned Movement. India led NAM, which also included Egypt, Indonesia, and Yugoslavia. India made the strategic decision to maintain friendships with both superpowers, and it benefited from its chairmanship of the NAM. With its five-year plans centred on manufacturing, agriculture, and the advancement of science and technology, among other areas, India involved both the US and USSR in the mission of advancing India's economy.

In short order, the US emerged as India's most significant and reliable bilateral ally. Despite their differing geopolitical approaches, the two democracies have developed distinctively since India gained its7. Since then, the US has been India's trusted partner, aiding in the establishment of the first Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), supporting the nation's atomic energy programme, food aid programme, and instigating the Green

Revolution. Additionally, the 200,000 Indian citizens currently enrolled in US universities have fostered educational exchange. The approximately 4 million Indian-Americans residing in the United States contribute to this strategic partnership, which goes beyond the \$126 billion in bilateral trade that occurred in 2017. Between the presidents of two democracies, the relationship has grown beyond friendship.

India-US relations have been largely determined by US policies towards Asia and Africa as well as India's relationships with its three major neighbours, China, Pakistan, and the Soviet Union, or the USSR. The early stages of the US-India relationship began on a bright note. This relationship can be clearly understood by splitting it into two phases: the Cold War period (1947–1991) and the Post–Cold War phase (1991–present).

Cold War Period:

The best way to characterise Indo-US ties has been as a roller coaster, occasionally interspersed with fleeting moments of warmth and goodwill. For example, in 1956, both the United States and India supported the same position about the Suez Canal. When President Dwight Eisenhower returned to India in 1959, the country greeted him with great fervour, and he himself remarked, “The strength of India is our interest.” Similar to this, when China attacked India in October 1962, America and Britain intervened on India's behalf, sparing her from a military catastrophe.

India-US ties improved greatly under the Kennedy administration. President Lyndon Johnson, who succeeded him, continued the friendly relations by creating the Tarapur Atomic Plant Station (TAPS) and providing a significant amount of foodgrains to help India combat the severe scarcity brought on by the devastating drought of 1966–1967. In another show of goodwill, the US paid off the greatest amount of foreign debt in history in 1973 by selling off two thirds of the \$2 billion worth of rupee holdings it had amassed in India as payment for wheat supplies under PL480. Washington shown an uncommon level of generosity in this situation. President Jimmy Carter visited India once more in 1978 as part of a goodwill gesture to express and reestablish US sympathy and comradeship with India. After being halted owing to the Bangladesh issue, its economic help was reinstated, and the US government consented to restart nuclear fuel supply for the TAPS, which had been interrupted because of India's peaceful nuclear explosion at Pokhran in 1974. Carter was obviously inclined to view India as the leader of South Asia, but

regrettably, these fleeting moments of goodwill were quickly succeeded, for whatever reason, by episodes of resentment and disillusionment.

One way to characterise the Cold War era is as a back-and-forth diplomatic period. This bad stage of the relationship was caused by a number of circumstances, including:

- a) India's contribution to the creation of NAM, its aggressive promotion of non-alignment in international fora, and its adoption of non-alignment as a pillar of its foreign policy, India's recognition of Communist China (December 1949).
- b) Pakistan's proximity to the USA and USA's stand on Kashmir issues in the UNSC.
- c) India's reluctance to support the US-sponsored "Uniting for Peace Resolution" amid the Korean conflict.
- d) India's close proximity to the Soviet Union and the 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation.
- e) Following India's peaceful nuclear explosion at Pokhran in 1974, the country's nuclear programme and unwillingness to ratify international non-proliferation treaties such as the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

The US's animosity towards Soviet communism and the threat of its spread throughout South Asia, together with its strong support for the US's policies towards the Indian subcontinent and Central Asia, were the main points of conflict in Indo-US ties. The US viewed Iraq, Pakistan, and Iran as the front-line states opposing Soviet expansionism towards the Indian Ocean's warm waters under the terms of the Baghdad Pact. These differences strained the two nations' standing in each other's policy-making circles and fostered a climate of distrust and suspicion that persisted until the conclusion of the Cold War.

Post-Cold War Period:

In the years following the Cold War, Indo-US ties have significantly improved, shrugging off the dreaded label of "estranged democracies". As the world's oldest and largest democracies, the two nations have actually built their strong ties on the foundation of their respective traditions. The US and India share even more common principles, which have expanded as governance systems, education, awareness, and governments themselves have changed in both nations.

Since the conclusion of the Cold War, these changes have also corresponded with changes in the structure of the global order. One of the most significant shifts in India-US relations is this one, which aims to strike a balance between the rebalancing of global power centres and the establishment of a stable international order largely based on a new balance of power. With Asia emerging as the world's strongest continent, a new power struggle is underway to challenge the conventional global view of state alliances and partnerships.

Following the fall of the Soviet Union, the end of the Cold War, and India's economic liberalisation in 1990–1991, the two nations re-examined their bilateral relations. Therefore, despite a number of irritants, both sides attempted to advance their bilateral relations throughout Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's administration. In May 1992, a joint naval exercise was held by two nations. In May 1994, Prime Minister Rao visited the US for an official week-long visit that strengthened relations and resulted in the signing of many Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs). Several agreements were concluded in 1995 after US Defence and Commerce Secretaries visited India. Nonetheless, US trade regulations continued to have an impact on India's exports, which was another unsettling element in Indo-US ties. A snag in relations was the selling of F-16 fighters to Pakistan. There was tension between the two as the supply of nuclear fuel to the Tarapur reactor declined once more and sales of cryogenic engines declined. And the US declined to give India the supercomputer that was required for improved weather forecasting, which was vital for the country's economy, which was based mostly on agriculture. In response, India created one of its own, which led the US to recognise India's rising technological power.

The rapid growth in the economy in India brought about by internal reforms drew the attention of foreign investors, and the country's strategic planners grabbed the chance at once. Due to its economic appeal, the nation was able to interact with the outside world on its own terms. This implied that while India would not back down from a geopolitical confrontation, it would also be adaptable and work with other nations to reach mutually beneficial agreements. India's strategic view underwent a third development as its economy increased and it interacted with the rest of the world more fairly. This change, which is still going on today, aims to establish India as one of the major powers by demonstrating a readiness to accept greater responsibility on the global stage. In order to attain the

highest level of the international system- a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)-India is taking on these obligations.

Points of Convergence between India and USA:

- 1) *Indo-Pacific region*- Both countries are in favour of freedom of navigation and peace on the high seas. China's assertive actions in the area have led both countries to announce a uniform "Indo-Pacific" policy aimed at creating a "inclusive" and "open" region. The two countries participate in a number of activities, including countries.

Even if a group is anti-Chinese, India is hesitant to align itself with it. Despite a "war like" scenario on the Chinese front and the latter's attempts to undermine India's interest at every chance, the USA is concerned about India's reluctance to have its feet on both sides of the spectrum. Under these conditions, India will have to live with the reality of a belligerent China that doesn't care about India's feelings.

- 2) *Terrorism*- Terrorism is a significant issue for both countries. Both the 9/11 atrocities and the horrific global epidemic have claimed people. The two nations have a Joint Mechanism in place to advance their collaboration in this area. The Department of Homeland Security and the Union Home Ministry have an established Homeland Security Dialogue. Both countries have committed to working towards the abolition of drug-related crimes in the US and India, and they also share intelligence. However, any real cooperation with the US is being thwarted by the US's "soft approach" towards Pakistan and Pakistan's state-sponsored terrorism. The US is still backing India's requests to place names and organisations on a blacklist that are connected to terrorist attacks against the country. However, it adamantly refuses to persuade Pakistan to take any concrete steps, such as holding a fair trial for convicted terrorists like Masood Azhar and Hafeez Mohammad, who were responsible for multiple terror strikes in India.
- 3) *Defense Ties*- India and the USA have a strategic partnership based on defence cooperation. Realising the advantages of deeper military ties, both nations have cited defence cooperation as a major tenet of their partnership. Regular combined military drills between the USA and India help to improve communication and collaboration

between the two countries' armed services. Exercises like Vajra Prahar, Malabar, and Yudh Abhyas encourage better cooperation and the sharing of best practices across a range of areas, including maritime security and counterterrorism. India and the United States of America have inked multiple defence accords to enhance their military collaboration. These include the Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA), which permits secure communication and information sharing, and the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), which offers reciprocal logistics support between the two military.

- 4) *Multilateral cooperation*- The Development Partnership Agency of India and the US Agency for International Development (USAID) inked a deal to investigate cooperative initiatives in third-world countries. In this sense, the US and India may establish new lines of communication and work together on important projects in Afghanistan, Africa, and other countries. Additionally, the United States of America is in favour of India being a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and other international organisations like the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). The US president has declared that India will be extended an invitation to join the G-7.
- 5) *People-to-People Ties*: A large Indian diaspora exists in the US, acting as a link between the two nations. People-to-people relationships are strengthened through scientific and technological cooperation, educational and cultural exchanges, and other means. By acting as a link between the two nations, the diaspora promotes investment opportunities, trade, and cross-cultural interchange. India and the US have a strong educational partnership, with thousands of Indian students enrolling at American universities and colleges each year to further their studies. In a similar vein, academics and students from the United States travel to India for study, internships, and cultural immersion. These interactions support scholarly cooperation, knowledge sharing, and cross-cultural understanding.

Points of Divergence between India and USA:

1. *Geopolitical Alignments*: India is a participant in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), which provides a forum for talking about regional security concerns, together with the US, Japan,

and Australia. India has been reluctant to turn the Quad into a formal military alliance, preferring a more flexible and inclusive approach, even if the members of the Quad have similar objectives in advancing maritime security and a rules-based system. India and the United States of America work together on matters of regional security, such as efforts to combat terrorism, maintaining stability in Afghanistan, and advancing peace and security in South Asia. Nonetheless, India's non-alignment policy and historical ties to Russia influence its approach to regional security, occasionally resulting in divergent goals and tactics.

2. *Climate Change*: Despite the fact that both nations understand how critical it is to address climate change, their approaches and pledges have differed. While India stresses the need for industrialised countries to assume greater responsibility for historical emissions, the US has criticised India for relying too much on coal for energy generation. The Paris Agreement, which aims to keep global warming to far below 2 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels, is signed by both the United States and India. Their opinions on how the agreement should be put into practice, however, diverge. Both the US and India understand how critical it is to switch to renewable energy sources in order to slow down global warming. Both nations have made large investments in the infrastructure needed for renewable energy sources like wind and solar energy.
3. *Iran and Afghanistan*: India and the US perspective matters regarding Afghanistan and Iran from various points of view. While the US has followed a policy of maximum pressure on Iran, India has historically maintained close ties with the country and is concerned about the impact of US sanctions. International sanctions against Iran, especially those imposed by the United States, have presented difficulties for India's relations with Iran. India has had to strike a compromise between its strategic objectives and its obligation to abide with global sanctions policies. Furthermore, even while both nations favour stability in Afghanistan, they may take different tacks in accomplishing this objective. India has advocated for more cautious measures, highlighting its backing for the Afghan government and encouraging inclusive democratic procedures. The US and the Taliban have engaged in more direct military operations and discussions.

4. *Immigration Policies:* Indian professionals and IT companies that depend on H-1B visas have been impacted by changes in US immigration laws, which include limitations on these visas and stricter scrutiny of skilled worker immigration. These regulations, which could affect bilateral economic connections and professional travel between the two nations, have drawn criticism from India.
5. *Trade Concerns:* India and the US have had disagreements over trade laws, tariffs, and market access despite their expanding economic relations. Tensions and trade obstacles, such as the application of tariffs on different items, have resulted from these conflicts. India's status as a beneficiary developing country under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) programme was revoked by the US in 2019. This programme allowed some Indian products to enter the US market duty-free. The decision was made because of worries about India's protection of intellectual property rights and trade obstacles.

India- USA Relations under Narendra Modi Period

The relationship between India and the United States of America has significantly improved in a number of aspects since May 2014, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi took office. Barack Obama had been President of the United States of America for almost six years when Narendra Modi became Prime Minister of India in 2014. Obama's view of India was largely formed by his opinion that, unlike Pakistan next door, India was thankfully "not a problem." Rather, India represented a great opportunity for the US and, partly because of his interactions with Manmohan Singh, Modi's predecessor, during the height of the global financial crisis, could be a potential asset for Washington as Obama restructured the character of US global engagement in the wake of the excesses of the Bush era. Unfortunately for Obama and the US, the second UPA term in office was very different from the first, and just when most American policymakers were anticipating a blossoming in the strategic partnership, the President was confounded by the rapid demise of the expectation for a deeper bilateral partnership. Because of his political inclinations, Narendra Modi was able to recognise the state of US-India ties at the time of his election and act accordingly. Even though he had little prior experience dealing with Washington, he realised that the general dissatisfaction in both cities did not look good for his bigger goals of revitalising India, countering

the threats posed by rising Chinese power, and increasing New Delhi's influence globally.

The aim of the government of Modi has been to strengthen India's strategic alliance with the United States. The significance of the relationship has been emphasised by high-level visits and exchanges between the leaders of the two nations, such as Prime Minister Modi's trips to the USA and President Barack Obama's visit to India in 2015. The United States and India have strengthened their defence and security cooperation through a rise in military exercises, technological exchanges, and defence agreements. The armed forces of both nations now operate more cooperatively and interchangeably because to agreements like the Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) and the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA).

The economic relationship between India and the United States has expanded under the Modi administration, though occasional disagreements over trade. Through forums like the US-India Trade Policy Forum and programmes like the Strategic Energy Partnership, both nations have worked to increase trade and investment. But controversial topics like tariffs, market access, and the defence of intellectual property rights continue to exist. Concerns regarding China's expanding influence in the Indo-Pacific area are shared by both the USA and India. In an effort to counterbalance China's rise and preserve regional peace, the Modi administration has advocated a closer strategic alignment with the United States. India, however, continues to adhere to its policy of strategic autonomy and makes an effort to interact with other players in the global system.

In order for India to succeed in the run-up to Paris, Modi had to be willing to acknowledge its global responsibilities in mitigating climate change. This was an unthinkable concession given India's history of Third World posturing, which would have prevented it from taking on the duties that ultimately allowed for an international agreement.

Overall, under the Narendra Modi administration, ties between India and the United States have advanced significantly on a number of fronts, including collaboration in defence and security, involvement in the economy, and agreement on geopolitical and strategic matters. Both nations have shown a commitment to fortifying their collaboration and tackling common issues in the area and beyond, despite sporadic difficulties.

5.11 India's Relations With Russia

India and Russia's relationship is regarded as unique in the realms of international relations history. There haven't been any significant changes to either country's sociopolitical structure or government since these relations were formed. Perhaps there isn't another instance of a domestic consensus about a strategic partnership between two huge countries. The two nations show mutual trust and confidence in one another's power, and they have no bilateral concerns or perceptions of threat from one another.

Russia and India are both concerned about security. They demand for extensive international measures to combat the threat and strongly denounce terrorism in all of its forms and manifestations. Regarding hotspots around the world like Syria, Afghanistan, and other places, they have similar opinions. Russia has always backed India's quest for NSG membership as well as its candidature for permanent membership in the larger UN Security Council. In addition to holding a yearly strategic conversation, the two nations frequently convene in multilateral organisations like the BRICS and the SCO. Both nations demand a multipolar order built on the rule of law and the UN's primacy in the international system.

Indo-Soviet Relations: Initial Period

Following India's independence, the Soviet communist model of growth was seen favourably and with empathy. The United States of America and the Soviet Union dominated the two power blocs during this Cold War era. The US had established several military alliances, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), to restrain the Soviet Union's socialist bloc's increasing might. The Baghdad Pact, which was eventually called the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO), was one such agreement. One significant CENTO member was Pakistan. Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, and Iraq were all "frontline" states in the US effort to keep the Soviet Union from accessing the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean's warm waters. There is a belief that the strengthening relations between Pakistan and the United States was the true cause of India's close connections to the Soviet Union. State-to-state relations truly got underway in 1955 when Nehru visited the Soviet Union and Soviet leaders Nikita Khrushchev and Nikolai Bulganin returned to New Delhi. In the late 1950s, the Soviet Union provided assistance in the establishment of significant steel factories in Bhilai and Bokaro. With this, India's projected economic expansion saw the Soviet Union emerge as a key partner. During the first and second five-year plans,

it aided in the establishment of significant public sector businesses. Soviet aid was used to establish public sector businesses including Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL). Indo-Soviet connections were further solidified by the Sino-Soviet political rift in the 1960s and the India-China conflict of 1962. The turning point in this developing strategic alliance came with the signing of the IndoSoviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation in 1971. During a period when the strategic situation in South Asia was deteriorating, the pact gave India a shield of military defence. A close-knit and multifaceted political, economic, and military collaboration emerged during the next two decades.

The Soviet Union experienced several financial crises. By the 1980s, the Soviet socialist economic model was no longer viable. Massive failures in the economic institutions led to a serious crisis in the production of manufacturing and agriculture, as well as shortages of consumer goods and food. The Soviet Union was unable to satisfy the demands of its different industries. Resources to advance agriculture and industry were lacking. In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev assumed the position of Secretary General within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He sparked a new way of thinking and came to the conclusion that the nation's military protection was no longer as vital as providing for the people's economic needs that protecting the welfare of its own people comes before financially supporting communist governments elsewhere. The "Brezhnev doctrine," which maintained that the Soviet Union had the right to act to defend socialist regimes wherever they might be in danger, was criticised by Gorbachev. The financial cost of these previous initiatives had increased. The quality of Soviet technologies was also questioned. Huge military spending resulted from Cold War attitudes and practices; it was estimated that between 40 and 50 percent of GDP was allocated to the country's and its allies' military defence. The Soviet Union's 1979 operation in Afghanistan proved to be very expensive and demoralising for the armed forces. Gorbachev was forced to reconsider the Afghan crisis. Perestroika was the name of the economic restructuring he started. The Perestroika policy re-examined the money spent on the armed forces and other security services, as well as the long-standing system of financial aid and material support provided to Soviet allies. However, in order to overcome structural deficiencies and backwardness, the economy needed a flow of finance and technology from the West. It was difficult to draw in Western

technology and money. The whole policy framework's intrinsic economic inadequacies and vulnerabilities within the context of the Communist paradigm led to its collapse, which Gorbachev blamed on bureaucratic rigidities. He discovered that the Soviet economy could not really benefit from its contacts with the developing world; historically, these relations had shown to be draining. The goal of "glasnost" was to grant some political freedom to the people of the Soviet Union, including the ability to criticise and join political organisations. As a result, independent groups emerged in Soviet society and began criticising the Union's economic and military shortcomings as well as Communist authority in general. By 1989, the movement known as Glasnost had taken hold throughout Central Asia and Eastern Europe, with large-scale protests demanding greater freedom. Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia-three Baltic states-announced their independence. In order to quell these agitations, Gorbachev declined to offer military assistance to the Communist regimes in these nations. The Soviet Union broke up in 1991 as a result of the communist states that made up the union's desires for democracy and freedom.

Post-Soviet Period:

The disintegration of the Soviet Union was a major shock to Indian policy leaders. The comfort zone surrounding trade and security had disappeared. The 1971 treaty's protection of Soviet military interests was terminated, along with the Rupee-Ruble trade. When the Indian government discovered in 1991 that it lacked the foreign cash to pay more than two weeks' worth of imports, the model of economic development that had operated under strict state regulation and the "licence and permit raj" came to light. In order to avoid defaulting on foreign loans, India promised the Bank of England 47 tonnes of its gold reserves in exchange for about US\$405 million. Manmohan Singh, the country's finance minister at the time, started India's economic liberalisation process. Globalisation and economic liberalisation created a new world. The old beliefs and assumptions have vanished. Under Boris Yeltsin, post-Soviet Russia was likewise beset by a plethora of domestic political and economic issues. Russia was nothing like the superpower it had been during the Cold War. Not only had bilateral ties deteriorated, but their foundations had also shifted. Political connection and ideological empathy have vanished, leaving relationships pragmatist and even transactional. A pragmatic restoration of relations with India, based on actual prospects and genuine interests of both sides, with a focus on economic stimulus, was called for

in Russian policy circles towards the end of the 1990s. There were other obstacles that needed to be addressed before the two nations could embark on a new path in their bilateral relations, and some sections of the Russian foreign ministry opposed maintaining the “special relationship” with India on the grounds that it might harm Russia’s relations with other South Asian nations, especially Pakistan.

The 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation was replaced by a new Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between India and Russia. Notably, the former Treaty’s security element was removed. The two nations made the decision to settle their disagreements over debt and the exchange rates between the rupee and the rouble. Notwithstanding US opposition, Russia maintained its supply of cryogenic rocket engines to India and signed a deal on military cooperation. P. V. Narasimha Rao, the prime minister of India, travelled to Moscow in 1994. Signed was the unique Moscow Declaration on Protecting the Interests of Multiethnic States from the Danger of Religious Extremism, Aggressive Nationalism, and Separatism.

Following Yevgenyi Primakov’s appointment as Russian Foreign Minister in 1996 and Prime Minister in 1998, India showed signs of increased interest in Russia. The two nations inked a number of agreements during his December 1998 visit to India, including a long-term programme of military technical cooperation through the year 2010 and a joint document on the development of Russian-Indian trade and economic, industrial, financial, scientific, and technical cooperation. His suggestion of a Moscow-Beijing-Delhi strategic triangle is what made the visit memorable. In opposition to US unilateralism, Putin desired the Russia-India-China (RIC) alliance to “restore the missing equilibrium in the present international security environment.”

The Declaration on Strategic Partnership, which was signed during Russian President Vladimir Putin’s visit to India in October 2000, was the next significant development in Indo-Russian relations. Both nations declared their support for a “multipolar global structure” built on the equality of sovereign states and peoples. During the visit, agreements were also inked for the Russian-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Military and Technical Cooperation and the Integrated Long-term Programme on Scientific and Technological Cooperation. It was decided to form a Joint Working Group on Afghanistan. Since then, the yearly

summit-level discussions have become a recurring event. The Declaration on International Terrorism, which denounces the West's adoption of a double standard on terrorism, was signed in Moscow in 2001 when Indian Prime Minister Atal Vihari Vajpayee visited. The Delhi Declaration on Further Consolidation of Strategic Partnership and the Joint Declaration on Strengthening and Enhancing Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation are two significant initiatives that came out of President Putin's visit to India in December 2002. The sky is the limit when it comes to India-Russia relations, according to Prime Minister Vajpayee, who also characterised their friendship as a stabilising force in the context of the changing global landscape. President Putin was the honoured guest at the 2007 Republic Day celebration, while Prime Minister Manmohan Singh took part in the 60th anniversary celebrations of Victory Day in 2005.

The Strategic Partnership gained the status of a Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership in December 2010. Putin was present at the 17th Annual Summit of the BRICS grouping, which took place in Goa on October 15 and 16, 2016. The Indian PM paid a guest visit to Russia in June 2017 to take part in the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum. It is safe to conclude that the two take generally similar stances on a wide range of regional and international issues. The two nations support a multipolar global order predicated on the UN's significant role, international law, equality, shared interests, respect for one another, and non-interference in national domestic matters. They are in favour of reforming the UN Security Council to make the international organisation more reflective of contemporary geopolitical dynamics.

Opportunities For India-Russia Relations:

Energy Cooperation: The Indian petroleum and gas sector, as well as the generation of thermal and hydropower, were greatly influenced by the former Soviet Union. Cooperation in the nuclear and hydrocarbon energy industries has accelerated recently. India's greatest foreign investment to date is \$2.7 billion made by ONGC in Russia's Sakhalin oil and gas project. Recently, for \$1.7 billion, the ONGC purchased a 15% share in the Russian oil giant Rosneft's Vancour energy field in Krasnoyarsk Krai. A consortium of Indian firms then purchased a further 23.9% stake in the same field for about \$2.02 billion. Therefore, India may outbid China and pay \$4.22 billion for a 49 percent stake in Vancourneft through a series of transactions. Furthermore, for \$1.2 billion, India purchased a 29.9%

share in TassYuriakhNeftegazodobicha, another East Siberian firm. India previously paid \$1.6 billion to acquire the Imperial Energy Company in West Siberia. Another significant development was Rosneft's \$12.9 billion purchase of Essar Oil, the owner of the second-largest refinery in India, located in Vadinar. In light of this, Rosneft agreed to provide the Vadinar refinery with 10 million tonnes of heavy oil per year for the following ten years. India's economy is currently the third largest in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), and it is growing at the quickest rate among the major economies. After the US, China, and Russia, it is currently the fourth-largest energy consumer and is expected to rise to the third position by 2030. By 2035, the demand is predicted to increase by 183% for gas, 121% for oil, and 108% for coal. Therefore, in order to fulfil the increasing demands, new energy sources are desperately needed. Russia, a major energy player, may be important in this context.

Nuclear Energy: India aims to produce 20,000 MW of nuclear-generated electricity by 2020 in order to meet its energy needs. The only significant nuclear power that has a track record of working with India in the field of atomic energy is Russia. At Kudankulam, it constructed two nuclear reactors that are currently in service. At the same location, two further reactors are being built and two more are being designed. In the upcoming years, Russia plans to construct 12 nuclear reactors in various places throughout India. It is important to keep in mind that, although nothing has been announced yet, the US and France have also expressed interest in nuclear cooperation with India. While Russia has advanced in its cooperation with India, these nations express misgivings about the country's nuclear liability law. India has succeeded in negotiating an agreement that would see Russia produce the machinery and parts for the reactors domestically, supporting the "Made in India" initiative.

The two nations want to carry out brand-new, advantageous initiatives. There is now a Working Group on Priority Investment Projects. In addition to selecting possible business ventures, the India-Russia Forum on Trade and Investment works with commercial organisations to eliminate obstacles that impede the unrestricted flow of capital, goods, and services. There are currently 20 priority projects selected, 10 of which are Russian and 10 of which are Indian. These include the transportation engineering sector as well as the chemical, aerospace, and pharmaceutical industries.

International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC): One of the main obstacles to India's economic ties with Russia is the absence of an economically feasible trade route. The two nations, together with Iran, struck a deal in St. Petersburg in September 2000 to build the North-South corridor as a substitute transit route for trade between India, Central Asia, and Europe. Via Iran and Russia, it will link India to Central Asia and northern Europe. An analysis carried out by the Federation of Freight Forwarders' Associations in India indicates that the INSTC has the capacity to process 20–30 million tonnes of cargo annually. After it opens for company operations, the Corridor is predicted to be 40% shorter in length and 30% less expensive than the current routes. Another significant step towards improved connectivity and trade facilitation was the September 2016 inauguration of the Green Corridor project for customs facilitation. Other possible areas of collaboration include the creation of a dedicated freight route, station refurbishment, and railway staff training, all of which would improve logistics and transportation.

Space Cooperation: India and Russia have been working on space technologies since the 1970s. Russia-India Collaboration in the area of non-military space applications stretches back approximately forty years. The launch of India's first satellite, "Aryabhata," on a Russian (then USSR) launch vehicle, "Soyuz," took place 40 years ago in 2015. A framework agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of space, such as satellite launches, the GLONASS navigation system, remote sensing, and other societal applications, was agreed by Russia and India in 2007. An agreement to increase collaboration in the area of space exploration and peaceful uses was signed by the space agencies in June 2015. C-DAC and GLONASS struck an agreement to collaborate on satellite navigation-based technology. An agreement was moved on October 15, 2016, by ISRO and Roscosmos to set up ground measurement collection stations for GLONASS and NAVIC in Russia and India. Additionally, both parties are looking at the potential for working together on manned space missions.

The Soviet Union is a key tenet of India's foreign policy. Historical links, shared security and economic interests, as well as similar strategic assessments and political-ideological orientations, all underpin the two countries' relationships. After a few bumps in the post-Soviet era, India and Russia have established a new framework for their relations based on shared positions on a range of international and regional concerns. Although commerce between India and Russia is small, Russia is essential

to India's energy security and military readiness. India still views Russia as a very important partner despite Russia's growing ties to China and, to a lesser extent, Pakistan. This is because Russia has continuously supported India's prominent role in international and Asian affairs and stood by it on national security and strategic issues (such as cross-border terrorism and Kashmir).

5.12 India's Relations With China

The history of India-China relations has been marked by a complicated interplay between rivalry, cooperation, and conflict. The dynamics between India and China, two of the most populous countries on earth and rising global powers, have a big impact on both the region and the larger worldwide geopolitical scene. China and India are civilisational countries. The two countries have been major contributors to global heritage and culture for millennia, with over 5000 years of continuous shared history and millennia of cultural and economic ties. They have a boundary that stretches 3488 km, divided by the Himalayas. The two nations are bordered by Nepal and Bhutan. India believes that the PRC is occupying Aksai Chin unlawfully. Arunachal Pradesh's majority is disputed by both China and India. However, both nations have committed to upholding the Line of Actual Control (LAC). Although their relationship has been friendly overall, there have occasionally been tense moments due to border conflicts and economic competition. India opted to recognise the People's Republic of China (PRC) as the legitimate government and cut off formal links with Taiwan in 1950, marking the beginning of the current relationship. China and India are the world's two most populous and rapidly expanding major economies. The importance of their bilateral relationship has only grown with the improvement in the calibre of their diplomatic and economic influence.

China and India have had long-standing cultural and economic ties. The Silk Road promoted trade and the spread of Buddhism. The Opium Wars, I and II, were caused by China's expanding opium trade with the East India Company in the 1800s. During World War II, China and India were both instrumental in preventing Imperial Japan from advancing militarily. The friendship between China and India was the foundation of Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of a revived Asia. At first, he thought China shared his concept of an internationalist foreign policy based on the five ethical principles of peaceful coexistence known as the Pathansheel. When

it became apparent that the two nations had competing interests in Tibet, Nehru was dissatisfied.

The most notable aspect of India-China ties after World War II has been the border dispute, which sparked three military conflicts: the 1962 Sino-Indian War, the 1967 Chola Incident, and the 1987 Sino-Indian Skirmish. In 2017, there was conflict at the disputed Sino-Bhutanese border, known as the Doklam. However, since the 1980s, there has been a discernible improvement in the two nations' diplomatic and economic ties. In 2008, China became as India's principal commercial partner. Furthermore, there has been a discernible expansion of their military and strategic ties in recent years. In addition to trade and commerce, India and China are working together on other matters of shared interest, such as climate change and the restructuring of the international financial system.

The two nations' border conflict remains unresolved, and India has been subjected to Chinese military incursions. Both nations have progressively built up their armed forces near their borders. China's close and crucial bilateral ties with Pakistan continue to cause concern India.

India's Approach Towards China:

India has a multifaceted foreign policy with China that is influenced by a number of geopolitical, economic, and strategic factors. While seeking to cooperate with China in areas of shared interest, India also takes a cautious stance, especially when it comes to delicate matters like territorial disputes and strategic rivalry. China is mainly seen by India as a strong, powerful neighbouring country that has an authoritarian, communist past and is still rising. China is seen by India as a powerful neighbour that is rapidly emerging as a superpower on the international political scene.

China has become a powerful political and military force. China is seen more as an opportunity by the Indian commercial community than as a geopolitical threat by think tanks and the media. Furthermore, a safe middle course is maintained by the Indian government. Compared to India, China is today too powerful militarily and diplomatically. Considering that China and India have similar strategic objectives in both regional and global arenas, Indian policy seems to be cautious and wary of Chinese actions. Both nations rely significantly on resources for their development, which somewhat influences how they view one another. China continues to be a security risk for India, particularly in the maritime and territorial

spheres. Therefore, in addition to its military might, China presents India with numerous political, economic, and strategic challenges.

Border Disputes Between India-China:

The main issues that India has with China are unsolved boundary disputes, specifically in the Eastern (Arunachal Pradesh) and Western (Aksai Chin) sectors. Due to a border dispute, China and India fought an unexpected border war on October 20, 1962, which ended with an Indian defeat when the PRC drove Indian forces to within 48 km of the northeastern Assam plains. In addition, it held key positions in the Ladakh areas of Aksai Chin and Demchok before a unilateral cease-fire was declared on November 21. China asserted that it pulled back to a distance of twenty kilometres beyond the disputed border. India refuted the assertion. Throughout the remainder of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, relations between the PRC and India declined, while ties between China and Pakistan strengthened and those between the Sino-Soviet bloc deteriorated. Pakistan's war against India in 1965 was supported by the PRC. India was forced to object when a weather-resistant road between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region was constructed between 1967 and 1971 over land it had claimed.

However, the PRC kept up a strong propaganda effort against India, and China, along with Pakistan, gave money and other support to rebel organisations in northeastern India. India was charged by the PRC for supporting the Khampa rebels in Tibet. The principal negotiator for China's troop pullout from Indian territory was Sri Lanka. China and India accepted the recommendations made by Colombo. At their disputed border in Sikkim, Indian and Chinese forces engaged in two additional skirmishes in 1967. The "Cho La Incident" was the name given to the second incident, whereas the first was known as the "Nathu La Incident". Chinese and Indian forces engaged in combat at Nathu La in September 1967. A unit of Indian soldiers assigned to guard an engineering company that was fencing off the northern portion of Nathu La was ambushed by Chinese troops on September 11. Over the course of the following 116 five days, this intensified to a major artillery and mortar fire battle between the Chinese and Indian armies. Sixty-two Indian soldiers were said to have died. Chinese and Indian armies engaged in combat once more not long after.

India and the Soviet Union signed the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation in August 1971. In the 1971 war with India, the PRC sided with Pakistan. China did not threaten to act on behalf of Pakistan, despite its robust condemnation of India. As both China and India advanced militarily and economically in the next years, they continued to meet often to talk through and settle bilateral problems, most notably the crucial border dispute.

The Indian and Chinese military are engaged in a stalemate in the areas of Pangong Tso, Galwan Valley, Demchok, and Daulat Beg Oldie in eastern Ladakh. Many Chinese Army personnel even went across onto the Indian side of the de facto frontier in a number of places, including Pangong Tso. The conflict between Chinese and Indian troops in December 2022 over the 2,100-mile-long Line of Actual Control (LAC), which separates the two nations, brings to light a concerning pattern of “one step forward, two steps back.” This conflict was the worst since 2020, when at least four Chinese and twenty Indian soldiers died in the Galwan Valley fighting. Both sides have militarised their border policies more and more, and they don’t appear to be backing down, even if these conflicts are frequently followed by talks and other measures to ease tensions. Furthermore, tensions are still high along the border as Beijing and New Delhi solidify their positions on each side of the Line of Actual Control, raising the possibility of a nuclear arms race.

Tibet Issue Between India-China:

India and the PRC established diplomatic ties on January 1, 1950. Mao Zedong, the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), saw Tibet as an essential component of the PRC. Chairman Mao believed that India’s worries about Tibet were an indication of their meddling in the PRC’s domestic affairs. In 1950, the People’s Republic of China (PRC) used force to regain authority over Tibet and put an end to feudalism and Lamaism, or Tibetan Buddhism. Nehru told Chinese leaders that India has no territorial or political aspirations other than to maintain its historical trading privileges in order to avoid upsetting the PRC. In May 1951, Tibetan delegates negotiated an agreement with Indian assistance that recognised PRC sovereignty while ensuring the survival of Tibet’s current political and socioeconomic structure. Nehru believed that creating a psychological buffer zone to replace Tibet’s destroyed physical buffer would be India’s best security guarantee. In 1954, India released updated maps that showed the

Aksai Chin region as being inside its borders. Indian protests and border confrontations increased after India learned that China had constructed a road through the area. Zhou Enlai, the premier of the People's Republic of China, wrote to Nehru in January 1959 to emphasise that no Chinese government had recognised the McMahon Line-described by the 1914 Simla Convention as the eastern portion of the border between both.

The temporal and spiritual leader of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, sought refuge in Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh, in March 1959, and there he founded the Tibetan Government-in-Exile. Numerous Tibetan exiles made their home in Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh. Subsequently, the PRC charged India with imperialism and expansionism in Tibet and the Himalayan region. China urged that the whole boundary be rectified, claiming 104,000 kilometres of area over which India's maps clearly demonstrated its authority. In overall, the Tibet dispute continues to be a delicate and complicated part of India-China relations, with ramifications for regional stability, security, and territorial integrity. Even if attempts have been made to allay worries through communication and steps aimed at fostering confidence, the fundamental problems nevertheless influence the larger dynamics between the two nations.

Belt and Road Initiative (BRI): President Xi Jinping declared China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to be "the project of the century" during its first meeting in 2017. An unofficial alliance called the Belt and Road Initiative aims to invest trillions of dollars in infrastructure in more than 60 nations. China has both aggressive and defensive strategic goals with the BRI. China has emerged as the global leader in both the import and export of completed goods. Today's world minimises China's power to dictate terms and matters through deterrence, sovereignty, democracy, and transparency. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) strengthens the bonds between Asian nations and China as well as between Asians in general as it expands into a multinational endeavour. The resuscitation of multidirectional Silk Roads without a dominant state, spanning from Russia and Turkey to Iran and Myanmar and Thailand, represents the restoration of Asia's historical past, which was defined by subservience rather than supremacy. Approximately 3.5 billion of the roughly 5 billion people living in Asia are not Chinese.

Many believe that India ought to have joined the BRI. However, the fact that Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir (POK) is traversed by the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was India's primary concern during the BRI initiative in 2017. India had the option to accept China's recent proposal for a

trilateral economic corridor connecting China, India, and Nepal. India withheld from signing the trilateral pact, while Nepal did. It worries that China may use Nepal to dump its commodities on India. Similar to China, India was hesitant to sign the massive trade agreement known as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which involved 16 nations.

In summary, India's strategy for the BRI represents a combination of economic, sovereignty, and strategic reasons. Although India recognises the potential advantages of increased connectivity and infrastructure, it is still cautious about China's objectives and the wider geopolitical ramifications of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Instead, it will continue to pursue its own efforts and deal with China only when necessary.

5.13 India's Relations With Pakistan

There has long been hostility, friction, and occasional efforts at peace between India and Pakistan throughout their relations. Since gaining independence from Great Britain in 1947, they have had four wars, the most recent of which was fought over Kargil in 1999. Their history is marked by intense hostility. Their simultaneous detonations of nuclear bombs in May 1998 made it plain to the world just how aggressive their nuclear weapons programmes are becoming. Their continual advancement in the creation of ballistic missiles highlighted how serious the threat was. Since the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation's (SAARC) establishment in 1985, the two largest and most powerful member states have kept the organization's progress in fostering social and economic development in the area hostage. Surprisingly, these two long-standing rivals have recently enjoyed unusually close ties with the United States: Pakistan, a crucial component of Washington's post-9/11 global counterterrorist coalition, has recently been bestowed with the coveted status of "non-NATO major ally," while India, having largely abandoned its previous commitment to nonalignment, has been busy forging a defense-oriented "strategic partnership" with Washington. In general, the United States and other nations care about the state of India and Pakistan's bilateral relationship since they are major actors in both regional and global politics.

Issues Between India-Pakistan Relations:

There are many problems in India-Pakistan ties, including political, territorial, security, and ideological ones. Among the main problems that still affect their relationship are:

Kashmir Dispute: Since British India was divided into India and Pakistan in 1947, the Kashmir area has long been a source of hostilities between the two countries. There have been numerous wars and ongoing hostilities in the region as a result of both countries' complete claims to Kashmir and their partial control over it. Both nations continue to accuse one another of violating human rights and infiltrating over international borders, and the conflict is still unsolved. Based on their geographic location and population composition, princely states in British India were offered the option to join Pakistan or India upon the division of that country in 1947. At first, Kashmir, a Muslim-majority kingdom headed by a Hindu Maharaja, chose neither. But when Pakistan-backed tribal militias invaded, the Maharaja turned to India for military support, and in October 1947, India officially became his new home. The first Indo-Pak War, fought in 1947–48, was sparked by Kashmir's admission into India. The fighting led to the creation of the Line of authority (LoC), which split the area into areas governed by Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan) and India (Jammu and Kashmir), with a portion also under Chinese authority (Aksai Chin). The UN stepped in to mediate a ceasefire, and later resolutions demanded a plebiscite so that the people of Jammu and Kashmir could decide their own destiny. However, because Pakistan and India cannot agree on the terms and conditions for its execution, the plebiscite has never taken place. Over Kashmir, India and Pakistan have fought multiple wars and skirmishes since 1947, including the Kargil War in 1999 and the clashes in 1965, 1971, and 1998. Though there have been sporadic attempts at peace and steps taken to foster confidence, the fundamental disagreement has not been settled.

In August 2019, the Indian government abolished Jammu and Kashmir's special status inside the Indian Union, which was granted under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution. This action caused a stir and increased hostilities with Pakistan, which sees it as a breach of Kashmiri rights and bilateral agreements between India and Pakistan. There have been several claims of human rights violations related to the Kashmir conflict, such as extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, torture, and limitations on the right to free speech and travel. Human rights breaches are alleged by both India and Pakistan in the regions of Kashmir under their respective administrations. The argument revolves around the aspirations of the Kashmiri people. Some want to become part of India, while others support becoming independent or joining Pakistan. The conflict is further complicated by the differences in viewpoints within Kashmir.

Cross-Border Terrorism: India charges Pakistan of aiding and abetting terrorist organisations that carry out acts of cross-border terrorism, especially in Kashmir. Tensions between Pakistan and the United States have increased as a result of terrorist acts that have claimed a substantial number of lives. Pakistan accuses India of violating human rights in Kashmir and refutes these claims. Tensions over the disputed territory of Kashmir have been the source of cross-border terrorism between India and Pakistan for many years. Pakistan has given money, training, and safe havens to a number of militant groups that operate in Kashmir so they can carry out attacks against Indian security forces and civilians. Many view Pakistan's backing of extremist organisations as a kind of covert action against India, intended to prolong the conflict and undermine Indian-administered Kashmir. These terrorist organisations go by a number of names, including Hizbul Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), and Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT). Terrorist groups with bases in Pakistan have attacked Indian security personnel, government buildings, public spaces, and civilians on multiple occasions over the years. Notable incidents that resulted in substantial losses and increased tensions between the two countries include the 2008 Mumbai attacks, the 2016 Uri attack, and the 2019 Pulwama attack. In addition to terrorist assaults, Pakistan has been accused of assisting the entry of militants across the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir. Along the Line of Control, ceasefire violations are also frequent, and gunfire exchanges between Pakistani and Indian soldiers exacerbate tensions and result in casualties among civilians on both sides. India has frequently urged the international community to hold Pakistan accountable for its sponsorship of terrorist groups and has voiced worries about cross-border terrorism coming from Pakistan at international forums. Terrorist strikes that start in Pakistan have also been denounced by the UN and other international organisations.

Water Sharing: India and Pakistan's share of water resources is governed by the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty, which was mediated by the World Bank. However, disagreements over water sharing have occasionally strained bilateral relations, especially in light of India's construction of dams and hydroelectric projects in the Indus River basin. The waters of the Indus River and its five tributaries, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej, are divided between India and Pakistan under the Indus Waters Treaty. The treaty states that Pakistan controls the western rivers (Jhelum, Chenab, and Indus) and India controls the eastern rivers (Beas, Ravi, and Sutlej). The treaty places limitations on India's capacity to build dams or

store water, both of which might have a major impact on the flow of water into Pakistan. To promote collaboration and communication between the two nations, it also contains provisions for methods for monitoring, handling disputes, and establishing the Permanent Indus Commission. Even with the treaty, India-Pakistan relations have occasionally been strained by disagreements over water sharing. Alleging treaty violations, Pakistan has expressed concerns about India building dams and hydropower projects on the western rivers. India, on the other side, has charged Pakistan with poor water resource management and inefficiency. There has been conflict over India's development of hydropower projects on rivers that Pakistan is entitled to under the IWT, such as the Ratle and Kishanganga projects on the Chenab and Jhelum rivers, respectively. Pakistan has objected, saying that these projects go outside the water use and river flow clauses of the treaty.

India's Policy Towards Pakistan After 2014

Since 2014, India's approach to Pakistan has been defined by a combination of engagement, deterrence, and a strong stance against transnational terrorism. All of the SAARC leaders of state and government were invited to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's swearing-in ceremony following the BJP and its NDA partners' electoral victory in the 2014 general election. The newly formed government also formally unveiled its "Neighbourhood First" programme. On December 24, 2015, Prime Minister Modi stopped in Lahore for an unexpected two hours while travelling back from Afghanistan and Russia. Earlier in their climate change conference in Paris, Modi and Nawaz Sharif had decided to start what they called the "Comprehensive Dialogue." After the election of new governments in both countries, there was a temporary thaw in relations, but after the terrorist assaults at the Pathankot Air Force Station on January 2, 2016, talks between the two countries once more came to a standstill.

India has made an effort to diplomatically distance Pakistan from the international community by drawing attention to its support of terrorism and its breaches of human rights in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, especially in institutions like the UN. India has been putting more pressure on Pakistan to deal with cross-border terrorism and advance regional stability through its attempts to win over other countries. India has always insisted that genuine talks with Pakistan can only occur in a country free of violence and terrorism, and that before any meaningful talks can resume,

Pakistan must take decisive and verifiable action to destroy terrorist infrastructure, stop cross-border infiltration, and prosecute terrorist attack perpetrators.

5.14 Let Us Sum Up

This section presumably presents the idea of foreign policy and explains its importance in diplomacy and international relations. This unit explores the fundamental ideas and objectives of foreign policy, which generally include defending national interests, encouraging economic expansion, preserving security, and cultivating constructive ties with other countries. This section focuses on the unique features of India's foreign policy. Overall, the unit provides a foundational understanding of foreign policy concepts and specifically explores India's unique approach in the global arena.

India adopts a multi-faceted approach to addressing major global issues, often emphasizing diplomacy, dialogue, and cooperation. India plays an active role within the United Nations, supporting reforms to make the organization more representative and responsive to the needs of developing countries. India maintains solidarity with other developing countries, particularly in forum like the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). It advocates for their interests on issues such as trade, development assistance, and climate change negotiations. India has a nuanced stance on nuclear proliferation, advocating for global disarmament while also asserting its right to maintain a credible nuclear deterrent for national security. India is committed to upholding human rights both domestically and internationally, although its approach sometimes faces criticism, particularly regarding issues such as freedom of speech, religious freedom, and minority rights. India embraces globalization as a driver of economic growth and development, participating actively in global trade, investment, and technological exchange. Overall, India's approach to major global issues reflects its aspirations for a more equitable and inclusive international order, guided by principles of sovereignty, development, and cooperation.

This unit further focussed on India's diplomatic relationships with key countries: USA, Russia, China, and Pakistan. India and the USA have a complex relationship characterized by cooperation in various areas like defense, trade, and technology, alongside occasional disagreements on issues such as trade policies and strategic alignments in South Asia. Historically, India and Russia have shared strong diplomatic

ties, particularly in defense and energy sectors. Despite shifts in global geopolitics, India's relationship with Russia remains significant, although it has evolved to accommodate new alliances and interests. India-China relations are marked by a mixture of cooperation, competition, and occasional tensions, particularly regarding border disputes and regional influence. India and Pakistan have a long-standing history of conflict and tension, primarily revolving around territorial disputes, particularly in Kashmir. Despite occasional efforts towards peace talks, relations remain strained, with frequent military skirmishes along the border. Overall, India's diplomatic engagements with these countries are critical in shaping regional and global dynamics, with each relationship influenced by a complex interplay of historical, political, economic, and security factors.

5.15 Key Words

Foreign Policy, Panchsheel, Non-Aligned, Anti-Imperialism, Strategic Autonomy, Multilateral, Neighbourhood First, Global Power, Geopolitics, Civil Nuclear Deal, BRI, RCEP, Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, Cross-Border Terrorism, Global Issues, Human Rights, Proliferations, Globalisation, Developing World, CTBT, Nuclear Weapons.

5.16 Self-Assessment Questions

- What do you mean by foreign policy?
- What are the objectives of foreign policy?
- Why foreign policy is important?
- What are the salient features of India's foreign policy?
- How good is India's foreign policy?
- What is the importance of United Nations?
- Describe India's approach towards the developing countries?
- What is nuclear proliferation?
- Describe India's approach towards United Nation reforms?
- Why India is not the part of NPT?
- What are the initiatives by India towards human rights?
- What do you mean by globalisation?
- What are the areas convergence between India and USA?
- What are the areas of divergence between India and USA?
- How good is USA for India?

- Why Russia is India's historical friend?
- Who is India's most important partner in today's world?
- What are the issues between India and China?
- Describe the present relations between India and Pakistan?

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