CONCLUSION.
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Foreign policy of any country is the product of a complex interplay of history, geography, past experience, present requirements, perception of ruling elite of national interest and ideological consensus.

The goals of India's foreign policy remain broadly the same throughout the 50 years since independence: Ending the Cold War, promotion of nuclear non-proliferation, peaceful co-existence of nations of diverse ideologies, social and economic systems; self-determination for colonial peoples and racial equality; raising of living standards of people by all round economic and social developments; support to the United Nations and other international organisations; Regional co-operation, with a good neighbour framework of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) and the policy of non-alignment. But the policy underwent a new thrust in the changed context continuity and belief in moral principles. It has combined the twin principles of idealism and pragmatism. The primary interest of our foreign policy has been to safeguard our national interests - but not in the narrow selfish sense.

The post-cold war world is multipolar, still fluid and very complex. It would be appropriate to take stock of and analyse the nature of the transformation of the world political and economic structure. The sudden
collapse of the Soviet Union has left only one superpower in the international arena, but only militarily. The process of political and economic multipolarity has proceeded apace and is as much a part of the reality as the military strength of the United States. There are other powers such as Japan, Germany, France, China etc. who are economically developed and their contribution is essential to solve the crisis in the world.

The challenge before India in the post-Cold War era is a very distinct one. The realities before Indian foreign policy makers were one, the world is turning more and more regional and even the major world powers were seeing their primary commitment to their regions. India is a part of a very vibrant region. Unless our relations with our neighbours underwent a radical changes, India would not be able to play a world role.

India will need pragmatic policies and highly flexible diplomacy to search far situations and countries with which its interest coincide. What is favourable for India is that its national aspirations run parallel to emerging concerns of the powerful industrialised countries. Our policy-makers should move out of their old negidities and show greater sensitivity in areas where mutual interests converge.

Indian political leaders, irrespective of all parties, have realised that liberalization and globalisation of economy are the means to the end of
entrenched man poverty. The differences that now exist relate to the pace, the style and the weep of liberalization and privatization. India is preparing itself in its own way for larger flows of foreign investment, preferring collaboration with MNCS, but opening the door gradually for direct MNC presence in the economy. Foreign policy is seeking economic and technological returns for the first time and it is trying to prepare for new relationships with neighbours, including those who are not on India’s doorstep. This new policy of integrating Indian economy with the global one has some obvious implications for India’s foreign relations - in particular, potential erosion of India’s ability to take freely and independently political or economic decisions. So it must be necessary to careful monitor such potential dangers to India’s policy of nonalignment-balancing the benefits of independence, sovereignty and equality among nations.

In the recent years India has made significant success in various fields. Given its vast size and power potential it is poised on the threshold of emerging as a major global power in the coming century, playing an increasingly larger role in world affairs. How soon and how effectively it plays this role would depend essentially on how credible it is able to manage the present stage of transition both in terms of its domestic dynamics as well as its regional and global commitment. The present
increased dependence on external economic forces need not shy India away from playing an important role in world affairs.

In recent years, the formulation and conduct of India’s foreign policy has singularly suffered from absence of a long term thinking and a holistic approach. It has been adhoc and reactive rather than pro-active. It has also lacked in transparency. What is therefore, urgently needed is long term thinking and a holistic approach to the formulation and conduct of India’s foreign policy and transparency in its project to the people and to the world at large. Transparency is needed, above all, to mobilise and build the will of the people to withstand pressure from foreign powers.

Generally foreign policy stumbles through, and then is significantly influenced by a country’s experience. Perhaps one can even generalize that foreign policy is the summation of experience in international relations of a certain country at a certain given period of time. Certainly it is India’s actual experience that has determined whether relations are better with one country and somewhat indifferent with another, more friendly with one power and less with another.

The most decisive change in the international system is the emergence of multipolar world. The multipolar world is thus in reality a world with more than two principal actions on the world stage. The new world order is likely to become somewhat onerous for the developing
countries because of the changed equation between the two super powers from confrontation to collaboration.

For a connect orientation of our foreign policy during the present decade which is going to within us in to the 21st century, it is necessary to have a conceptual frame of the first changing world and India’s place in it.

In the post-cold war era world faced a new situation and so did India. The country had to think a fresh and new. many of the old hypothesis had become victims of the march of the history: The economic struggle had become far more crucial than before, frequently been marked by contradictory trends. The effects of the end of the Cold War have been felt a three distinctive levels: global, regional and national.

The end of Cold War has benefited India in a number of direct and indirect ways. The sudden removal of Soviet crutch forced India not to look for alternatives but towards greater self-reliance. In turn this led to improved relations with both China and USA. The economic crisis of 1990-1991 facilitated adopting hard options that could not be taken in the past. This allowed India to open up to the world and particularly to South East Asia as a gateway to the larger Asia-Pacific region. This in turn has the Indian economy to integrate the global economy and enhanced India’s position.
India is not a South Asian country, it is South Asia. It has a natural leadership role here and a responsibility that it just cannot be shrugged off. It is overwhelmingly in India’s national interest to strengthen regional cooperation by harnessing the collective power of these countries.

Greater integration into the dialogue process in East Asia should lead to an improvement in relations with China. An approach of constructive engagement is the most appropriate posture. This will need to be multilateral approaches to China. An early implementation of the Peace and Tranquility Agreement of 1993 would be of help.

Good relations with USA will be important to India for many years to come. Washington remains the pre-eminent player in the world. Antagonising it will not serve the national interest. Actually there are numerous areas where there is already a high degree of cooperation. The points of discord were US Kashmir policy and matter relating to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. There is a welcome change in the US Kashmir policy lately. On the matter of nuclear non-proliferation, the objectives here is to make it clear to USA that India has no intention of upsetting global approaches to arms control or disarmament. At the same time no government in India can accept a position of permanent debility on issues of vital national security. Within these broad parameters of efforts should continue to strengthen relations with USA.

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The post-Cold War world is not necessarily a more bearing world, but a world where there are more opportunities for major players to play a current relevant and independent role. India's current reality and future potential both endow it with a global importance that can only grow over the years. India should therefore, endeavour to develop on these lines in the decades ahead.