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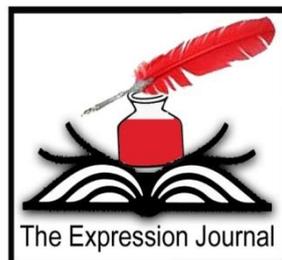
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REFLECTION OF INDIA'S IDENTITY AND FOREIGN POLICY IN POST COLD WAR PERSPECTIVE

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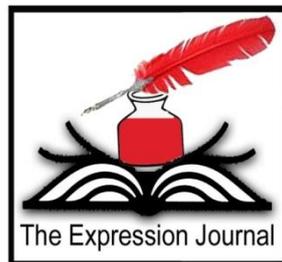
Abstract

India represents itself as a multi-aligned actor to strive for a polycentric order including its alliance with Western-liberal world order which basically reflects pluralism in its social-economic-cultural sectors. The discourses and world order can be characterized by international unity in diversity, state sovereignty, enlighten self-interest, non-violence, and non-discrimination. It is a shape to realize India as a pluralist actor who can engage with all major power to set-up a policy of multi-alignment. It is a strategic autonomy instead of non-alignment which modifies its meaning by linking it to liberalization of economy in 1991. The discourse seeks to establish a direct link between India's collective identity and world order through its social logic of international unity in diversity. It is the direction of polycentrism as the foundational and necessary condition of world order. It is a holism that increases co-existence, co-operation among countries and plurality among communities worldwide that creates global interdependence and multiple stakeholders in different cultures and political systems. India's secular identity and practices of cultural ethos in the changing world order makes India as the center of multipolar world that reflects its discourses of exceptionalism. Discourses of India's post-cold war foreign policy brings the sunshine to accommodate humanity universally.

Keywords

The Cold War, the Colonialism, Constructivism, Ethnicity, Geopolitics.

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Introduction:

Post Nehruvian framework of Indian foreign policy produced a greater interest about India in the world politics. It was a sign of positive approach with the United States and its nuclear sufficiency. India's economic reform in 1990 was a great space to engage commercially with western countries. It is a shape of pragmatism and real interest to do business with every country in the world. It shows India's identity as an economic power like its social collective identities, and its secularity worldwide. India's engagement with the United States, following liberal economy instead of its so long socialist economy was an initiative of post Nehruvian foreign policy to survive India from poverty and helped it to come out an image of a leadership from the oppressive part of the world or the leader of the third world. India maintained a balance relation with every country in the world instead of independent policies, non-alignment which was Nehru's ideologies. India changed its image from a socialist republic model to capitalist model, it was Soviet socialist policy which had influence in the third world and India was one of them, but due to fall of the Soviet Union, socialist model became cramp. India then changed its foreign policy from an idealism to neorealism and was more committed to western political thought than anti-western political impulses. India started a fine relation between its traditional partners Russia and U.S.A., China, Japan, and Western Europe. India and Japan came closure since 90's to 2000 through political and economic cooperation. Though Nehruvian Indian policies had written by the thinking of the leaders of freedom fighters based on values and norms, but Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the first Prime Minister during cold war period who realized the need of policy changes, she told that policies do not need to make by idealism or sentimentalism always but also focus on hard-headed analysis of the situation. India's relations with the western block led by the United States helped it to secure its

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domestic and international issues with countries like China and Pakistan. India's challenges like unresolved quarrel around sovereignty, alliance dynamics, differences in political views, domestic politics etc. are obstacle to make it a global power, therefore, it needs to make a long term policy to deal with Pakistan in the context of Jammu and Kashmir and with China, it will help India to become a real global power. India's ambition to be a permanent member of the Security Council is depending on relations with China, India already welcome China, U.S.A., and Japan in SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation) as an observatory member. It will be better situation in South Asia because of China's entry in SAARC and China can be a mediator between the countries of South Asia, this opportunity will also help to think China to supporting India's bid for a permanent membership in the UNSC (United Nations Security Council). India's foreign policy has three stages of strategy; Nehruvian, Neo-liberals and Hyper-realist and they are in a common ground that is an anarchic nature of the international system. Classic Nehruvianism was during Nehru's regime, militant Nehruvianism was in during Indira Gandhi and others government's regime and post-cold war Nehruvianism is current policy which supports multi-polarity instead of unipolarity. Neo-liberal is based on economic strength, an emerging economy and thus to gain global power, and hyper-realist is by military power, which is the only way to promote India's national interest.

India's current economic image helps it to be meaningful global power. India globally is now the fastest growing economic power, in BRICS its importance has strengthen. However, India needs to be more engaged with its neighbours, Arab League for full recognition as a global power, it must be solved its ethnic problem, border problem, insurgent's problem, economic problem, etc. India needs to be taken a smart approach to strength its relations with every country for its support to the UNSC. Pluralism, diversity, democratic practices, multi-cultural makeup needs to be more approached internationally which can boost India a strong cultural global power through resilience of those identities. India must do hard work to set-up in the new post-globalist world order. India is only country in the world who can be catch-up with China and possibly surpass as well. India is doing infrastructural development internationally; however, it is also true that India needs to be controlled itself on honeymooning with the United States, U.S. can not fulfil India's desire. A balance foreign policy will be the best option for India to keep similar relations with Russia, The U.S. and China. The United States led by the President Donald Trump has economic tie with China which is a tension for India. Therefore, India needs to focus on Asia and make an economy which can be an alternative against China, though it is exceedingly difficult. India needs to build-up security relations with Australia, Japan, Vietnam, and the United States. India is doing its bets already and has been recognized as Asian power within neo-realist idea. India must deal with international issues like climate change, terrorism, and refugee's issues through a coordinative approach with western countries. Thus, India's foreign and security policies with get a meaningful image in the post-globalist world order for respect from others.

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Literature Review:

India's pluralistic identities and its foreign policies have various disputes. It has insurgencies because of multiethnic society which is its domestic security problem. India has disputes with its neighbouring countries, and it cannot be able to solve those problems and to make a better relationship with neighbours and thus build its geo-political circumstances more insecure and unfriendly. Indian post-cold war foreign policy in this context is out of reality and has no unique features or strategy with its neighbours. It has thus created vulnerable situation with Pakistan and China and in the region. It is a misunderstanding between India and other South Asian neighbours who thinks India a bully country. This is unfortunate that being yet a vast and fully resourceful country, India has been underestimated by its neighbours. India must do hard work to build a better relationship with neighbours and resolve all disputes to be recognized as a global power.

Methodology:

Reading Books, Online Journals, watching and understanding documentary, Newspaper reading. Then collection of information from all of reading sources. Then formation of steps. Then writing draft for three times for better realizing and understanding those issues, editing several times. Then make the final draft of article. The methodology has also taken steps to write the paper by the description of sources reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, focuses on exploring ideas, summarizing, and interpreting and mainly expresses in words (documentary analysis through qualitative approach).

Result Discussion:

The rising of India as a regional and a great power in the 21st century has changed various things in the world order. India's great power ambition was from the regime of Pandit Nehru, who justified his missionary foreign policy activism with India's destiny as a major power. The image of current India (Making India by current Prime Minister Narendra Modi) has changed India's identity as one of the important and influenced country in the current international and regional issues, especially on India and Pakistan relations, South China Sea, Indo-U.S relations etc... India's strong influence through its economy, size, and diverse population, multicultural, makes it one of the powerful countries in the world to making an independent image of world order on the basis of global humanity, which is India's world order. In neorealism, power influences to solve problematic issues, conflicts, it could be one way centric or could be bilateral discussion focused on the reaction of stronger country, the evidence is India-Bangladesh international water treaty where India's influence is bigger than Bangladesh. India and China are so called new economic emerging power, who has influenced in new world order after the fall of communist ideology. Their diverse identities as the power of Global South discovers to creating a pressure on the Global North, who are basically running the world order through their creation of International Relations and various ideologies influenced by western thought and

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philosophy. They have (Global South and North) differences in various issues, ideologies. India, China, Brazil, Russia and South Africa (BRICS) are trying to influencing current world order to establish their joint efforts and collective identities in world politics and their emerging economy is working successfully on their perspective ambitions that is to make the world on the basis of their interest. However; India's Nehruvian ideology (according to the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru) was not a shape to declare India or to build India as a world power or to join either capitalist bloc or communist bloc for an especial ideological identity in world order. It was a combination of neutrality and peaceful co-existence as an example of great power according to constructivist study. The constructivist study also focused on identity like nationalism and ethnocentrism that influenced during the making of foreign policies of every countries, it has been especially observed in the Post Western International Relations. Nehruvian India's idealism has been shifted into pragmatism based on globalization and its self-interest according to contemporary studies on India's foreign policy. India's liberalised economy and its cordial relations with western powers after post cold war still can not clear its stand in the world politics, whether it is on the way of fully capitalist country or still has influence on the motion of non-alignment. Post Nehruvian India's foreign policy makers have identified their necessities in the (neo) world order and thus they adapt to be globalized instead of embracing a neo-liberal world view such as idealism of non-alignment during cold war. Current India represents itself as a multi-aligned actor to strive for a polycentric order including its amalgamation with Western-liberal world order which basically reflects pluralism in its social-economic-cultural sectors, Canada is a great example of pluralist country. India is shaping its foreign policy based on universal representation that focuses on its political diversity and peaceful co-existence which is India's moral or cultural uniqueness as its expression of exceptionalism. India's identity has been used in foreign policy making and in the world order to establish its selfness than international others, it is its foreign policy practice, re-production of its identity. Indian foreign policy makers are wishing from the western world to recognize India as an ambitious country and recognize its autonomy. According to the Constructivist scholars, Indian exceptionalism reflects Indian nation which is a combination of imaginary, fantasy and transcendental essence that can project as vary matured identification to others. The post-Nehruvian discourses and world order can be characterized by international unity in diversity, state sovereignty, enlighten self-interest, non-violence, and non-discrimination. It is a shape to realize India as a pluralist actor who can engage with all major power to set-up a policy of multi-alignment. Indian foreign policy makers are focusing on collaboration with states, corporates for coalition in international issues and avoiding strategic entanglement, one sided dependency. Indian foreign policy makers are balancing relations with the Russian Federation and the United States, it is managing a cordial relation with Iran, Palestine and with Israel as well, which is its reflection of pragmatism instead of idealism. The post-Nehruvian foreign policy after the cold war is a strategic autonomy instead of non-alignment which modifies its meaning by linking it to liberalization of

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economy in 1991 by then Prime Minister of India Narasimha Rao's regime. It is a strategic autonomy to fulfill India's need on sustained economic growth, energy security, and maritime security and for the access of technology and innovation. The post-Nehruvian discourse seeks to establish a direct link between India's identity and world order through its social logic of international unity in diversity, which is the direction of pluralism or polycentrism as the foundational and necessary condition of world order. It is a holism that increases co-existence, co-operation among countries and plurality among communities worldwide that creates global interdependence and multiple stakeholders with different cultures, political systems, interests, and traditions each other's. India's foreign policy view is polycentric for the successful extension of globalization which shows its pluralistic identity and thus India is trying to focus on a universal understanding among countries, it can be suggested that India's current idealism is not non-alignment but pluralistic co-operation among all. Indian polycentric view in the world order is a reflection is Indian multicultural, multilingual society which faces the same challenge to accommodate differences, therefore India's discourses of post-Nehruvian foreign policy grants its experiences and identity based on the ideal of unity in diversity. The idea of India is the idea of unity in diversity where pluralism will help to resolve the solutions of civilization conflicts that is universal and has global relevance. India's five discourses of post-Nehruvian foreign policy or world order brings the sunshine to accommodate human being from around the world, which is lighting up our lives, giving us hope, renewing our faith in our common humanity. India is a symbol of world order, it has multi-ethnic society which represents diverse identity, multiple interest and yet India is united, therefore it proves that India can make a bridge between different worlds, not only that, India is a non-western country, a developing country, a former colony, a successful democracy, and has multi-ethnic states which is India's domestic experience and could help internationally to making a partner from the western world to the eastern world. It is an example of India's multi-alignment foreign policy style including its multiethnic identities. India's discourses of the logic of state sovereignty is its expression of territorial integrity, non-interference on internal issues by other countries. Therefore, advocating a sovereignty-oriented foreign policy on the global level and demanding that India's sovereignty is respected, and it will not tolerate any oppression by external forces. Enlighten of self-interest is countries interest on issues and it is a right for every nation state to prioritizes over its own interest for self-development, such as India's national interest must fully be protected. The social logic of non-violence is for the peaceful settlement of national and international issues through dialogue, people to people contact according to the UN charter. The social logic of non-discrimination is for equality among all. It is between inter-states and between countries. India is one, India first, we are Indian, (according to current Prime Minister Narendra Modi) are India's unique identities, it was not an easy settlement but colonialism makes easier to put together all kinds of people of India due to its shared negativity such as discrimination, exploitation, suffering etc. It is a fact that even a multilingual, multiethnic country through Sikhs, Hindu, and other religious people, they are identifying themselves as an

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Indian instead of Hindu and Sikhs. Thus India's post-Nehruvian world order discourses colonialism as its common negation of every ethnicities of India due to its common characters which is oppression which has been called by the foreign policy maker as the fundamental moment of an Indian identity which unites all Indians. Therefore, strategic autonomy of Indian post-cold war foreign policy does not merely embody a strategic choice or ideological position but is closely intertwined with India's identity. Colonialism is still present in the world order led by the western world, it has been said by the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi that developed countries should cooperate with developing countries instead of dictation for international development, and world financial organizations should be neutralized through the representation of the developing countries, the democratization of World Monetary Funds and World bank is essential as they do not have representation from developing countries. Post-Nehruvian foreign policy of India makes the constitution of a collective identity with the developed countries, however it has difficulties between the developing and developed attitudes, and it is true that colonialism cannot be totally disgraced by the developed world because of its natural phenomenon, it has several differences between Indian's views and west views on colonialism. India cannot be a viewer of the world order where developed countries will dominantly rule rest of the world, India believes in equal standing based on memorandum of understanding truly. India's identity as a pluralist actor can align with everyone because of its inside diversities, ethnicities, syncretism which makes India as a nation state of pluralism. World's geo-political circumstances makes it similar plurality to India but has not yet evolved a political order which can make peaceful co-existence between countries. However, system of threatening outside has destabilized India's discourses of post-cold war foreign policy, though India can show rest of the world for peaceful co-existence by the true practice of its five discourses but few external powers are not that supporter of India's peaceful policies in the world order. The nexus of Pakistan and China is a challenge for India's pluralistic and peaceful identities according to Indian foreign policy maker. India's secular identities and it's superiority in the subcontinent does not allowed by Pakistan's Islamic fundamentalism, it need to be reminded that British India had been partitioned in the name of Republic of India and Islamic Republic of Pakistan, where India establishes itself as a pluralist, secular identity, Pakistan establishes itself a Islamic country where extremism, terrorism are its fundamental objects of state policy. Pakistan's Islamic fundamentalism and its military representation appeals to Hindu-nationalist in India to be Hindu symbolic. Thus, Pakistan underscore India's superiority towards Pakistan (two nation's theory) and continues aggression against India by terrorism which is threat for India's secular identity. China on the other is doing the similar thing like Pakistan but in a sophisticated way, through both aggressor and business partner. It is Chinese policy of fear and the admiration towards India and thus China due to its size, fastest growing economy, is a threat for India's secular identities and stands for peaceful co-existence in the region. The idea of Indian Exceptionalism based on India's pluralism, tolerance, secularism, open society from the ancient times, country with thousand years of history which makes India a truly peaceful nation, who

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can reside peacefully with its neighbor in the region, it is India's achievement. India never see herself as a nation state but as a civilization, the civilizational outlook is supported by a dominant historical narrative which reflects India as a domestically tolerant and pluralistic and externally non-aggressive and non-interventionist, with its sphere of influence based on culture, values, and minimal trade with others ancient civilization such as trade between ancient India and China through silk route. Great leaders of India, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Nehru, Bhimrao Ambedkar had one aspiration, that India as a site for an alternative universality, its legitimacy will come from its ability to stand form the human and universal values.

This is India's exceptionalism Therefore India's post-cold war foreign policy maker's gives importance on this exceptional identity through which India is superior to western worlds, but the reality is different. India's exceptionalism of intellectuality through peace, innovation, patient is always underscored by hegemony China and vulnerable Pakistan and India is recognized as a bully country among the South Asian neighbors. In the long run the discourse of India's Post-cold war foreign policy can preserve a close link between India's identity and foreign policy and prevent a dislocation of this identity. India's secular identity in the world order and its re-shaping foreign policy after post-Nehruvian period makes India as the center of multipolar world.

Current Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi claims India as a world teacher in ethics, norms, values which is India's image from ancient India. India's post-cold war foreign policy makers have given importance on combination of values and normative outlook which produces a strong nationalist impulse in foreign policy. However, since 1990 Indo-U.S. rapprochement has undermined an orthodox understanding of non-alliance and strategic autonomy. India and the United States are natural partner in the 21st century, U.S. calls India to share a greater role in the Asia-pacific and in the world along with U.S. Navy, India on the other hand is proving U.S. its air and naval bases for emergency use, therefore it is a partnership and cooperation based on realism in the current world order. It is the truth that without United States, India will face difficulties for its ambitious desire to counter China in Asia.

According to Diplomat Shivashankar Menon, India had decided six major policy decisions which was; the 1993 Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement with China, the Civil Nuclear Agreement with the United States in 2005, the rejection of force against Pakistan after the 2008 Mumbai attacks, dealing with Sri Lanka's civil war, and announcing of no first use nuclear weapons policy. These decisions are Indian post-cold war foreign policy realism which shows India's national interest rather than India's ancient exceptionalism values in foreign policy. India's image in the world order was always a soft power through its multi-cultural co-existence, peaceful stance with all. It has been extended by the current Prime Minister Narendra Modi through the focusing of its diaspora, multicultural ethos, cultural diplomacy of a rising power, and its ancient practices like yoga, through official campaigns and foreign visits. Mr. Modi

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identifies India as a rising power of innovation and technology by its large number of youth population, according to him, India is no more a snake charmer but a mouse charmer which is India's rise on information technology. India thus establishes its foreign policy from Nehruvian India to current Modi's India based on crafts, culture, art which is the symbol of soft power instead of using tools and machineries in the world order. Soft Power became popular after the cold war, when the only superpower U.S. led western world declares globalization as an international open collaboration within countries, creation of computer and technological advancement and many more things. The world sees terrorism as an evil invisible power for the challenges of every countries. Hard power does not work for more than enough tool in the circumstances, therefore soft power comes to resolves conflicts and to demolish terrorism by intellectuality, diplomacy, discussion, and agreements. The soft power diplomacy is similar to India's exceptionalism values in the past, therefore India can be the point of world order in the name of soft power due past experience and its forever stance in domestic and international issues and making relations with other countries. India's fantasist exceptionalism, and soft power image reflects through Mark Twain's concept about India. He says; "(India is) the one sole country under the sun that is endowed with an imperishable interest for alien prince and alien peasant, for lettered and ignorant, wise and fool, rich and poor, bond and free, the one land that all men desire to see, and having seen once, by even a glimpse, would not give that glimpse for the shows of all the rest of the world combined." (Twain, 1899:26).

However, India's ambition is to be world power from a great power needs the combination of soft and hard power, cultural message is no more an action in realism theory, though it has still value in the world order. It must be realized on geo-political situation and countries internal situation. India has international boundary problem with China, Pakistan and Bangladesh, it's more than half of population is still under poverty line, it has racial issues, and recent Hindu nationalism which makes India somehow instable in its social-cultural sectors. To become a world power India must needs to be solved those internal and external problems, otherwise as a world power when it will go for the solution of global issues, the international audience will first focus on its own problem which is not a clear strength or image of global power status. India's decision and policies must be clear for the collaboration worldwide. India's post-Nehruvian foreign policy is an image of India's pragmatism about the world and its policies, but it needs to be more open and precise combined with strong national identity and self-interest for faster resolution of conflicts. Current Prime Minister Narendra Modi approaches India as the combination of soft and hard power, he has been commented by scholars as Margaret Thatcher of India who would bring out the true economic potential of India through his Making India model. His remark Sabka Sath, Sabka Bikash (together with all, development for all) has been supported by the U.S. which is India's part of modern foreign policy. Narendra Modi focuses Indian culture everywhere in the world; therefore, he always

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welcomes foreign delegates in India and visits various cultural spots along with them, and this is his way of culturalism in the current world order.

It had great influence among world leaders through their understanding about India within it enlarge culture and intellectuality along with practical identity. India's financial contribution through aid in African countries, Indian subcontinent is a part of India's current foreign policy especially when China is influencing all over the world through its financial power. India under Modi's regime offered two lines of credit totaling US\$75 million for the sugar industry and a grant of \$5 million for village, small and medium industries to Fiji during his visit to Fiji in November 2014. During his visit to Mongolia in May 2015, India announced \$1 billion credit line for Mongolia's infrastructural development. During third Indo-Africa forum summit, India offered Africa a concessional credit of \$10 billion over 5 years and a grant assistance of \$600 million, it has also included 50,000 scholarship in India to Africans. India helps Afghanistan by builds a new parliament building in Kabul at \$90 million, it was Narendra Modi who remarked as a small contribution from India to friendly Afghanistan for its progress as a nation and a democracy. India's current Prime Minister Modi is a leader of Hindu Nationalist Party (BJP), BJP led India is focusing a bold and pragmatic foreign policy and Modi's contribution as the Prime Minister is remarkable through his implementation of policies either monetary or cultural co-existence. India is on its way to be a real-world power that it was seeing since Nehruvian India.

Conclusion:

The year 1991 was a reform of Indian politics through its economy and foreign policy. It has been shaping due to post-1945 world order characterized by cold war and its collapse in 1991 due to the fall of the U.S.S.R. India's socialist economic policy since its independence which was also a part of Nehruvian policies almost destroyed its economy through a severe balance of payment crisis. In 1991, then Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and his Finance Minister Manmohan Singh had shown a greater economic pragmatism and reform in India. It was not that easy due to its long idealist social and external policies within the mass of the country and other political parties, because of coalition government, it was easy to creating pressure by coalition parties on any policies, therefore it had been criticized. India's foreign policy was manifested for better relations with China through look east policy, taken in 1992 and with the U.S.A. and other Western block. After nuclear explosion in 1998, India began its relations with Israel for better defense cooperation. India's relations with Arab countries, with Iran have been enlarged due to energy maintenance in the country. India's participation with US nuclear missile defense program in 2001, it's support on US's invasion in Afghanistan in 2002, Indo-US nuclear co-operation agreement in 2002 and in 2008, India's vote against Iran at the International Atomic Energy Agency were significant milestone of post Nehruvian Indian foreign policy makers. Those initiatives were helpful for India to manage Pakistan after Kargil War in 1999 and thus build a tensed and violent relations with Pakistan, it was full international support from around the world towards India

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against Pakistan. International support was possible because of India's pragmatic initiatives on its post-cold war foreign policy. India's phenomenal relations with the United States could be able to check China from Indian region for further confrontation with India. India is well-known for its pluralist identities from its ancient times, various religions came to India from all over the world. Muslim dynasty came to India from Central Asia and they ruled India for a long time in the name of Mughal Empire, then British came to India and ruled estimated 300 years in the name of British India. India thus was famous and familiar as the land of pluralism, multiculturalism, and its secularism in religion. In 1990 there was a big change in the name Hindutva, a political rise of Hindu nationalism which has raised a question about India's identity as a secular nation. India's domestic political fragmentation has greater influences in foreign policy making. Regional parties through the use of coalition power with the federal government influenced between the relations of India and Sri Lanka on Lanka's Tamil issues, Indian state of Tamil Nadu and its political parties did not support India's policies to the support of Sri Lankan government against Tamil issue in Sri Lanka, it was a negative impact on Indo-Sri Lanka relations.

Hindu Nationalist Party (BJP) raised questions on Muslim Bangladeshi illegal migrants into India, and thus created a tensed relation with neighboring Bangladesh. India's domestic insurgents are one of the big reasons to making post Nehruvian pragmatic foreign policies towards western countries. India's ethnic insurgents in North-East India is a big problem regarding to India's national security, it has various external support through China and Pakistan to destabilize the region due to its economic underdevelopment and improper policies by the Government of India. The Naxal challenges are another security threat for India for its unity. India is an emerging economic power globally, but India has regional security threat through boundary problem with China, Pakistan and Bangladesh, water treaty problematic issues with Pakistan and Bangladesh. The regional security issues have been divided into two phases; India's own law-and-order problem and bi-lateral disputes through land and water with China, Pakistan and Bangladesh such as Kashmir and Siachen with Pakistan, Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin with China. India's multi-ethnic population is another identical problems in Indian Union, it is a feature to support issues in neighboring countries such as Sri Lankan terrorist group LTTE (Liberation of Tamil Tigers) is morally supported by Indian Tamil community from the state of Tamil Nadu, Indian Muslim community morally support Pakistan and Bangladesh. Cross-border migration to India from its neighboring countries creates a large ethnic group in India which is threat for Indian unity because of their economic disadvantage. Those groups are working with underground group, terrorist's organization for destabilization of Indian union and on the other side getting financial support from neighboring countries. The British India was divided based on two nation's theory which is based on Hindu and Muslim. Muslim majority Pakistan never accepts Hindu majority India's superiority in the region and thus they are trying to destabilize India through India's own domestic problems and through external bodies.

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India's relations with the United States has been cordial since 1990's, though Pakistan is still a major player for U.S. in the context of Afghanistan issues, yet U.S. has able to maintain a balance relations with both India and Pakistan, and ideally it is now more fruitful for India in global issues, India's national interest, terrorism issues through which India is long time victim by Pakistani terrorist groups. U.S. support on India's terrorism issues, nuclear arms issues, UN permanent security member issues are positive image between India and U.S. relations. Unfortunately, there was a lack of mechanisms in Indian security and foreign policies to tackle those domestic and external disputes with countries like China and Pakistan. Post Nehruvian pragmatic foreign policy was for towards western countries for the support of India's international issues by those countries, but India itself is still unable to resolve those disputes and therefore questions has raised on Indian foreign policy and its security policy. India's emergence as an economic power is its oxygen to boost its relations with other countries because of its lack of unifying strategic vision in foreign policy. Economic prosperity is now seen as a key to India's attainment of great power status. Trade and bilateral economic relations have become the media of India's relations with rest of the world even with China, as India's largest trading partner. Thus, India is promoting global stability through its economic relations with Africa, China, U.S.A, Russia, EU, and Japan. Thus, India has come out from a leader of the oppressed and marginalized world and makes it a newfound role in the emerging global order. India's economic diplomacy can be a way to boost it foreign policy and thus it can wish to stake a claim as a meaningful power. However, India must need to focus on its own domestic security problems which are still in low progress, otherwise India's internal clashes between ethnicity, religions will increase and thus India's collective identities can be in great danger.

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