

2021-22 - RGS-2

9



Maharashtra Political Science and Public Administration Conference

Reg.No. MAH / 12-83 / Aurangabad F - 985

Volume - 10

No - 1

Issue - 28

Jan-April 2022

ISSN- 2347-9639

39Years

VICHAR MANTHAN

National Research Journal of Political Science and Public Administration
(Peer Reviewed Journal)

IIJIF
Impact Factor
2.283



भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचा
अमृत महोत्सव



महाराष्ट्र राज्यशास्त्र व लोकप्रशासन परिषदेची संशोधन पत्रिका

विचार मंथन

मार्गदर्शक

प्राचार्य डॉ. पी. डी. देवरे

संपादक

प्राचार्य डॉ. प्रमोद पवार

प्राचार्य डॉ. मनोहर पाटील । प्राचार्य डॉ. बाल कांबळे । डॉ. रविंद्र भणगे । डॉ. विठ्ठल दहिफळे



* अनुक्रमणिका *

• नायकप्रधान लोकानुरंजनवादी राजकारण आणि भारतीय लोकतंत्र	०९
प्रा. डॉ. विठ्ठल दहिफळे	
• महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणातील बदलते प्रवाह : आघाड्यांचे राजकारण	१५
प्रा. डॉ. माधव केरबा वाघमारे	
• महाराष्ट्रातील आघाड्यांचे राजकारण.....	२०
डॉ. श्याम पुंजाराम पवार	
• विदर्भाची मागासलेपण सद्यःस्थिती.....	२३
धनराज लक्ष्मण शिरभैय्ये, डॉ. जीवन एच. पवार	
• लोकशाही : एक जीवनपद्धत संकल्पना	२७
डॉ. संभाजी संतोष पाटील	
• प्रादेशिक असमतोलाचे राजकारण व मानव विकास.....	३५
डॉ. हनुमंत भूमकर, रावसाहेब रतन चव्हाण	
• महाराष्ट्र राज्याची सहा दशकांची वाटचाल आघाडीचे राजकारण (Coalition Politics).....	३९
प्रा. प्रमोद निवृत्ती कपले	
• महाराष्ट्रातील आघाडीचे राजकारण	४५
प्रा. डॉ. प्रिया भा. बोचे	
• भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या अंमलबजावणीची चिकित्सा	४९
डॉ. व्ही. एल. एरंडे	
• भारतीय लोकशाहीतील वृत्तपत्रांची भूमिका.....	६५
प्रा. डॉ. एल. यू. मेश्राम, प्रा. श्रीमती स्मिता भामरे	
• प्रादेशिक असमतोल (Regional Imbalance).....	७०
डॉ. सौ. ऊर्मिला महेश चव्हाण	
• विदर्भाची मागासलेपण सद्यःस्थिती.....	७४
माधव चोले	
✓ Role of India in World Politics Today	८०
Dr. R. G. Suralkar	
• A View on Indian Democracy	८३
Dr. Nirmal Ekanath Sitaram	
• India's Foreign Policy & SAARC.....	८७
Dr. R. K. Kale	
• Political Impact and Socio-Economical Developmental Disparities in Divisions of Maharashtra	९३
C. A. Khillare, R. B. Khandare, R. V. Maske	

Role of India in World Politics Today

Dr. R. G. Suralkar

Smt Sindhutai Jadhao Arts and Science Mahavidyalay Mehkar

Abstract -

There are certain questions regarding the role of India in the changing global order. It may be pointed out that what is the historical, cultural, political and economic basis of the government of India's changing foreign policy approach? Focus is given on the nation state and its role in foreign policy, in the neighborhood, the region and in global politics. Indian government and its foreign policy strategists aim at changes in the global governance system or at least insist on their own interpretation of emerging or changing norms. The government is trying its best efforts to formulate its own concepts on the evolution of its global norms.

Keywords - Global Politics, International affairs, strategies.

India is in every sense one of the principal sector of the continent of Asia and that the political direction in she moves will clearly be of significance to the entire world. Americans think that India is still in a initiative stage of development. Likewise Indian foreign policy is not wholly crystallized. While conscious of the role their country can play, many Indians feel themselves in the shadows of two giants, the United States and the USSR, and there is much argument as to how the shadows will move, or how India should move within the shadow.

By treating the growing international influence of India as a common element of world politics, the chapter offers a set of alternative, non-western readings of India. Respectively the point draws on African, Brazilian, Chinese, Iranian, Japanese, Mexican, Russian South African, Korean perspectives. They make reference to a range of shared global

issues, processes and institutions-including climate change, development cooperation, UN Security Council reforms, nuclear politics and the term of world trade. It also points out how each country or region views an aspect of its relationship with India against broader understandings of an international society whose political, economic and social contours are shifting. Collectively they demonstrate the advantages and difficulties in pursuing inter area IR scholarship.

India's influence in global politics has gradually been growing in recent years and the government of India is keen to take responsibility for a major global role. Indian politicians, strategists and political scholars request strong global if not a great power role; "India no longer wants to be mired in regional politics, rather it wants to play a larger global role" concludes one researcher (Patanaik 2010; 72) while others have since long requested that "India should break out of the claustrophobic confines of South Asia" (Gupta 1997;309). A leader foreign policy commentator and opinion leader in Delhi pointed out that "India has tried to take its place as one of the great powers, a key player in international peace and security" (Mohan 2006;18) and others states that India is on its way to become a superpower (Guha 2012) that should design strategies "to attain rule making powers" (Singh 2011;65). Since the world is no longer bifurcated into two antagonistic systems, and since no single dominant super power came out after the demise of the Soviet Union,, India with its economic and political weight, can use its influence to facilitate shaping global politics

under the consideration of its own interest. With the emergence of multiple power centers India take its place in the concert of the big powers. This is seen as a "great historical opportunity for India"(Khilani et al. 2012)

It is to be observed that many political and businessmen have brought a drastic changes in external political and economic relations. Their self-esteem and psycho-political dynamics are determining factors for India's new global push. This drive has an economic basis. Indian capital invests strongly in many countries of the world.

The stated purpose of Indian policy has been to follow an independence course in world affairs, somewhere in between the positions of the two great power blocks. This theme has been developed with varying emphases, in a long series of speeches and statements by Nehru. He declared, for example, on Dec. 4, 1947.

Much of the change in India's external political and economic relations is driven by a small group of ambitious business people and political and military elite (Malik 2011). Their self-esteem and psycho-political dynamics are determining factors for India's new global push. It is having an economic basis. Indian capital invests strongly in many countries of the world; exports from India have increased, although not as spectacularly as China's. Since its change towards a liberalized market after five decades of state-sponsored industrialization the market still remains largely domestic. India has become one of the best place for foreign investments.

It is observed that Indian economy is affected by the financial crisis as well. Times of almost double-digit economic growth rates are gone and the future seems uncertain, not only because of global factors but also due to an inability to reform an economic and political system thoroughly that suffers from bureaucracy and corruption and is unable to effectively fight poverty and social inequality. The Indian economy needs, according to the Prime Minister, an aggregate growth rate of 8 per cent per annum to create new job

opportunities for more than 10 million persons who are going to enter our labour force each year. The government is having bright side, though the Reserve Bank of India states that the growth outlook for 2012-13 "remains weak" (Reserve Bank of India 2012:8)

One problem which has to mention is the structure of employment. The agricultural sector, with less than 20% of GDP, employs half of the Indian workforce. The service sector, with 59% of GDP, continues to grow. New jobs created in this sector are, some what little since they are more productive than in traditional sectors. What is missing, according to The Economist, is a strong and large At the High Table of Global Affairs Given India's status and long-term record as a stable, secular society and multi cultural democracy, the Indian political elite envisions its rank in global affairs. in the top echelon. Accordingly, India's wish to become a Permanent Member of the Security Council of the United Nations is in Indian vision, not only legitimate but also long overdue (Khinlani et al. 2012: 34; Thakur 2011). Its insistence on being a nuclear weapons power and its annual high growth of investments in conventional weapons are instruments to underline India's global ambitions and, at the same time, signal to its neighbours its demand for regional leadership, if not dominance.

India's present strength and diplomatic determination show an extra ordinary degree of persistency. The government is trying its level best to improve its global role and international identity. It helps actively in such groupings as the G20 and is among the large contributors to UN peacekeeping operations, with over 8,000 police and troops out of a UN total of almost 100,000 at the beginning of 2012 (United Nations Peacekeeping Operations 2012; Bhatnagar 2011; van Rooyen 2010). At the same time the Indian government, in its tradition of non-alignment, does not shy away from forcefully voicing its dissatisfaction with the task and structure of many political and

economic global forums.

In the 1990s, India has been included in the BRICS initiative in which Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa offer their "partnership for global stability, security and prosperity", the theme of the 2012 BRICS summit meeting in New Delhi. BRICS is a group of emerging economies, representing about 40% of the world population, which questions some of the global political and economic decision-making processes (like the handling of the financial crisis, the role of the IMF and World Bank, and politics vis-à-vis Iran and Syria) and wants to exert its influence more strongly. India and the other members of BRICS want to reform the largely western-dominated global architecture (Legro. 2012: 643)

It should be the constant aim of the foreign policy of India to maintain friendly and cooperative relations with all nations and to avoid entanglement in military or similar alliances which tend to divide of the world into rival group and thus endanger world peace.

The unsettled Kashmir conflict, with territorial claims both India and Pakistan as well as calls for autonomy from within Kashmir, has led to a arms race that absorbs enormous resources. More recently the war in Afghanistan has spread into Pakistan and Pakistan's territory serves as a base for terrorism, this and the government of India's engagement in Afghanistan has exacerbated the

mistrust between the government in Delhi and Islamabad. Pakistan is not a secular state, the government is politically not very stable and more or less permanently at the brink of failure. The nuclear weapons in Pakistan, which could easily fall into the hands of the military, create a high security risk, not only for the neighbor India.

Today, the relations between the two countries are shaped by several contradictory factors; The still unresolved border disputes remain a source of anxiety in India (Bai 2012) as does China's preferential relationship with Pakistan especially Chinese military expenditures outpaces India's by far, as figure 1 illustrates. At the same time the governments of India and China cooperates in such settings as the BRICS initiative as well as the G20

References

- 1) Guha, Ramchandra 2012 : Will India Become a Superpower?, in Kitchen Nicolas (ed) India The Next Superpower. London School of Economics, 6-16
- 2) Gupta Bhabani Sen 1997: India in the Twenty first Century, in Intrnational Affair,72 (2), 297-314
- 3) Gupta, Ranjit 2011: Response to India's Look East Policy, in Gaur , Mahendra (ed) Focus India's Look East Policy, Foreign Policy Research Centre Journal,8,11-16
- 4) Jha, Pankaj Kumar 2011; India's Defence Diplomacy in Southeast Asia, Journal of Defence Studies, 5 (1) 17-63.




Coordinator - IQAC
Smt. Sindhutai Jadhao College
Mehkar, Dist. Buldana