

## **Realigning India's Foreign Policy**

## What is the issue?

 $n\n$ 

\n

• The emerging multipolar world is becoming complicated for the binary choices and easy solutions.

\n

• It is high time that India realigns its foreign policy, and its recent moves are indicative of this.

\n

 $n\$ 

## What is the emerging scenario?

 $n\n$ 

\n

- The world is facing power shifts, uncertainty and competition over geopolitical ideas and political models.
- India is at a unique geographical position at the rimland of Eurasia and at the mouth of the Indo-Pacific.

\n

- India has slightly drifted towards the U.S. for the past decade.
- However, it is now rediscovering a posture and policy for a multipolar world.
- $\bullet$  It is also taking greater responsibility for its own future and destiny.  $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- $\bullet$  It is the balance of power and order building in the continental and maritime environment around the subcontinent.  $\mbox{\sc h}$

 $n\n$ 

## What are the recent developments?

 $n\n$ 

\n

• India is altering its approach to the Indo-Pacific and building deeper links with continental Eurasia.

\n

• This was evident with the recent Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit.

\n

• Prime Minister Modi's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore signals an evolving foreign policy. \n

 $n\n$ 

\n

• World order - Relationships with Russia and the US are based on overlapping interests in international and Asian geopolitics. \n

• It is emphasized that India would project itself as an independent power and actor across Asia.

\n

 $n\n$ 

\n

• India would not be part of a closed group of nations or aggregate Indian power in a bloc.

• It will however chart out its own course based on its own capacity and ideas.

 $n\n$ 

• India would stand on the side of principles, and not behind one power or the other.

• This is seen to be a <u>renewed</u> emphasis on <u>non-alignment</u>.

• The preferences are referred to as the "strategic autonomy". \n

 $n\n$ 

- China India-China relations is a complicated one, having "many layers".
- China's rise has undoubtedly increased the demand and space for India to increase its region-wide engagement. \n

- $\bullet$  However, stability in the relationship is important for India and the world.
- **Indo-pacific** India's role in the vast Indo-Pacific is no longer envisaged as a China-centric one.

\n

• India does not see the Indo-Pacific Region as a strategy or as a club of limited members.

\n

- It is nor a grouping that India seeks to dominate.
- India's engagement in the Indo-Pacific Region would rather be an inclusive one

\n

- It would entail <u>pluralism</u>, <u>co-existence</u>, <u>open-ness and dialogue</u>.
- India would prefer that the rules and norms should be based on the  $\underline{\text{consent}}$   $\underline{\text{of all}}$ , not on the power of the few.

 $n\n$ 

 $n\n$ 

**Source: The Hindu** 

\n

