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Role of India in changing world Politics

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Abstract

Indian is a largest democratic chantry in the world. India has also played an important and influential role in other international organization India's rise to power has led to speculation and expectations about new it will change the global order. India is huge world population and world third largest economy yet India still struggles with poverty and other challenges of a developing economy.

Keywords: World politics, democratic, UNO, IMF, superpower, economy, global order

Introduction

Since India independence, India has ale days maintained its foreign policy in a good manner. India growing stature in international policy, particularly within its region, has encouraged. An India police maker to take a more active role is delivering key global and regional, 'public goods'. Such as poverty reduction, combating the impact of climates change and contributing to global growth. India has also played on important role is international organization like East Asia Summit, world Trade organization, IMF, G8+5 and IBSA Dialogue forum. India is currently council. India wields enormous influence is global affairs and can be classified as an emerging superpower (Ghosh Pou-2009) ^[1].

Role in International Policy

The end of the cold war and the growing impacts of globalization are also making India redefine its position and role both at the regional and at the global level. Since the economies liberalization of the 1990s, which lead to growth rates of 6-7 percent? To assess where India is headed today, it is important to look at the period immediately of tar independence in 1947, especially the first 10-15 years. India was active with its soft power approach and played a significant role in the decolonization process (Singh Parneet-2017) ^[2].

The country was also active in international institution like the United Nations as well as in leading Non-Aligned movement. This was due Jawaharlal Nehru's, India's first Prime minister, vision of India a blend of the realist and the idealist that as a big country with a long civilization history, India was not merely a regional but also an international power. The image of India is the western world has altered radically over the past decade. The cumulative effects of high economic growth, steady integration with the international market economy, rapid strides in business processing successful introduction of new technologies of communication and the induction of healer defense strategies the picture of India has changed from that of a backward country with makes puberty to One with global ambitions (Khanna.V.N-1997) ^[3].

Future Opportunity

India policy options in this changing international order will essentially be to push for a multicolor global order. These world challenges the world vision of china which has its sights of challenging the USA, and muscling its way as the new Asian hegemony, and eventuality a global one. India will play a leading role in the future global political frank work in terms of economy and Disaster Risk management. India's foreign policy has always regarded the concept of neighborhood as one of widening cone centric circles, around a central axis of heretical and cultural commonalities.

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As many 44 million people of India origins lives and work abroad and constitute an important role of India's foreign policy has been to ensure their welfare and wellbeing within the framework of the laws of the country where they live. (Kranti Bajpai, S Mallavarapu-2005) [4].

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's call for India to become a leading power represents a change in now the country's top politics leadership conceives of its role in international politics. India will only acquire this status when its economic foundations, capabilities are truly robust. It will take concerted effort to reach this pinnacle (Sikri Rajiv-2009) [5].

Future Challenges

When reviewing India's challenges in the changing international scenario, it is not difficult to identify India's demerits issues of poverty, education, health, access to water, climate change and environmental degradation and country has to overcome. The primary goal of all policy, whether domestic or external is the eradication of India into a developed preserve society. Meeting external challenges ultimately dependent on new successfully India deals with domestic challenges (Pande Apana -2020) [6].

Recognizing this trend, India re-oriented away from the traditional political domain towards economic diplomacy. While traditional economic diplomacy of promoting merchandise exports continued, the canvas has been broadened. Technology spotting encouraging FDI, facilitating inflows of technology, climate change and other areas of vital interest to our national development become priority domains. For India, the management of relation with China has been an important foreign policy challenge, not just on the economic front but are in the politico-security domain because of unresolved border dispute as well as the China-Pakistan nexus (Manish Thapa-2014) [7].

Multilateralism

The disequilibrium in the international power structure is likely to lead to a multipolar world, with 3-4 dominant powers but no single superpower. The management of this emerging international system will devolve on some large countries with demographic and economic heft. In this future landscape, the USA, France, the UK, China, India, Russia, Brazil, Germany and Japan will increasingly play a balancing role. India will become a huge market for energy, goods and investment. Such a future will depend on India's relations with the outside world. The G-7, a club of the most developed countries, has only one Asian country, Japan, China and India, the two fastest growing economies today are not in the G-7. This makes the G-7 less credible today (Jai Shankar. S-2020) [8].

Research Methodology

The secondary sources are given more importance in this paper. The secondary sources of information use the papers, articles of research journals, new papers, thesis and books of various philosophers.

Conclusion

India has done well by fulfilling its humanitarian duties during the pandemic. Learning how to convert them smartly into economic and strategic opportunities in its periphery is the focused task for the nation in 2022.

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