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## Unity in diversity: A normative agenda in the foreign policy of India

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### Abstract

India is emerging as a great force in international politics. Other major powers, the United States and China, are making their impact globally through their soft and soft power. The United States uses its military power to export its ideals to democracy, liberal capitalism and human rights elsewhere in the world and legalize international institutions through their domains. At the same time, China presents different values and ideas and examines the lack of democracy in the field of stable government and economic development. China uses its economic advantage, foreign aid and the veto power of The Thansi to influence international politics. The letter was analyzed by the Rising India Foreign Policy Directorate, the Principal? India is a culturally different country from Western countries and China. The main feature of Indian indigenous society is its mutual respect for the principle of Unity in Diversity, with its linguistic, religious, ethnic and other diversity and unity. This domestic dissing is a major factor in his foreign policy. The ideals that govern India's foreign relations are different from Western countries. In the first order of independence, Jahlal Nehru shaped India's foreign policy on the principalities like state rule, sovereign equality, regional engagement, power, and non-intervention. The idea of unity in diversity was the basis of these ideals, which helped India to become a soft power in other countries. But after Nehru's time, Indian foreign policy became more narrow and emphasized the hard power. Accordingly, India became more isolated from international politics. But now for many reasons, especially in the fast-growing economy, India has become a growing power and a 'veto player' at the international level. The paper analyzed India's role at the international level and became a great force. It proposes the idea of "unity between diversity" as an important concept that India can contribute to ensuring global justice and peace by reducing conflicts based on identity differences. The paper will be divided into four sections. The first section examines the importance of 'unity in diversity' in India. The second and third part of the past analyzes the role of this model in Indian foreign policy and how it relates to the present world. The last section explores ways to promote this idea in other states and internationally.

**Keywords:** Unity in diversity, foreign policy of India, international relations, foreign policy analysis, Indian politics, Indian foreign policy

### Introduction

#### Unity in diversity is a feature of Indian culture

Unity in diversity is a feature of Indian culture. Indian culture is counted among the oldest civilizations and cultures of the world. When there was the darkness of ignorance all over the world, Vedas and Upanishads were being composed on the land of India.

Indian culture was preparing the ground to teach philosophy and spirituality to the world on the strength of its scholarship. India has created such a tradition of scholars and heroes that even after a long time, they have remained intact for centuries.

#### Principle of superiority in diversity

It is worth noting that the civilizations of Egypt, Greece, and Babylonian that came into existence after the Santa culture started on the land of India, perished over time, but the rise of Indian culture with the mantra of Satya, Shivam, Sundaram happened.

#### Unity in diversity is the specialty of India

The thing to consider is that due to its qualities, even under the most adverse circumstances, this culture survived. This 5000-year-old civilization has been successful in maintaining its existence due to its flexibility and acceptance of qualities.

If we look at India today, all the cultures of the whole world have prospered while living here and have also managed to balance with others.

### **Independent India is a form of unity in diversity**

The second major quality of Indian culture is spirituality which gives it its flexibility. Born on the land of India, spirituality, and philosophy have given us the courage to embrace all and welcome the new idea. This was the reason that the invaders who came here, influenced by this inclusive philosophy, made their place in this culture.

India was expecting a difficult and difficult international situation. The World War had just taken place and the question of reconstruction between them was important. Due to the rise of new countries on the world map, there was an attempt to end this international institution and colonialism. The democracy and wellbeing of our people was a double challenge in new countries. We must address all these concerns in the foreign policy adopted by India soon after independence. Good luck, apart from these global concerns, India also has its disadvantages. The English government left behind all the remnants of world conflict. Isolation creates various pressures and eliminates poverty. It was under these circumstances that India began to participate in international affairs as a sovereign state as a nation. Ranat was born against the backdrop of the world. In such a case, India in its foreign policy sets the goal of ensuring its security to respect the sovereignty of all other countries and provide peace. This objective was emphasized in the context of the Constitution. How basic it seems. Just as internal and external factors determine the behavior of an individual or family, the foreign policy also has an impact on the internal and domestic environment. Developing countries lack the necessary resources to deal with anxiety within the international system. Because of this, they directly determine their foreign policy in major countries. These countries promise that there will be peace and development in their region. Furthermore, developing countries depend on powerful countries for economic development and security. This dependency also always affects its foreign policy. During the aftermath of World War II, many developing countries adopted their foreign policy in support of the fact that they received grants or loans from these countries. Because of this, different countries of the world are divided into two camps. One camp was managed by the United States and its officials, another camp was administered by the Soviet Union, which you may have read in a book called Contemporary World Politics. You should also read about the organization that can be shared in this book. You have read in this book that the context of foreign relations changed completely after the Cold War. However, when India became optimistic when Vaasa reformed its foreign policy, the Cold War had begun and the world had divided into two camps.

### **Constitutional principle**

State policy to direct Article 51 of the Constitution of India 'to promote international peace and security'

### **The theory states that**

- a) to promote global peace and security
- b) To maintain an equitable and respectful relationship between the sovereign nations,

- c) International law and contractual obligations of organized people to one another.
- d) Strive to be polite, and you will resolve international disputes through mediation.

The main purpose of foreign policy is expressed for the purposes of the country. Thus, there is a close relationship between national interests and foreign policy. National interests play an important role in various aspects of foreign policy. These provide a general orientation to foreign policy in the context of the international environment.

- a) These are an alternative to the norms governing foreign policy soon give.
- b) National interests provide continuity to foreign policy.

Based on this, the foreign policy itself may translate into a foreign exchange program. National interests provide a solid basis for foreign policy because they are a reflection of values based on social harmony and harmony. Finally, they serve as guidelines for foreign policy. Various experts have different views on the final purpose of foreign policy. In this regard, Bandyopadhyay considers them the three main goals of the country.

- The protection.
- National Development
- world Order

### **Major goals of foreign policy**

- National Security.
- Improvement in the functioning of world order
- Reputation

Mainly concept is classified into six main parts of the goals of foreign policy at the level of These six general objectives are 1. Self, 2. Security, 3. Welfare 4. Reputation, 5 ideology, 6. power.

### **What are the guiding principles of India's foreign policy?**

The objectives of foreign policy are determined in accordance with the interests of the country. Ms. Rajan advanced talk for five of India's foreign policy. Unity, Peace, peace, cooperation with the United Nations Economic Development. Research on this indicator shows that the interests of the country agreed, approves all countries. The objectives of Indian foreign policy are described in Article 51 of the Indian Constitution. In this context, the state has three major objectives: These three objectives: - national security, development, and world order. In addition, some other authors have described similar purposes. For example, for one. P Rana has been quoted to improve national security, international environment, and reputation. "Aporia and Rajan does not mention territorial integrity and see the independent policy. The economic development of international peace. Moreover, Apporai and Rajan have two other purposes. (1) Independent and minority nations. (2) Discrimination and protection of indigenous people's interests including Chi.

### **Thoughts on India's foreign policy for 2014-19**

Shortly before the 2014 elections, Narendra Modi was completely vacant in foreign affairs. He had said in one of his interviews at the time, "My Hindutva face will prove very useful when dealing with other countries in foreign

affairs." His statement could indicate a strict ideological and clear foreign policy, which placed India first in all future activities. Nevertheless, the National Democratic Alliance's (NDA) five-year analysis of foreign policy reveals only a change in direction and periphery, but there is no indication of actual Hindutva ideology or strict adherence to any ideology.

The term Hindutva was first used in 1923 by V.D. Savarkar did. The term was a symbol of the pure ideology of the Hindu nation. Its purpose was to establish political and cultural unity among the Hindus. In this, Muslims were considered anti-national. Two years later, a radical voluntary organization called the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was established. Its main objective was to inculcate the spirit of patriotism among Hindus and to establish a Hindu nation. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) is basically an ideology of two different conflicting nationalities - Hindu and Muslim. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is the political face of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Narendra Modi the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). In the 2014 election manifesto of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), published shortly before the 2014 elections, the party made no mention of "foreign policy based on Hindutva" and covered international affairs in only three pages. A desire to resume foreign policy was expressed and, among other things, a desire to strengthen India's soft power or to establish a network of alliances in a new way.

A closer look at some of the specific activities of bilateral and multilateral foreign policy from 2014-19 makes it clear that Prime Minister Modi is much more active and articulate and has made more trips than his predecessors. He traveled to many countries where no Indian Prime Minister had visited for decades; For example, in 2015 trips to Canada and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). As far as South Asia's closest neighbors are concerned, in May 2014, at his swearing-in ceremony, he made a strong gesture of bilateral and multilateral cooperation by inviting his counterparts from South Asia. In 2015, Modi visited Sri Lanka for the first time, as by this visit he indicated an emphasis on future activities, namely future cooperation and cultural unity. However, soon after, relations between the two countries began to deteriorate, especially when Sri Lanka decided to lease its Hambantota port to China. Due to this, China received firm permission to remain on the island for 99 years. The Maldives also ratified the Free Trade Agreement with China despite India's proposal (as did Pakistan), and Nepal also entered into a free trade agreement with China despite Modi's initial efforts and support after the 2015 earthquake. Nepal's new federal constitution in 2015 led to a dramatic deterioration in bilateral relations between the two countries, overall, all of India's close Sri Neighboring countries have successfully joined China's One Belt One Road (OBOR) project, with respect to India The response is still unclear. As far as relations with Pakistan are concerned, there have been many ups and downs. Initially, there was a lot of warmth with Pakistan (especially when Modi made a surprise visit to Lahore in December 2015), but later this government's relations with Pakistan continued to deteriorate like the previous government (especially when Pakistan-backed terrorists Terrorist attacks had started) on Kashmir and frequent and deadly skirmishes started along the Line of Control). In 2019, India's relations with Pakistan deteriorated and India pursued an aggressive foreign policy

with Pakistan by carrying out surgical strikes and then airstrikes on terrorist camps by the Indian Air Force entering Pakistan's border.

Overall, the Modi government has followed the same policy with all neighboring countries except Pakistan. Only one summit meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has been held in the last five years and particularly due to Indo-Pak hostilities, no progress is being made in this direction.

The Modi government made more progress in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) by traveling to Mauritius and Seychelles than previous governments. In addition, he was also involved in more and more activities with the Indian Ocean Rim Organization (IROA). Modi made further amendments in Indian foreign policy of South East Asia, which culminated in the Look East Oriented Strategy i.e. Act East-Policy (AEP). This was a new version of the Look East Policy in the nineties.

Going beyond Pakistan, if we look at the Indian foreign policy related to China, it has also seen the most dramatic change. Initially, despite much positive cooperation, there was no improvement in bilateral political relations. India's foreign policy has also been very vocal in relation to the Indo-China border dispute, but India-China relations deteriorated for some time as the Doklam standoff persisted. After that India did not even participate in the Belt and Road Forum meeting and India expressed serious concern over the construction of the Chinese Pakistani Economic Corridor but Modi had a better relationship with China Informal Summit with President Xi Jinping in Wuhan 2018 for. In contrast, the US-India relationship intensified in 2016 when agreements such as the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) were signed between the two countries, which aim to provide logistic support and services between the two countries. He had to. This was followed by a COMCASA Agreement on Safety and Security (COMCASA) between the two countries in 2018, which aims to meet developmental measures. For this reason, the apparent positive interactions between the two countries grew and overlapped.

At a time when India and Russia were weakening, relations with Japan showed warmth. In 2014, an era of 'special integration and international solidarity' began between Japan and India and significant progress was made in infrastructure-related cooperation or energy and nuclear technology. India's relations with the Gulf countries strengthened and its relations with Israel became completely normal. The first and clearest indication of India's position is that India was invited to speak at the Organization of Cooperation of Organization (OIC) in March 2019, and Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) took a new position in India's relations. Given, there is a need for political and economic benefits in India. As a major customer of Gulf Oil.

In terms of various nations, India began to expand relations with the quadrilateral (quad). A group consisting of the United States, Japan, and Australia. Despite repeated efforts, India was eventually unable to enter international regulatory agencies such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group or the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). But at India's request, the United Nations began celebrating International Yoga Day on 21 June worldwide. This initiative of India on a global basis has given you a new identity and ultimately the goal of

the NDA government is to connect all the countries around the world where Indian citizens live.

In India's foreign policy, as a new foreign policy, "In Hindutva, there is no room for improvement or change. Modi has tried to link India's foreign policy to Indian values and based on existing cultural and religious ties." But the emphasis is on increasing relations with SouthSouth and South Africa. "It strengthens its relationship with yoga prominence and especially for overseas Indians. It is also true that India continued to strengthen its relations with Superpower and new strategic partnerships with its long neighbors, countries such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). And an aggressive new attitude towards Pakistan and China, a new foreign policy based on pragmatism is likely to give India a new expression. Economics and economics and all this has happened in the last five years, but even if intelligence has stopped, India's new foreign policy has never postponed it. You did not catch or accept a good strategy. Progressivism clearly defined Hinduism.

### Current India's Foreign Policy

- Create an environment conducive to India's growth, so that development benefits reach the poorest.
- Like any other country, the primary and basic purpose of Indian foreign policy is to protect its 'national interests'.
- Protect India from cultural and cultural dangers.
- It is important that. The scope of 'national interest' varies from country to country. In the Indian view, it is about national interests, protecting our borders to protect regional integrity, border terrorism, energy security, food security, cybersecurity and more.
- It is noteworthy that in recent years, this Indian foreign policy has received a lot of attention from policymakers.
- India will need help from other countries to accelerate its growth. India needs foreign partners, foreign investment, financial and technical support to undertake many projects such as Make in India, Skill India, Smart Cities, Infrastructure Development, India India, Clean India, etc.
- Ensuring that the voice of India is heard in the international and Indian spheres can impact on different aspects of the world such as terrorism, climate change, weapons inefficiency, and global governance issues.
- The Indian diaspora is also strong worldwide and is distributed in almost every country in the world. Another purpose of Indian foreign policy is that Indians living abroad register their presence there and that it is important to protect their interests.
- In short, it can be said that India has 4 important foreign goals:
- Connecting Indians overseas and protecting their interests.

### Changing Indian Foreign Policy

- India has done an important job of balancing its foreign policy and India and relations with America and Russia are prime examples of this fact.
- The most distinguishing feature of India's current foreign policy is that it is extremely risky compared to all previous policies.

- In a changing political environment, India is reducing its dependence on any legitimate party to achieve its economic and political goals.
- India is moving towards a more aggressive policy, changing its decades-old defense policy.
- India's actions in Doklam and counter-attacks against Pakistan following the terrorist attacks in Ur in 2016 are prime examples of Indian policy.
- Many experts believe that India's current policy reflects clarity of thought and action.

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