

Emerging Opportunities And Challenges In Bharat's Foreign Policy Strategy In The Indo-Pacific

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Abstract: Bharat is pursuing its foreign policy positively, especially after 2014, a lot of changes are being seen in Bharat's foreign policy, this policy seems to be different from the previous governments. Decisions were taken less, then the policies of the present government are known for quick action. Due to the changes in the foreign policy of the present Bharat, today Bharat seems to be counted among the powerful countries, especially in the Bharat and Pacific Oceans. Due to the implementation of Bharat's look east policy with act east policy today, organization like QUAD is being updated to stop the growing challenge in the South China Sea, the reason being to stop China's hegemony. In the last few years China is also concerned about the way Bharat foreign policy is progressing positively. After the Galwan and Arunachal skirmishes, China's strategy of continuously pressurizing Bharat is not working, due to which China is not working. He is surprised. He is not able to maintain his pressure on the South China Sea and related areas even after wanting to. Due to which Bharat is emerging as a big challenge for China in the coming time. Countries like Bharat, America, Japan, Australia China is already enraged after meeting, it is not able to establish its power over the Pacific Ocean and South China Sea even if it wants to, the biggest proof of which is the Taiwan country, the responsibility of protecting which has been taken by a country like America. The main objective of the quad is to weaken China's hold in the regions so that it cannot do its own thing and cannot harm such countries which are adjacent to this border.

In the future, Bharat will have to work to establish peace in these areas only through its foreign policy, so that peace can be maintained in the related Bharat and Pacific Oceans, but to ensure that it is very important for Bharat to connect new countries so that all these By taking the countries together, an independent route can be built for trade, tourism, industries, etc. to Bharat-Pacific Ocean regions.

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Introduction-

Foreign policy provides a systematic form to the activities of any state. In simple words, the purpose of foreign policy is to make relation of a state with other states, to keep its mark and identity at the international level, to assess the international situation. Significantly, the main objective of the foreign policy of all countries is their own interest. Therefore, the main objective of Bharat's foreign policy is national interest. Bharat's foreign policy makers had created some principles for international coordination and relations. Bharat's foreign policy has been formulated considering these principles as the basis.

The most important feature of Bharat's foreign policy is the policy of non-alignment. For the all-round development of the country, it is the paramount policy of Bharat to adopt the policy of non-alignment without being limited to a particular faction.

Friendly relations have been made by Bharat with all the nations. Bharat is not only maintaining friendly relations with neighboring countries but also with all countries economically, politically, commercially and socially.

Another important feature of Bharat's foreign policy is its spirit of peaceful co-existence. The principles of Panchsheel are the basis of peaceful coexistence. Under this, full recognition of the independent existence of each nation, recognition of the right of each nation to create its own destiny and development of backward nations by an impartial international agency is to make the spirit of peaceful coexistence paramount on the basis of the Panchsheel principle.

Bharat's foreign policy is to stop imperialism and colonialism. Bharat has always been opposed to imperial expansion and subjugation in its foreign policy making principles.

Believes in handling international disputes before Bharat in a peaceful manner. Therefore, on the basis of this belief, Bharat is today a part of the United Nations and other international organizations. Along with this, Bharat also lays more emphasis on disarmament to maintain world peace. Some of the global issues that require multilateral cooperation are: combating terrorism, combating climate change, conserving biodiversity, exploiting deep sea resources, ensuring that there is a fair global trading system, sea lines of communication and civil Keeping the airspace open for aircraft. , With advances in science and technology, there is a

need for international cooperation in space, cyberspace and extraterrestrial bodies. This should probably also include things like access to fresh water, knowledge and culture.

However, more serious problems are related to handling relations with different countries and different regions. Bharat needs stability in neighboring states. There should be mutual trust as well as economic interdependence in this. As Bharat progresses, it has to take its neighbors along, otherwise the development gap between Bharat and its neighbors will create problems. Bharat will not be able to stop the flow of people looking for jobs in Bharat across its porous and poorly policed borders. Terrorists and fundamentalists will also come with them. Bharat should play a leading role in a peaceful South Asia, so that it does not get involved in managing relations in its neighborhood. It should have the time and freedom to engage strategically with the rest of the world. To prevent its neighbors from straying in undesirable directions, Bharat will need to deploy considerable resources, attention and imagination. All countries know that Bharat is the natural leader of South Asia, but this leadership and respect has to be earned by Bharat and not taken lightly.

From the Desk of Of Amb.Rajiv Sikri ⁵Bharat has to keep a close watch on the developments in the present turbulent and unstable Arab world, where it has huge stakes. Most of Bharat's imported oil comes from here. More than seven million Bharat workers live and work here. Israel is also important to Bharat, especially in the defense sector. From a long-term geopolitical perspective, Iran cannot be ignored. It is a strong and united state with growing regional influence, and is currently Bharat's only route of access to Afghanistan and Central Asia. Bharat will have to engage deeply and delicately weave its way between the regional rivalries of the Arab world, Iran and Israel.

East and Southeast Asia have several dynamic and large economies that offer promising opportunities for business and investment. The development of Bharat's own North East region requires greater connectivity with ASEAN countries. Fortunately, ASEAN and East Asian countries counter Bharat's desire for closer ties. Several regional frameworks complement bilateral contacts. In addition to economic ties, recently security and defense cooperation has become an extremely important component of the relationship, especially after China's aggressive behavior in the South China Sea. It would be unwise to allow China to maintain its hegemony over the region without any challenge.

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Despite its relative decline, the US is the most powerful country in the world with unmatched comprehensive power. There is no doubt that Bharat needs at least a benign, and preferably an ally, the US to ensure its economic growth and defense modernisation. Bharat also needs America's cooperation to deal with the growing challenge of China. Of course, many differences remain, and at least some of them will not go away. What is important is that both the countries are in a practical partnership. We are cooperating in areas where interests coincide, without letting differences derail the relationship. There is some uncertainty about the stance of the new US President. However, early indications are that the relationship will retain its importance for the Trump administration and the US Congress, but Bharat will have to be careful and cautious.

Russia has traditionally been a very close and time-tested friend. Today, some of the warmth is missing. For various reasons, the relationship occupies a somewhat low priority in the foreign policy priorities of both countries. Russia has also become uncomfortably close to China. Even though Russia is no longer the undisputed top among Bharat's defense suppliers, it is an important defense partner. It has also given Bharat unique defense platforms such as nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers, which no other country is willing to provide. Bharat will have to nurture this relationship, try to give it more economic content and take steps to reverse the recent deterioration in ties.

Europe, Africa and Latin America are important for Bharat primarily from an economic point of view. Although Bharat's economic ties with Europe are vibrant and important, much more can be done, especially in securing the necessary investments and technology. Africa and Latin America play a relatively minor role in Bharat's foreign policy priorities, but there is considerable scope for enhancing economic ties. In all these relationships there is no significant security issue other than cooperation to combat **terrorism**.

The Major Issue –Amb.Rajiv Sikri Said that ⁶The principal challenges to Bharat's national security emanate from China and Pakistan. Their strategic collaboration has deepened. A virtual combined China-Pakistan front has emerged. Pakistan's dependence on China has increased. In this way the threats and challenges have become more serious. Here are some illustrative developments: Chinese soldiers are present in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan in the guise of workers;

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China-Pakistan defence, nuclear and missile cooperation has strengthened;
China gives open support to Pakistan on Kashmir;

China is giving cover to Pakistani terrorist activity and terrorists like Masood Azhar.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which is the most prominent and geopolitically significant project of Xi Jinping's One-Belt-One-Road (OBOR) scheme, makes it abundantly clear that Pakistan will remain pivotal in China's strategy for Asia.

Seeing Pakistan's actions since the middle of 2016 (Kashmir, Uri, Kanpur) it is unlikely that Pakistan's visceral hatred of Bharat and its determination to bleed and weaken Bharat will go away. Thus, it is vital for Bharat's national security that the China-Pakistan nexus is broken, and that Pakistan is isolated internationally as much as possible.

Bharat should be prepared to fight its own battles, without necessarily counting on the support of other countries. Outside support will come if other countries have sufficiently large stakes in Bharat and they see that Bharat is able to effectively execute its chosen policies.

The surgical strike in response to Uri should not remain a one-off event. Should there be continuing provocations, Bharat should definitely retaliate, but our response should be unpredictable. Bharat necessarily has to be cautious in dealing with a nuclear adversary. Perhaps one should look at non-military options. Fortunately, we appear to have done so. Some of steps taken are:

By taking a forthright public position that Bharat will not be satisfied with the status quo on Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan, and by raising human rights issues in Baluchistan, the Prime Minister has warned Pakistan that it should not remain complacent about the situation in these regions. This is also a clear indication to China that it should not assume an obstacle-free clear path for its China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project, which starts from Gilgit-Baltistan and ends in Baluchistan. Prime Minister Modi has given the signal; now it is up to the system to flesh out and implement the stated policy.

A very important move initiated by the Modi Government is to take steps to fully utilize its entitlements under the Indus Waters Treaty, both on the Western Rivers and the Eastern Rivers. A high-powered committee has been set up to handle this matter. Even though it would take a few years for the proposed projects to fructify,

the intent is clear. Even a small reduction in the flows of the river waters to water-stressed Pakistan could create serious economic and political difficulties for Pakistan. In addition to the above, Bharat should also work with the Afghan government to build small dams and barrages on the Kabul River (which is not covered by the Indus Waters Treaty) that flows into the Indus.

Bharat should consider working with Afghanistan to question the legitimacy of the Durand Line between Afghanistan and Pakistan, which no government in Afghanistan has accepted. Pakistan has to be made to understand that if Pakistan follows policies that undermine Bharat's territorial integrity, Bharat can pay back Pakistan in the same coin.

From China, Bharat faces challenges at three levels – globally, regionally, and as a neighbour. At the global level, China is using its economic clout, and its status as a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council and a NPT-recognized nuclear power to thwart Bharat's rise in every possible way, be it to block Bharat's bid for Permanent Membership of the UNSC, entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group. It is certainly not prepared to treat Bharat as its co-equal in any way.

In view of the current power differential between China and Bharat, it would be prudent to try to keep the admittedly uneasy relationship with China stable. It will take time to reduce the current power gap between Bharat and China. That will depend on how rapidly we can develop our economy and indigenous defence capabilities, and whether the Chinese economy and polity falter. For now, Bharat needs friends and partners to deal with China. Bharat must raise the costs for China of its current policies. To start with, Bharat must not lose the psychological war against China. China's weaknesses must be highlighted and exploited. These include its fragile economic model; its failure to build an integrated polity with justice for minorities like the Tibetans and Uighurs; its excessive dependence on foreign trade for its growth; its desire to exploit the Bharat market; its irresponsible attitude towards the environment especially in Tibet; its expansionist and hegemonic policies; its selective approach to fighting terrorism.

The Importance Of Indo-Pacific Region-The Indo-Pacific region is home to more than half the world's population and 2 billion people living under democratic rule.

The region generates one-third of the world's economic output, more than any other region in the world.

Japan, South Korea and Australia are the three most important allies of the United States.

More than one-third of the world's foreign trade takes place in this region.

The largest economies of the world are located in the Indo-Pacific region, namely China, Bharat, Japan, Indonesia, South Korea, Thailand, Australia, Taiwan, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Conclusion: Bharat is known for its peace-loving policies. Bharat is also continuously working for the permanent peace of the Bharat Ocean, Pacific Ocean. On this occasion, quad members coming together against China is a sign that somewhere in Bharat – China is constantly trying to create an atmosphere of unrest in the Pacific regions. China is trying to spread chaos not only in these regions but also with Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand etc.

There are possibilities of regional war in the future, due to which an atmosphere of unrest can be created in the entire region. Bharat is more alert and it is constantly in contact with countries like Vietnam, Philippines, etc, so that any kind of anarchy can be fought together. So, the same China is also eager to establish its supremacy in the related areas of the South China Sea. China is seen to act in these areas to establish its authority through the use of force.

Asia-Pacific has emerged as the center of economic development of the 21st century where a challenge like China is being seen. This challenge is not only for Bharat but for every country that shares its border with China. Somewhere due to its foreign policy, Bharat is giving a befitting reply to China today, due to which countries like Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam etc. are trying to stand together with Bharat because all these countries know that sometimes

China can create unrest in these areas by its tact, due to which all these countries are accepting Bharat's friendship, it will be interesting to see how this policy reaches its destination.

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