

INDIA NEEDS A RETHINK OF FOREIGN POLICY

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Abstract: India will never forget China's heroism in the Galwan Valley at midnight on June 15. This was not the first attack on India by China. Arunachal Pradesh, Nathula, Ladakh and Dokloma have already witnessed such clashes. Each time, India has made a sincere effort to resolve the dispute through restraint, discussion and reconciliation. But Scoundrel pretends to listen to China, sits still for a while, and again snarls at us like a venomous snake. Now, China has sent a direct message to its troops to be ready for war. It is definitely not affordable for India to be indifferent to China. A change in the traditional role in the China context is expected. This research paper reviews the war situation in India and China against the background of the Covid-19 crisis.

Keywords: *India, China, Foreign Policy, Galwan Valley, Panchsheel Tatv principles*

India needs to rethink its foreign policy. After World War II, the United States, recognizing the fear of communist Russia, formed an alliance called "NATO" to unite the anti-Russian countries. In response, Russia formed the WARSAW PACT against the United States, and the world was divided into two groups. The then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru adopted a non-aligned policy without joining any group. The newly gained independence and the nation that had been plundered by the British needed to be rebuilt. That is why Nehru chose to remain aloof without falling into such factionalism. In 1954, India and China signed an agreement based on five key principles. These principles are known as 'Panchsheel principles'. Many post-Nehru governments and the current government have been pursuing their own goals in the context of China. But China's behavior does not follow any of these principles. This has been proven once again.

That is why India now needs to make sweeping changes in its foreign policy. The principles of peace and non-violence will remain in our foreign policy, but only for those nations that adhere to these principles. For traitorous nations like China and Pakistan, the policy of 'aggressive' and 'as is' needs to be adopted. A Chinese attack in Galwan has put an end to the day-to-day terrorist attacks on Pakistan-sponsored India, and China has emerged as the real threat and its "number one enemy". So now China needs to learn a lesson. To this day, we have never openly opposed China on the world stage. China's participation in the UNO and WTO was due to India's support. Whether it is the strangulation of freedom of expression of citizens in China or the gross violation of human rights, we have always remained silent. We are reaping the fruits of our goodness. But now we have to oppose China on the world stage.

China considers Taiwan, its neighbor, a staunch enemy. The fire doesn't even go through these two. China wants Taiwan to be its territory. Because of China, Taiwan is not

recognized by the UN as an independent country. Therefore, if India supports Taiwan's independence in the UN with the understanding that 'the enemy of the enemy is our friend', then China will suffer, and at the same time, if India enters into agreements at various levels with technologically advanced Taiwan. Right now we don't deal much with Taiwan so as not to upset China. We need to think in this context as well. China considers its monopoly over the South China Sea. The entire South China Sea seems to belong to us. China threatens Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Brunei. These small countries tolerate China's bigotry in silence. If India stands firmly behind these countries, giving them strength, it will surely put a damper on China's bigotry and increase India's influence in the South China Sea, which is important for petroleum, natural gas and trade.

The real headaches of China are the road works that India has undertaken under infrastructure development in Galwan Valley, Daulatbeg Oldi, Ladakh area. Roads will make it easier for Indian troops to navigate these mountainous areas, and that's not what China wants. But it is China that has built such big roads in its area. These roads make it easier for Chinese troops to reach the Line of Control. Due to the large mountains, valleys and snow-covered terrain, it takes many years to build 20-25 km of roads in this area. Therefore, India's work in this area needs to continue without succumbing to any pressure from China. Because these are the roads that will be important to the Indian Army in the future.

Indigenous companies need to be empowered at all levels if India, which is dependent on Chinese goods, is to become 'self-sufficient'. When Indian goods have to be equated with Chinese goods on the basis of quality and price, Indians' dependence on China will definitely decrease. From that point of view, the concepts of Make in India, Startup India need to be tried to see how they can be implemented, rather than just making a fuss. India has imposed heavy sanctions on Chinese companies in the technology sector. China has been slapped by banning several Chinese apps. Agreements with Chinese companies have also been canceled. It has been revealed that China has deployed 60,000 troops on the border. India has also signaled to China that it is ready for any challenge by deploying large numbers of troops, fighter jets and military vehicles along the Actual Line of Control (LAC). Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir are an integral part of India and we will not tolerate Chinese interference in them. This is also what India has said. All this is a sign of a change in India's foreign policy. However, it is not limited to this, it will also have to form a global anti-China alliance and bring it down alone. There is a need to adopt the policy of Tit for Tat in the context of fraudulent China. China, which boasts of its military might, needs to be told that we, too, have not kept our "weapons" just to enhance Republic Day. If China does not adhere to India's Panchasheel principles, then we are also aware of the art of merging it into Panchatattva. The time has come to emphasize this.

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