



NATIONAL INTEREST IN THE GLOBALISED WORLD AND FOREIGN POLICY

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Abstract:-

The making of foreign policy is essentially exercised in the choice of end means on the part of a nation state in an international setting. India's foreign policy like the foreign policy of any other nation needs to be oriented towards safeguarding its national interest in the first instance and then molded to influence and promote the concept of peace and friendship around and abroad.

Keywords : foreign policy, national interest , dynastic interest.

INTRODUCTION:-

The crucial point is the identification of national interest at a particular point of time by a countries ruling elite. Once called the "will of the ruler" on the 'dynastic interest' in the age of absolute measly has now come to be known as the interest of the nation or of the whole people.

The change in name has occurred owing to the change in the form of political organisation. Since the modern state is known as the 'Nation State', the national interest despite the fact that it is defined protected and promoted by the government and as such it may be termed 'Government interest'. A noted British theorist of international relations has found the term 'National Interest' as 'unsatisfactory' in view of the fact that 'government's, not Nation States, makes foreign policy. So the concept of nation interests a central importance in the study of international behavior.

The term national interest is being used at three levels i.e. on the asp-rational, operational and on the polemic level. On the asp-rational level it refers to the vision of good life, to some ideal set of goals which the state would like to realize. On the operational level, it refers to the sum total of interests and policies actually pursued. Finally on the polemical level, it refers to the use of the concept in political argument in real life to explain, evaluate, rationalize, or criticize international behavior. According to Hartmann two distinct categories of 'National Interest' may be defined. First 'vital national interests are those for which a state is normally willing to fight immediately or ultimately. Such vita interest includes the protection of the existing territory and the preservation of their prestige from a massive loss of face'. Secondary interest cover all the myriad desires of individual states that they would like to attain but for which they will not fight. Thus an interest is vital when the highest policy maker in a Sovereign state concludes that the issue at stake in an international dispute is so fundamental to the political, economic and social well being of the Country that it should not be compromised further even if this results in the use of economic and military Force.

National interest makes the policy makers a general orientation towards the external environment i.e. how to perceive the advantage and threats emanating from the international setting at any given time over a long period. Second, it indicates the kind of measures a nation should adopt to deal with the situation in hand and also to prepare for likely developments in the future. Third it serves as a 'means of justifying denouncing or proposing policies. Fourth it acts as a conceptual link between the short-term and long term calculations of foreign policy. It ensures some consistency and continuity in the conduct of a nation, which find it necessary to respond to rapidly changing circumstances. Finally it through the proper realization of national interest that nations can find out area of common concern. Even enemy states can and do retain some point of common interest. As a scholar points out, "it is almost impossible to find out a case of two nations whose interests are completely incompatible of identical".

India's process of economic reforms is firmly rooted in political parties. India's democracy is a known and stable factor, which has taken roots over nearly half a century. Importantly India has no fundamental conflict between its political and economic systems. Its political institutions have fostered on open society with strong collective and individual rights and an environment supportive of free economic enterprise.

During the cold war the market placed was subjected to political and strategy imperatives, today we witness the triumph of capitalism which has generated globalised economy. These developments mean for a large democratic and secular developing country like India which is not a member of any military alliance but seeks to pursue an independent foreign policy. These developments make it necessary for India to insure stability on our borders and in our extended neighborhood. In recent years India has offered increased political and economic cooperation to its neighbors' in the Persian Gulf, Central Asia, Indian Ocean region and South East Asia, souring India's energy needs presence of large number of India's in Persian Gulf and South East Asia, growing economic and security linkages with ASEAN the threats of fundamentalism in central Asia- are evident factors that necessitate greater Indian engagement with these regions. As a plural democratic security, India's engagement impacts stability in its neighbors. Nuclear proliferations in the neighborhood add a dangerous dimension to the security concurs.

Therefore a pragmatic foreign policy is essential of the preservation of the national interest and security our foreign policy can be grouped into three categories (i) Core values and interests (ii) Middle range objectives (iii) Universal long range objectives. The Core values are related with the existence religious, linguist as well as economic prosperity of a country. Middle range objectives includes trade, foreign aid social welfare, an increase of state prestige by expansion of military and diplomatic Capability, development of Nuclear weapons, creating our spheres of influence etc. Universal long range objectives aim at restructuring the International system. We view Foreign Policy as an internal part to build the Nations Capabilities through economic development, Strengthening Social well being and the quality of life and of protecting India's sovereignty, territorial integrity and security not only its defense and economic aspect but in the widest strategic sense the country's foreign policy is devoted to the realization of the following objectives-

- 1) To develop relations of mutual confidence and respects.
- 2) Strengthening of friendship and cooperation with our neighbor in South Asia and to work with them to build a climate of durable trust and understanding in this region.
- 3) Harmonizing our national interest to international cooperation.

- 4) To work constructively with other countries- bilaterally and in multilateral institutions and international organisations such as UN, NAMetc. Our foreign policy is a forward looking engagement with the rest of the world based on a rigorous, realistic and contemporary assessment of the regional and global geo-political and economic milieu.

It is India's strategic interest to promote regional economic integration in the subcontinent and facilitate cross border and Transnational projects such as natural gas pipelines. Our immediate threat (Pakistan cannot hope to meet the challenges of globalization by shutting itself off from the Indian economy. In seeking to remove the real source of threat from Pakistan India's need to work closely with the major power to prevents its neighbor from heading down the path of a failed state. A Pakistan at peace with itself and its neighbor will dramatically transform the regional situation creating that bridge state in Pakistan must be one of the most stimulating strategy tasks India has ever undertaken.

The end of the cold war has shifted the global strategy landscape form a bipolar because to a more complex strategy situation, particularly in the Asia-Pacific. Here, rapid economic growth too is changing strategic relatives among regional countries. The uneven distribution of such growth among regional countries may exacerbate political, economic and cultural difference in ways, which could create new source of instability.

The regional security environment will also be affected by how regional countries will manage the evolution of political and social institutions as economic growth changes societies. As middle class grow in size, they likely influence domestic politics more significantly. This will add to the complexity of politics and the range of issues with which government will need to deal. It may required generate attention to be given to question of social welfare, the environment and human rights handling these pressures will change the development of institution and the maintenance of the consensus.

India will become more important as its links with East-Asia and the rest of the world deepen, as they are likely to over the next fifteen years, India is currently undergoing a profound reorientation of its economic and trade policies toward markets reforms and tread liberalization. Its economic development is potentially an engine for economic growth in South and Central Asia and will also have implications for strategic balances both in the Asia pacific and Indian Ocean regions.

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