

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TO FOREIGN POLICIES OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

India's foreign policy has its historical background. Pandit Nehru, under the auspices of the Indian National Congress played a decisive and dynamic role in the evolution of India's foreign policy. The Nehruvian Era stands as a significant chapter in India's post-independence history.

The present research work is made to understand the contribution of Pandit Nehru to India's foreign policy. The main objectives of this paper are, to study the contribution of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Foreign Policy. The data is secondary according to need of study. From the above observation we can conclude that, Nehru was a man of great vision. His visionary approach of non-alignment, peaceful coexistence, and solidarity with the Third World left a lasting legacy that has relevance in the complex world of today.

KEY WORDS: Foreign Policy, Panchsheel, Non-alignment,

INTRODUCTION:

The Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India, which is the largest democracy in the world, for seventeen years. He was very significant contribution to the theory and practice of international relations and foreign policies. India's foreign policy has its historical background. Pandit Nehru, under the auspices of the Indian National Congress played a decisive and dynamic role in the evolution of India's foreign policy. Nehru is aptly regarded as the main architect of India's foreign policy. (Deelip Laxman,)

The Nehruvian Era stands as a significant chapter in India's post-independence history, characterized not only by its nation-building efforts but also by its distinctive foreign policy approach. As the first Prime Minister of independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru played a pivotal role in shaping the country's foreign relations, crafting a diplomatic strategy that continues to influence India's global interactions to this day. (Riya Sharma, 2023). Here, a sincere attempt is made to understand the contribution of Pandit Nehru to India's foreign policy with reference to the attitude of the Indian National Congress and role played by Pandit Nehru to words the evolution of foreign policy of India

OBJECTIVE:

The main objectives of this paper are, to study the contribution of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Foreign Policy.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

This paper is basically descriptive and analytical in the nature. The data is secondary according to need of study. Here we can study only three principle such as, Non-Alignment, Panchsheel and Role in International Organizations.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The Nehru's vision for foreign policy during the 1947 to 1964 was directed by a set of principles and objectives that aimed to promote peace, secure India's sovereignty and advance the nation's interests on the global stage. Key aspects of Nehru's vision included:

NON-ALIGNMENT

Non-alignment is the most important feature of India's foreign policy. during the Cold War era and had a significant impact on global politics. Non-alignment was not a negative policy of being neutral in great power disputes or staying equidistant from the two super powers. The concept of non-alignment revolved around countries not aligning themselves with either of the two major power blocs, led by the United States and the Soviet Union, thereby maintaining their independence and sovereignty.

Jawaharlal Nehru the policy of non-alignment was an indigenous product, emanating from India's long struggle for freedom. This strategy had several implications for balance of power during the Cold War. It is also useful for reducing tension the superpowers by avoiding military alliances with either side. This policy gave them greater flexibility in pursuing their national interests and brokering diplomatic solutions to regional

conflicts by diplomatic leverage. Non-aligned nations have come from the developing world, and the movement fostered solidarity among these countries. These Nations worked towards economic development, social justice, and the end of colonialism. Non-aligned countries often played a significant role in international organizations like the United Nations. Non-alignment has given regional stability by avoiding entanglements in the conflicts of major powers.

PANCHSHEEL

The agreement signing with China, which advocated adherence to five guiding principles known as Panchsheel. It is also known as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. These are a set of principles that were jointly formulated by India and China in the 1950s. These principles are mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, Mutual Non-Aggression between them, Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, Equality and Mutual Benefit which emphasizes the significance of fair and balanced relations, Peaceful coexistence among nations, encouraging the resolution of conflicts through diplomatic means, dialogue, and negotiations. This principle served as a framework for diplomatic relations and cooperation between the two countries and have also been widely recognized as guiding principles for international relations.

THE ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

India played an active role in international organizations during the Nehru's era. It is useful for global cooperation, peace, and the promotion of decolonization. India was a founding member of the United Nations and played an instrumental role in the organization's early years. Nehru's speeches in the UN emphasized the importance of peaceful coexistence, decolonization, and the rights of newly independent nations. India has supported the cause of disarmament pursued by the UN. In 1988, India proposed a very ambitious programme of nuclear disarmament before the UN. The Non-Aligned Movement was a significant initiative during the Nehruvian era. India, under Nehru's leadership, was one of the principal architects of NAM. India also participated in international economic organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. These engagements allowed India to seek financial assistance for development projects and contribute to discussions on global economic policies.

CONCLUSION

From the above observation we can conclude that, Nehru was a man of great vision. His visionary approach of non-alignment, peaceful coexistence, and solidarity with the Third World left a lasting legacy that has relevance in the complex world of today. It represented a form of international co-operation, which suited India best, being intimate, informal, beneficial but not binding. The Nehruvian era serves as a reminder that foreign policy is not just a strategic pursuit but also a reflection of a nation's values, aspirations, and commitment to global welfare.

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