

India's Role in New world order: Opportunities and challenges

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ABSTRACT

The world is experiencing the transition stage. India has to find the way its path through this transforming order keeping its interests in mind. India is at present considered as one of the emerging Global Leaders of the world, beside the fast developing economy. India has benefits in the field of agriculture, space technologies, strong international relations, strong democracy and competent military force. India has the capabilities to take sufficient concern of its national interests and play an important role in guaranteeing peace, prosperity and security all over the world.

This research paper tried to explore India's vision of the new world order and its role in shaping it. As the largest democracy of the world and emerging powers India is seen as an important player and partner for the West in the world order. The study also tried to analyze the key opportunities and challenges of shaping a new world order. This study argues that India doesn't need to be just coopted into the current liberal order and join the Western global communities but follow their own world order policies. These policies are informed by the convictions that the future world order would be polycentric, in which multiple powerful performers with various political frameworks, cultural tradition and interests are connected in co-dependent relations. Thus, India should follow the policy of multi-alignment and look for partnership with every relevant actor in the globe, while avoiding excessively close or one-sided relation with specific nations or grouping. The priorities of India are its international policy autonomy, social and economic expansion and the overcoming of political and financial discriminations in the world order.

With geopolitical shift in the type of the emerging belt and road initiatives from China and the withdrawal of the USA from its international leadership roles, India will rapidly be presented with both opportunities and challenges, on its journey to the New World Order. In the multipolar, contested, and uncertain world, India might well be the only nation with the credentials and ability to script a fair ethic for the new world order.

Key words: New World Order, India, Political, Opportunities, Challenges

INTRODUCTION

The new world order is an expression that denotes to the emergence of new types of cooperations and dialogues amongst various nations and regions in the twenty first century. It is the responses to the issues and opportunities posed by globalization, climate changes, pandemic, terrorisms, and other problems that need collective actions and shared solution.

India has come to presume an important place in the new world order. The world has observed relatively not many great transformations beginning 1990's. The breakdown of the Soviet Union, the establishing of World Trade Organisation (WTO), the processes of globalization and the rise of some emerging nations as monetary and political powers on the worldwide, have considerably donated to the appearance of the new global order, where latest relationship has been established amongst the countries all over the world. India has made the niche in the rising global arrangement both on monetary as well as political front.

The development and diversification of the existing multilateral organizations, like the United Nations, IMF, and World Bank, to comprise more voice and view points from the developing world and the Global South.

The formation and strengthen of new regional and subregional organizations, like BRICS, African Unions, the Associations of Southeast Asian Nation, and EU countries, that intend to endorse regional incorporation, expansion, security, and cooperation. The emergence of informal network and practices, like the Alliance for Multilateralism, the G20, and the Quad, that look to identify particular problems or issues that transcend national boundaries and need coordinated actions.

India can be recognized as the middle power with rising power mindset manifesting raising levels of ambition, expanding military and material competencies and progressing economy and consolidated democracy. India had taken the lead and sought pathways to acquire power of armed forces that assure to bring it closer to its goals of changing India into the leading power.

Ironically, on the other hand, it is specifically at the historical inflexion point that the country is witnessing the waves of narrow nationalism and rejection of multilateral institution and shared programs. It is most hurting for emerging nations whose interests are best served via the rule based multilateral order. This study examines the role can developing nations such as India play in strengthen and in making, where essential, organizations of global administration, comprising the UN and revive multilateral procedures like the WTO.

India has demonstrated to the universe that it would never put down any stone unturned in attaining international harmony and constancy. India has for all time been finding way to make the win win situation for all and not at all considers in zero-sum games.

OBJECTIVES

The study tried to examine critically India's foreign policy approach, trends and directions and engagements in the new era. The study also examined various policies of Government of India to strengthen its global position. By discussing the effect of key bilateral measures along with other factors that has impacted India's foreign policy decision making, this research paper provides perspectives which may have long terms policy implication for the the larger New World Order.

ROLE OF INDIA IN NEW WORLD ORDER

India has the great potential to presume an important role in different forum, comprising the Quad and ASEAN, with other regional and subregional platform. Its basic purpose would be to champ IndoPacific regions that uphold standards such as the rule of laws, respect for sovereignty, and nonviolent dispute settlement.

In addition, India can boost its alliance in maritime security with countries that share identical values, focusing to addresses the issues emanating from China's aggressive action in the region.

Indian involvement to the processes of reglobalization can engage diversifying its trades and investment partner, specifically within the Global South. At the same time, it can work on bolstering its domestic competencies across important fields like production, services, and innovation.

The country has the great capability to be in every great institutional network, following various goals, and in every finding a legitimate rationale that suit us. India has moved ahead of nonalignment to what is termed as multialignment.

India played a vital role both in United Nation, an international organization that has 193 members, and in the SAARC.

Indian External Affairs Ministry meet annually with his representatives of China and Russia in the trilateral RIC; he add Brazil and South Africa in BRICS; take off both Russia and China in IBSA, for South-South cooperations; and retain China but exclude Russia in BASIC, for environmental negotiation.

Take advantages of its role, India can use this platform to reveal its visions and accomplishment as an international leader. It can also attempt to create consensus on critical matters like climate changes, sustainable growth, healthcare security, and digital technologies.

In addition, India can serves as the bridgesamong emerged and emerging countries by shed lights on their shared opportuniies and challenges, while proposecomprehensive and practical solution.

India can play an important part in the endorsement of democracy, human right and good governance. These concerns today usually fall under developed nations foreign aid budget or are identified as secondary priorities by global organizations like the World Bank and IMF.

Political Role

India has all the time been the peaceful nation, striveto mutual respects and cooperation with every nation. India is the founder of the NonAligned Movements and play a vital part in its set up. The movements weremade to make sure that newly independent nation wouldn't be drawn into an orbit of either the USA or Russia during the Cold War. India always the supporter of the UN and has effortedin promoting peace and security all over the globe.

India has been capable to utilize their developing economic and political influence to spread out its powerall over the world. For instance, India has been functioning to reinforce ties with East Africa so as to defy China's increaisng power in thisprovince.

Moreover safeguaring its population, India has performed in the globe's best interests by ofering medical supply and equipments to above 150 nations across the world and placethe critical distribution of the COVID19 vaccines on the world marketplaces. India has demographic advantages, capable employees, technical knowhow, and R&D capacitiesrequired to make a strong niche for itself in the interntional marketplace. Covid is said to have considerably changed the present world order, making the gap for aspire rising powers such as India to take major role and assistance make the new world, with better prospect for everyone.

Moreover its monetary part, India is the key political and military command. The nation is considered as the world 2nd largest contributor to UN peacekeeping operation and is the nuclear armed state with large military unit in the globe. India is an importa nt member of many international firms, comprising the UN, WTO, and G20.

Economic Role

The monetary role of India in the current world is vital. The nation is at present the world's fast developing main economy, with yearly growth rate of approximately 7%. Recently, India has been an important driver of international financial expansion, comprising around 15% of total monetary output.

In 2008 observed the entire universe sink in the global financial crisis. Many countries experienced under the impact of the crisis, yet India was able to maintain its constant relation with other nations and continued to carry out its businesses by plunging by the catastrophe.

India has large and speedily rising middle classes. At present, there is almost 300 million middleclass people in India, and it is predicted to increase to 600 million by 2030. It is gradually more playing an important role in international buying pattern, with Indian customers becoming a significant market for broad ranges of product and services.

The implication of globalisation in India indicated raised FDI, the developing new way that cleared challenges towards doing businesses with easiness and a better strategic and dynamic positions against its rival China. Free-trade agreement such as BIMSTEC have raised trade relation and the reach of doing businesses favouring India.

CHALLENGES OF CHANGING WORLD ORDER

Worldwide Rise of Authoritarianisms

- Authoritarianisms and autonomy is on the mount all over the world with government becoming less apparent and lose the trust of public. The epidemic has strengthened the headwind that the post war global order was already struggle to deal with.
- China has given up the 'one country two system' policies, strip Hong Kong of its liberty and attracting global opprobrium.
- The human right violations of Uighur Muslim in Xinjiang and aggressive postures of China towards Taiwan is the flashpoint of the conflicts.
- The wars among Russia and Ukraine - the finally being reared by US and NATO force.
- The Taliban returns to rule after two decades has left neighbours of Afghanistan scramble to comprehend how to regulate to the changing geopolitical outlook and it troubled region on Indian border.
- The development in Afghanistan have fuelled the ambition of fairlysomeness 'anti-state militant group' diagonally the region.

Growing Dominances of China

The China's role is probably the veryupseting one, provided the challenges it pose to the current world order.

Militarily, China is explicitly challenging American domination in severalregions, comprising 'stateoftheart weaponry' like hypersonic technologies.

In addition, expansionist policies of China through its Belts and Road Initiatives are also being seen as key threats by other internaitonal giantslike the United States, European Union, the G7 nations as well as India.

Terrorisms and the Transformations of the World Order

India has been fighting against terrorism for several years. India can set up Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism with CARs on the lines it has done with United States and Russia. Indian authorities share observations, evaluate domestic, provincial and global terrorist threat and discusses bilateral and multilateral cooperations to fight against terrorism and international organized crimes.

THE WAY FORWARD FOR INDIA

The inaugural International Solar Alliances summits underline Indianposition in the new world orders. India has to acquire advantages of the changing international trends.

The challenges at these juncturesare to push infrastructures, ecommerce, human capital and technology expansion. It is necessary for India to place itself in the risinginternational scenario, where monetary, ecology and cyberspace are defining the places.

India must offer dominance to rule that would chart the way for their own sustainable prosperities.

It don't denote India must deviate from multilateral grouping.

But relatively, in 2018, India would have to createdifficult options. For example, India must not reject collaborations in the Belt &Road Initiatives, which are the system for the new world order.

Other thancurrent political and monetary order recommend that India must work with China to in cooperationplace the new multilateral rule and regulations.

In addition, as part of this dynamics, India should believe longterm and not instant interest in Regional inclusive Economic Partnerships.

These approaches must reflect in other regions such as BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, etc, for setting up nonhierarchical relation.

Regarding maritime trade route, India must organise platform which includes China and Japan.

IMPLICATIONS

Indian engagement at the global height- here it has intrinsic national interests to observe harmony and protection in as large regions as possible. It is the major reason why India has taken part in UN effort to encourage harmony and peacekeeping. India aspires to multipolar, rules based, multilateral arrangement. Though, it is Indian political and monetary relation with the key countries and emerging powers that would have key effect on future global political administration. "The foreign policies look beyond the neighbourhood to safe its monetary interest both of which may put it on rivalry course with China, particularly in Central Asia and Africa. The assessments of foreign policy of India nowadays reveals that it seeks to boost its power and control by improving bilateral cooperation with the United States, European countries, China, and Russia as well as by engage and participate in regional arrangement and global firms and skilfully utilizing its soft power. India's developing cooperations with Israel, particularly in the military ground, and constant relation with the Arab countries world showcase the well cooperation among its external and internal security concern."

The foreign policies of India is well entrenched for serving the national interests by mode of guaranteeing harmony in the world and monetary growth of Indian population while making friendship and helpfulness in the multilateral situation via the enormous assortment of non reciprocal capacity building programme in the perspective of South-South Cooperations.

There are growing evidences that civilisational nations such as China and India would be players in transforming international politics. On the other hand, Indian security strategies are still evolving. The lack of the cohesive security strategies will slow India's capabilities to change itself into the most important international player. The progressing global order is going to be Asia centred and polycentric for different of causes. Since India's interest include far more than mere the region mentioned, it is therefore in its interests to shape the Asia centred century into a more cooperative space. India has to project itself as convinced and dynamic nation that is ready to play an important role to make sure steadiness, security and harmony in the globe. The urgent need of the hour is to obtain clear image of the form of things to come in the rapidly transforming international situation in which people are observing the materialization of new powers and the decline of the old.

India has to find the way its path through this transforming world order whereas preserving their interest in mind.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

India's role in the new world order will not be the random happening but a function of its power position in the global hierarchies. To have an important role in global political arena, India will have to progress itself to be the vital part of the power structure that make key decisions.

The challenges India confronts in the new world order is massive and cover broad ranges of traditional and non-traditional challenges. India's capability to keep social harmony will be an important factor to allow the accomplishment of development objectives. India has an efficient political leadership that has the vision to take India forward, but it would need the very agile bureaucracy to predict key issues and to execute the objectives commence. The changes of mindset in the bureaucracy from controller to facilitator is also the requirement of the hour. The economic and nuclear of India might is being recognized by the world over. But to maintain this place India need to have dynamic cooperation with developing and neighboring nations.

India must take the benefit of chaotic world order to strengthen itself. Indigenous military abilities, double digit financial expansion and securing key foreign policy interests must be the key priorities for India.

As an important power, India should look beyond raw indexes of monetary, political and military might, and make an agreement that is consistent with its ancient and historic vision of the world.

It will be better instead to scrutinize together what rule-based, multilateral order might look like - one that offered the system within which the major interest and security concern of every power could be peaceably settled. Those who believe this impractical must keep in mind the last cold war: then, too, cooperation among general opponents within the system of decided ground rule was victorious.

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