

Paradigm of International Relations - Netaji till date

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Abstract

The world is what we see or more of how we see. Perception is the way of looking at, understanding and owning an opinion. **“Paradigm of International Relations - Netaji to till date”** is a comprehensible clarity of thoughts. A vision presenting the marvellous journey of Netaji whose ideologies and immense presence of mind trace to the political aspect of appraising International Relations at the time of Independence changing the narrative of the path of Independence through realism and liberalism.

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Photo: Subash Chandra Bose's 28 ft statue at India Gate was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on September 8, 2022.

I. Introduction

The Government of India 2015 made headlines that it cannot reveal or declassify the files related to Netaji as it will hurt international relations. One man's story can bring great hits to diplomacy today. What needs to be realised is his fierce side of intelligence and commitment.

Wind beneath the wings, and that too when it covers the globe leads to an international relationship formed by the following of an iconic figure. I take pride in introducing him as the commander, visionary, strategist and executor of Indian Nationalism and policies including International Relations. “Netaji” meaning “Respected Leader” is the title given to him. The master who had guessed the future of India and his decisions and point of view regarding any event is out of the box leading towards a Self-reliant, Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Subash Chandra Bose born in the year 1897, whose role in the struggle for Independence passes a chill down the spine as it is an example of extraordinary leadership and a charismatic personality and a person who left behind a legacy to learn from.

Bose was a man of action and believed that a country like India whose values and stories revolve around valour, love and sacrifice for the motherland requires leadership and direction of upholding the roots. He knew that India needed a strategic understanding of what is happening around in world politics and to pose further action around.

It wouldn't be wrong if I say that he can be described as a pioneer of thinking for stepping into exposing India to deal with International Relations.

Thesis

Drawing attention to the Haripura Session in 1938 where he highlighted the need for Democracy kind of governance. The situational issues he addressed are a matter of active discussion even today.

To eradicate the exploitation of one class over another for their own advantage, focussed upon United India by breaking the 'divide and rule' policy of the British. Creation of the 'Burma Committee' for the freedom of Burma people, Bose mentioned that Burma will be considered as a part of India and the same policy will be followed in the eyes of Congress.

Bose in the year 1940 was arrested by the British for his anti-colonial activities, he was released and put on house arrest since he went on a hunger strike and his health condition deteriorated, there he made a great escape disguised as a Pathan. He travelled to Germany and from there to Japan.

The Great Escape:

In the intermediate nights of January 16 - 17 of 1941, Bose escaped the house in the rear seat of the car as Mohammad Ziauddin and was successful in dodging the British Intelligence and the officials who were in charge of keeping a special eye over Bose. He reached Kabul through the Embassy of Italy, from there to Moscow in an Italian passport and then Moscow to Germany.

Let us understand why Germany:

The Treaty of Versailles was signed after World War I and it basically blamed Germany for the War and its after effects. World War II resulted as a natural corollary to the Versailles Treaty. What Bose realised was if he had to tackle the system deeply rooted in policies of colonial time, if he had to break the shackles he had to take help and pose threat internationally and stress the British Community in all possible ways to step back and withdraw their rule in India.

The World knew Hitler as a Commander and most importantly knew his common enemy was Britain and the old saying "The enemy of my enemy is my friend", Bose met Hitler and elevated his plan.

There started the idea of a military campaign and he was successful in drawing the kind attention and diplomatic support of Germany and the direct involvement of the Japanese to launch the famous Indian Independence Movement in East Asia. The formation of the Provincial Government of Azad Hind, The INA.

The Indian Independence Movement:

Achievements politically from December 1941 to August 1945 have brought glory to the people of our nation to hold our heads high with pride, dignity and respect. Introducing the massive army of valour and strength, headstrong with modern armed weapons trained to be the official line of defence of Free India. 'Chalo Delhi', 'Do or Die', the spirit of nationalism assimilated in the blood and veins of the soldiers.

Bose was a progressive man who believed in the equality of gender. He was in full support to break the patriarchal stereotypes, Rani Jhansi Regiment under the leadership of Lakshmi Sahgal and Subash Chandra Bose as the supreme commander of INA.

Although the INA couldn't completely achieve its goal, it passed the aura of strength in formulating India's future. Today our army is one of the strongest in the entire world. Without a visionary man like Netaji, our day-to-day living would have been next to impossible.

We speak of Geopolitics today and the game of diplomacy, the man who showed us how it can be done was Bose. His death remains a mystery in the investigation files, a lot more to be weaved and sewn upon in the learnings of this great leader. The youth and this country shall wake up knowing the Alpha of Indian Nationalism. The establishment of Subhash Chandra Bose's statue in Kartavya Path is a start to opening the doors to knowing him.

International Relations during the 1940's war were more in reference to Europe, North America, and Eastern Asia. Britain had declared war and was against the Axis Powers- **Germany, Italy, and Japan**. India was still politically struggling with its dream to achieve independence from British rule. Let's map Netaji's escape route from India- He travelled across these Axis Powers to deal diplomatically to drain out Britain and help India achieve its thirst for independence. Indians at war was a situation that made it difficult for the nation at all levels, firstly yes, people died. Secondly, a letter at the British Library Archives written by a soldier at war highlighted the terrible situation the country had to go through during the great famine of 1943, more than 3 million people had died since the food produced and stored was exported for war theatres and the aid did not reach in time.

This World War situation gave an opportunity to enhance and execute Netaji's plan of a war resistance against the British. This brave step by Netaji- Leaders of Leaders is in the highest regard. Considered a failure

because it couldn't succeed the way it had imagined, but it succeeded in being known as India's Heroes, awakening people's minds to fight against the fear that had made them forget their true strength. First Landmark of International Relations of India.

Internationally, India which rose to freedom in 1947, had shared a rapport with Japan, Italy, and Germany. While the cold war began to be intense, our then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had applied Netaji's strategy of working out diplomacy in hours of need. A developing country new to the world experiencing the first droplet of freedom could not take up a firm stand to join a particular power and began drafting a call not to join either of the powers. That was known as the Non-Alignment Movement. Second landmark of International Relations of India.

Owing to the situation of the early times, that was an applaudable step that was taken by India in her relations with the world. Later, while she began to stretch her wings, she dreamt high to realise her capabilities are worth it to take her for longer miles. She stood with her take on conducting nuclear tests declaring the world concept of Yes, India Can. Third brave landmark of International Relations of India.

That empowered India to potentially consider technology and development as it can walk alongside the clock set by the world.

The historic spirit of civilizational friendship between India and China persisted in the immediate aftermath of World War II, with India consistently voting in favour of China at the United Nations. However, as the Cold War began to solidify into exceptional power blocs, Indian leaders began to fear that the great powers would use China against it. As China came to view India as a threat to its perceived leadership of the Third World, relations between the two countries became extremely strained, particularly over the annexation of Tibet and Chinese aid to the nascent Mizo and Naga insurgencies in north-eastern India. This tension materialised through the continuing boundary disputes between the two sides and proved to be the impetus for the armed conflict of 1962 in which India became humiliated. This defeat forced India to simply accept "that the pursuit of a first-class force in the absence of strong electricity or naval prowess will become a chimaera".

The 1962 revel in 'socialised' India into the international order, as Indian leaders and strategic community, learnt the limits in their conception of Great Power repute. It additionally puzzled the efficacy of non-alignment, diminished India's worldwide standing, and led to reported and accelerated military spending. Increased Sino-Pakistani ties at some point in the same period in addition to persistent US-Pakistan hyperlinks amplified those elements.

Despite the setback in 1962, India's belief in striving for superpower status remained the victory in 1965, unlike Pakistan, strengthening its self-reliance. India's growing appreciation of great power politics was again evident earlier in 1971, before the struggle with Pakistan when it signed a 20-year treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with the US. This treaty covered India with mistrust on the part of the United States, coped with the Islamabad-Beijing-Washington line-up and acted as a social threat in the realpolitik of the great powers. The struggle with Pakistan in 1971 and the subsequent 'liberation' of India by Bangladesh confirmed India as capable of effectively fighting a limited war and redefining its strategic surroundings.

Subsequently, in 1971, India emerged as the greatest power in the subcontinent; 1971 further showed the continued moral gift within India's aspiration to greatness and remains an unprecedented case of successful interstate humanitarian intervention.

These opportunities additionally encouraged India's acquisition of nuclear weapons through a peaceful nuclear explosion (PNE) in May 1974. The checks were symbolic of its criticism of the permanent P-5 vetoes (China, France, US, then USSR and UK) Permanent members of the UN Security Council and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) of 1968 that protected their specific nuclear reputation.

Much of India's newly normal army useful resource additionally came from the two superpowers, diminishing her fully self-sustaining overseas coverage outlook. India's humiliation turned compounded whilst she changed into forced to institute limited monetary liberalisation for you to expand her heavy enterprise and infrastructure.

From a closed economy, we today are an open economy. Geopolitics - IR theories varied from realism which portrayed analyses and assumptions rife in India, the nation then looked into the strategic aspect of borders, this was when India began its baby steps towards the United Nations alongside dealing with India-Pak and China. Geo-strategic positions of the force around the borders play a crucial role in protecting one's National Interest, this is where our Leader of Leaders - Netaji's visionary and his way of perceiving things gets handy and this ideal path of his which takes one to understand the equation between the International Relations and National Interests. The goal of India can be said to be sufficient security and not absolute security because when we say absolutely it would turn out to be the insecurity of other states.

IR theory on international terrorism- Not to forget that India has faced terror attacks and groups. Her response to the 26/11 Mumbai attacks is seen as the beginning of this theory. She has also formulated and articulated her laws in accordance with the UAPA- Anti-terror law.

International theory for Climate Change and Peace. Climate Change is the biggest concern and India has taken steps towards it. The Energy sector seeking its development to meet the renewable resource building. Earth is our planet and our responsibility. 'Energy diplomacy' has also ended up as one of the main agendas of the country's overseas and security coverage in the last decade. India is significantly thinking about its nuclear energy option as well as uploading sources beyond the Middle East.

Bilateral nuclear agreements with the USA, France, Russia and Canada, in addition to constant engagements with the countries of Eurasia, Africa and Latin America will be seen from this angle. The outside dimension of power efforts through India includes: a) acquisition of property abroad through acquiring fairness participation in advanced fields, and obtaining exploration-production contracts in unique components of the sector; b) entering into lengthy-term LNG deliver contracts; c) pursuing transnational gasoline pipeline proposals; and d) selling partnerships with foreign entities within the downstream area, each in India and overseas.

The theory of 'India and Balance of Power' still continues to be a considerate analysis to be kept in mind while drafting India's policies with regard to the international community. India saw the Institutional theory of IR speaks about how India entered the World Trade Organisation. Globalisation turned out to be the key with multilateral involvement with organisations like SAARC, EAS, ARF, SCO and other globally recognized organisations. Activities of the UN performed by India have led her to hold the G-5 status as well. The journey of the developing country in International Relations is remarkable and indeed involves great minds at work. The decades of the 1990s and 2000's depicted the strongest globalisation.

India needs a different theory of application because Western theories cannot be directly applied. Geo-economics, Geo-polity is interlinked and tangled to puzzle out the dynamics of India's foreign policy. Economics and trade play an important role. This is where the area of international affairs lands in the sector of the dependency model of IR. Global economy and economics drafts the ongoing proceedings of policy and further strengthening strategy for a nation in the global community.

Independent India was born in a situation of confusion and chaos. It was the time of the end of World War II and the start of the Cold War. Although the British had ruled us and had left a policy and strategy to follow, India could not follow its path because of the partition and border issues.

Since freedom, India has confronted three particular times of worldwide relations, from a Bipolar Cold War world until 1990; to a Unipolar world ruled by the U.S. from 1990 till the world monetary emergency of 2008; to the present ground-breaking second. In each of these, it followed a methodology of non-arrangement while changing strategically to the real factors of force to accomplish India's objectives.

The world is multipolar economically, still unipolar in military terms, but perplexed politically. The global is in between orders, and adrift. Why is strategic autonomy the exceptional manner forward for India? The Doklam crisis of 2017 is one of the biggest instances that indicates that nobody else is prepared to deal with India's greatest strategic task — China. It saw an enthusiastic reaction from the viewpoint of the world. To expect something else in the situation we are drawn into is unreasonable.

Other nations do not share the same proportion of India's interests in the integrity or the rise of India. No other US stocks India's precise set of pursuits for the simple reason that any other nation would not share India's records, geography, size, culture, identity, and India's home condition, all of which determine what it seeks from the worldwide. What it seeks are outside surroundings that help the transformation of India, which permits it to build a contemporary, wealthy and comfortable us, putting off poverty, illiteracy, sickness and the opposite curses of underdevelopment from the lives of India's humans. This segment forms India's Core Interest.

India, today has stepped as an extraordinary example of a multilateral institution during the covid times and has upheld the humanitarian factor by supplying covid vaccines to 100+ countries with 1.3 billion people to take care of and making it at a policy level at the same time, is a true example of multilateralism.

II. Conclusion

"No real change in history has ever been achieved by discussions"- Subash Chandra Bose

He was a man of action and words. The INA and its efforts led to the Naval Uprising of 1946 which shook the British empire. Geopolitical rivalries that are over two thousand years old continue but with adjustment to relativities that have made us what we are today, his name "Netaji " was coined by a soldier in training. He was totally in favour of military training and would have definitely suggested it such that the military strength of Bharat stands atop as a military icon he believed that all should be given military training including women.

All things considered, the Illustrious Indian Naval force (RIN) uprising was, seemingly, the absolute most significant occasion in persuading the English government that it could never again clutch India. The

maritime rebellion persuaded the English Government, which dreaded assaults, and a circumstance like the 1857 revolt, to hurry the grinding of freedom to India.

I would like to conclude this research paper of mine on the 'Paradigm of International Relations-Netaji till date' by saying that today we are focussed on maintaining a cordial relationship with the world. India- today is a nation that the world looks up to in the way it deals with International matters. If the choice is made right and diplomacy meets the right ends, we are to grow higher and our Netaji honoured us with a strategy on how to maintain a cordial relationship and improve one's own national interests.

It is conceivable that with quicker monetary development and expanded communication with the global community, the Indian key culture will go through an adjustment in the next few years. On the off chance that the past is any aid, then this cycle could take significantly longer than anticipated.

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