

Chinese leaders will try to take the place of the United States as world superpower. **I do believe that "speak softly and carry a big stick" is likely to be a more productive policy for India to mobilize in dealing with the consequences of China's rise and the changes we see around us.**

Suhasini Haidar on the Non-Aligned nature of Indian Foreign Policy

- **Non-alignment wasn't something that was envisioned to keep us oppressed in the world order. NAM was actually a tool of empowerment.**
- **It allowed us to punch far above our weight and have a say despite being one of the poorer nations in the region.**

C Raja Mohan on Multi-alignment in Indian Foreign Policy:

- **The problem with multi-alignment as a descriptor is that we're still trapped in that alignment, non-alignment business.**
- **I think the most important thing that has changed is that India has shifted closer to the United States. That is a more operational descriptor than multi-alignment.**

Professor Harsh.V. Pant can be quoted in the question which needs to mention how economic reforms changed the foreign policy. Shyam Saran and Shivshankar Menon views can be incorporated in suggestions for India to deal with China and other powers. SuhasiniHaider, Vijay Gokhale and C Raja Mohan can be quoted in multialignment questions directly. It is advised that students must quote exact comments in order to create a good impression and credibility in the answer.

Probable Question:

- *India needs "to engage America, manage China, cultivate Europe, reassure Russia, bring Japan into play, draw neighbours in, extend the neighbourhood, and expand traditional constituencies of support". It is easier said than done in a world of an increasingly complex web of "multi-alignments". Critically Analyse.*

SCHOLARLY ANALYSIS ON INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES

Challenges in Indian Foreign Policy

Shyam Saran-

- **Even as Western dominance has diminished, no power has emerged that is capable of inheriting its mantle. Therefore, the current phase of disruption and altered relations among states is likely to continue. Against this geopolitical backdrop, the government will have to fashion a foreign policy that offers opportunities for expanding India's strategic space even as it seeks to tackle increasingly complex challenges.**
- **India's subcontinental neighbourhood is the most critical for its national security, and China's presence and activism threatens India's dominant position. India is unable to match the resources China is able to deploy in the countries of the region. This trend is unlikely to change even if China adopts a relatively friendly posture towards India.**
- **Pakistan is unlikely to abandon its use of cross-border terrorism as an instrument of state policy though there may be tactical remissions. Despite the Indian government adopting a more aggressive retaliatory policy recently, it is debatable whether this has changed Islamabad's strategic calculus.**