

Foreign Policy and Impact on Industrialization: A Supporting Geography in India

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A B S T R A C T

This research paper discusses India's foreign policy and its impact on the country's process of industrialisation. The study also focuses on some of the most important aspects of India's industrialization. The process of industrialization in India may be divided into two distinct periods: the time before the British colonial rule and the beginning of modern history. Industrial plans have been developed inside the country with the primary purpose of bringing about an improvement and progression towards living circumstances for people and the nation as a whole. This paper explores the Foreign policy and Impact on industrialization and supporting Geography in India.

Keywords: Impact On the Nation's Industrialisation, Foreign Policy, and Geography

I. Introduction

India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world, and its foreign policy has maintained its autonomy from ancient times, whether it was under the Mauryan Empire, the Gupta Empire, or the Mughal Empire. During the time when India was under British colonial rule, the British dominated India's foreign policy and utilised the country to further their own interests. However, since India's independence, India's foreign policy has begun to once again serve Indian interests. Today, India has a presence in some nations throughout the globe in many fields, such as the military, space, religious culture, and others, and it has made greater use of these countries in the development of its foreign policy. A nation's foreign policy is the result of a complex interplay of many different elements, including geopolitics, the might of the military, and other considerations. Recent years have seen India's foreign policy undergo a sea shift on a scale that has never been seen before. Both the surgical strike and the tension between India and China required those in charge of India's foreign policy to carry out their responsibilities in an efficient manner. [1-3]

1.1 Impact of Industrialization

Because of the effects of industrialization, there has been an increase in the number of machines and pieces of equipment. This has resulted in humans being relegated to the role of a simple component inside a machine. When producing products and services, machines are used, and the majority of the labour is completed by the machines; the only reason individuals are required is to run the equipment. Villagers are losing their jobs as a result of the impact that urban industrialization is having on rural areas. Some villagers have a low level of education, while others have never received any education at all. In order to find work and maintain their standard of living, they are moving to urban areas. Some individuals living in rural areas are able to get employment in various industries and other parts of the economy, while others are unable to do so and are forced to live in abject poverty as a result. People's ways of life have been significantly altered as a result of the development of new industries that came into existence with the onset of industrialization. These new industries include production, marketing, telecommunications, media, and technology. In some instances, the effects of industrialization have been beneficial, while in others, they have proved detrimental. [4-5]

II. Literature Review

Shankar et al. (2008) conducted a study in Bangalore, India, focusing on groundwater pollution caused by industrial activities. Groundwater samples from 30 locations were analysed for physico-chemical parameters and compared with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) guidelines. The findings revealed high contamination levels, rendering 77% of the water samples unsuitable for human consumption. Discussions with local residents and health officials confirmed that groundwater contamination was linked to serious health issues in the area.

Hall (2016) examined India's foreign policy strategy of multi-alignment, which emerged in the mid-2000s. This strategy aimed to address India's core international interests by engaging in regional multilateral institutions, forming strategic partnerships, and employing normative hedging. The study highlighted that this policy framework developed during Manmohan Singh's administration and expanded under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership. It emphasized India's efforts to achieve economic growth, enhance national security, and project its values internationally.

Patnaik (2018) discussed the environmental impacts of industrialization and its influence on sustainability. The study focused on industrial pollution in Puducherry, India, highlighting how rapid industrial growth, combined with limited land availability, strained natural resources and life-supporting systems. Patnaik emphasized the need for eco-industrial networks and environmentally friendly strategies to mitigate pollution and promote sustainable industrial development.

Gupta et al. (2019) presented an evaluation of Indian foreign policy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, based on a panel discussion at the 2016 International Studies Association conference. The study explored whether Modi's foreign policy represented a new era or a continuation of past policies. Key findings included Modi's personal imprint on foreign policy, centralization of decision-making in the Prime Minister's Office, and the adoption of a more inclusive version of Hinduism in

international diplomacy. The study also noted the nationalist tone of India's foreign economic policy and Modi's focus on "neighbourhood first" while maintaining continuity with previous administrations in most areas.

Nymalm & Plagemann (2019) investigated exceptionalism in foreign policy, identifying it as a potential risk to peaceful international relations. The authors proposed four ideal types of exceptionalism, each characterized by claims of moral superiority and uniqueness but differing across dimensions with implications for great power relations and global politics. The study proposed a future research agenda to further explore the impact of exceptionalism on global industries and power dynamics.

Opoku & Boachie (2020) analysed the environmental impact of foreign direct investment and industrialization in 36 African countries from 1980 to 2014. The study used pooled mean group estimates to assess the effects on local ecosystems, including emissions of carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, and overall greenhouse gases. The findings indicated that industrialization had a negligible environmental impact, while foreign direct investment significantly affected environmental degradation.

Sahoo & Sethi (2020) examined the relationship between energy consumption, industrialization, urbanization, economic growth, and financial development in India from 1980 to 2017. Using ARDL bound testing and cointegration methods, the study found that industrialization, urbanization, and economic growth significantly contributed to increased energy consumption. The researchers highlighted the need for energy-efficient technologies to reduce energy consumption in India's rapidly growing economy.

Sharma et al. (2022) studied environmental changes in coastal ecosystems, with a focus on mangrove degradation due to human activities. The study noted a significant loss of mangrove land to aquaculture and projected that mangrove destruction would reach 60% by 2030. The authors highlighted the impacts of industrial and urban effluents on coastal waters, leading to metal accumulation, eutrophication, and oxygen depletion. They emphasized the need for conservation efforts to preserve mangrove ecosystems and mitigate pollution caused by industrial, agricultural, and aquaculture activities.

III. Objective

To study and explore foreign policy and Impact on industrialization and supporting geography in India.

IV. Methodology

The current study is based on a comprehensive analysis of secondary data that was obtained from a variety of books, national and international journals, and public and private publications that are available on a variety of websites and in libraries and that focus on Foreign policy and Impact on industrialization and supporting Geography in India. This data was collected over the course of a number of years and was used to inform the current study. This research is a desk study, thus it

makes use of secondary data from a wide variety of sources, such as publications, journals, and websites.

V. Data Source

We utilised secondary sources to examine this article, as listed below, and we also used an existing research paper for additional material included in this work, as listed in the references.

India: Industrial Policy, Liberalization and Impact - INSIGHTSIAS (insightsonindia.com)

(PDF) A survey of research in Industrial Geography in India | Anil Kumar Tiwari - Academia.edu

VI. Findings

Since a long time ago, economists and foreign policy in developing nations have reached a consensus about the role that the government should play in the provision of infrastructure, the promotion of market efficiency, and the maintenance of stable macroeconomic policies. However, they have different opinions about the trade policies that have helped nations achieve high rates of economic development and develop their industrial potential. There was no one way that humanity arrived to the industrial age. It includes the interplay of technology, specialisation, and trade, and it is responsible for bringing about structural change within economies and leading to high investment and employment. The role that the government has played in determining both the rate at which industrialization occurs and its overall effectiveness has been of the utmost importance throughout the process. When seen in historical context, industrialisation may be broken down into five distinct phases, each of which has been influenced by a unique set of variables.

VII. Remedies

Every nation's progress depends heavily on the health of its economy, and this is true everywhere in the globe. The economy is the primary factor that distinguishes and differentiates developed countries from those that are not yet fully developed. The economy of the industrialised country is mostly dependent upon the industrial sector, while the economies of the undeveloped nations are primarily dependent upon the agricultural sector. Industrialization plays a significant part in bringing about economic shifts in many nations all over the world, and India experienced the same shifts when it was introduced into the country's economy. This helps to revitalise the country's current economic condition. A mixed economy will often include industrial policy as one of its characteristics. It is a programme of government intervention that is sector specific and aims to provide preferential treatment to a certain sector over others. The goal of this policy is to promote economic growth in the targeted sector. Policymakers acknowledge some industries as deserving of government assistance and then establish goals for such industries. Already, we have seen government assistance for the renewable energy sector, organic farming, food processing, and the encouragement of export of a variety of items. [6-9]

VIII. Conclusion

The topic of discussion in this research paper is India's foreign policy and how it has influenced the nation's effort to become more industrialised. The research also focuses on some of the most significant characteristics of India's industrialisation at various points throughout its history. Industrialization in India may be broken down into two separate periods: the time before the British colonial control, and the time when modern history officially began. Industrial plans have been produced within the country with the main objective of bringing about an improvement and development towards living situations for individuals and for the nation as a whole as a whole. This study investigates India's foreign policy as well as its impact on the country's efforts to industrialise and sustain its geography.

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