

B.R. AMBEDKAR'S APPROACH TO INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Foreign policy consists of self-interest strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interest. It is a plan of action employed by one nation in its diplomatic dealings with other state and non-state actors. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar remains one of modern India's towering personalities and was influential in lighting the minds of present and future generations of citizens. While his social, political, and economic aspects were well-known by many scholars, his approach to international relations and foreign relations is shady. His approach toward Indian foreign policy and international relations was realistic and pragmatic and could be more profitable for a new India, or it could make India the strongest country in the world. What is well known is that Dr. Ambedkar fought against the caste system but what is not known is his role in the country's foreign policy and in making India a great and independent power. This research article shows Ambedkar's perspective on India's Foreign Policy and approach to international relations. The Analytical and Descriptive methods have been followed to examine his approach and views to resolve the same.

Keywords: *Ambedkar, Foreign Policy, Nehru, China, Goa, Pakistan, International relations, Jammu and Kashmir, USA, Panchsheel, British.*

INTRODUCTION

Finally, after one hundred thirty years, British rule ended in India. By 1947, India had gained independence from British colonial rule. The power domination was transferred from elite bureaucrats to enlightened upper-class elite Indians. These political, social, and economic elite activists dominated the political decisions of independent India under the supremacy of Jawaharlal Nehru. All the policies for independent India- social, economic, agricultural, trade, and foreign- were designed by political elite activists. In the post-independence period, India as a country faced some issues, such as the conflict between Kashmir and Pakistan after the partition of British India and international relations with China, Sri Lanka, and Burma. Here, Foreign policy is considered an important factor that impacts the political as well as economic development of the country. Still, B. R. Ambedkar's ideas on international relations and the ways to achieve foreign policy are mostly neglected and not given much importance.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Father of the Constitution, had a dynamic personality in Indian history. He popularly known as Babasaheb, was an Indian jurist, economist, socialist, editor, educationalist, Parliamentarian, Politician, and social reformer who was Chairman of a Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution Assembly. He was independent India's first Law and Justice Minister. He was the first highest-educated scholar in the Indian untouchable groups. He wrote many scholarly books and papers on international relations and Indian Foreign policy, such as *The Problem of the Rupee: Its Origin and Solution*, *The Partition of India*, *Pakistan*, and *the Partition of India*. In recent times, the present government of India has been resolving many national and international problems by following B.R. Ambedkar's ideas.

After Indian independence, the first Indian prime minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru, had a declination towards socialism, and the nation's wants were dependent on the United States of America. Ambedkar was against such forced economic communism which was accepted by completely neglecting morality and non-violence. According to him, virtue, dharma, morality, and identity are the traditions of humanity. By neglecting all these necessary human factors, there will not be any overall development of the citizens of the country. Before and after independence, the Indian economy has a huge effect on social, political, and economic changes. Ambedkar had advanced socio-economic and political ideas for Indian economies. He was well-known for the reformation of the social system, even if it was improving international relations with neighboring countries or resolving foreign policy. According to Ambedkar's ideas and writings, economic growth, the study of global politics, and international relations are also discussed.

Many contemporary political thinkers like M K Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, and Rajendra Prasad disagreed with Ambedkar's ideas on international relations and foreign policy. Ambedkar was against all the prejudices of caste, class, gender, and groups, and his ideas on foreign policy stood opposite to Nehru's policy: communism, non-alignment, capitalism, Totalitarianism, western liberalism, etc. Nehru followed the self-absorption model of foreign policy. He had established all his idealism theory in Indian foreign policy, thinking that actively participating in foreign affairs would benefit India. Although many political parties, persons, academia, and political leaders within or outside Congress favoured Nehru's foreign policy questions of the Second World War, UNO, Third World activism, Eastern bloc, and the Western bloc, only Ambedkar criticised them and offered an alternative model. B. R. Ambedkar, an opposition member, blamed Nehru's foreign policy, saying that instead of focusing on the critical foreign issues of India, it was created to only solve the matters of other countries. Nehru was influenced by Gandhi; his Gandhian idealism established the basis for the formation of foreign policy. The key factors of Indian foreign policy are the Panchsheel and the NAM (Non-Aligned Movement), and the compromise with the communist world is to his credit. Ambedkar, as a liberal constitutionalist, assumed that it was beneficial for third-world countries such as India to continue good relationships with democratic liberals ruled by the USA. Whereas many Indian political elites saw the Communist countries with a desire, he advised them that it was a forest fire that would burn everyone and everything whoever came along its way. The Ambedkar approach was absolutely opposite to Nehru's approach on global issues and Indian foreign policy. Ambedkar connects equality, freedom, and brotherhood with virtue and morality, according to his vision, living life without morality is destroyed. He is one of the greatest defenders and philosophers of human rights as is seen from his work on human rights, adding the drafting Indian Constitution in which every human right is protected. It is to bring to light; What would have been India's status if it adopted Ambedkar's ideas and thoughts on Indian foreign policy?

What is very well known is that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar fought against the caste system and untouchability in India. What is not known is Ambedkar's ideas and views on world political issues and foreign policy and his contribution to the Indian economy. This paper analyzes and acknowledges Ambedkar's approach to Indian Foreign policy and International Relations.

AMBEDKAR VISION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

B.R. Ambedkar was a great rational and social reformer. His social, economic, and political ideas are well aware but his approach to foreign policy and international relations is cloudy. Ambedkar's interest in foreign policy and international relations appeared in his resignation letter as a law minister from the Union Cabinet on 10th Oct 1951.

He presented the speech in the parliament with the reasons for his resignation as India's Law Minister. Some issues that he found in foreign policy need close focus.

1. First, one of the major issues was that in 1946 he observed that he went through huge stress and made a report on the conditions of all the Scheduled Caste to submit to the United Nations but he did not submit it instead, he waited because he thought it is better to wait up till the future Indian Parliament and constituent assembly get the chance to deal with this matter and come to a good solution.
2. Second, Ambedkar said that the Indian foreign policy had caused him not only disappointment but actual stress, anxiety, and even concern. Anyone, who has followed the course of our foreign policy and the attitude of other countries towards India, could not fail to realize the sudden change that has taken place in their attitude towards us. On 15th August 1947, when we all started our life in an independent country, no country in the world wanted us ill. All the countries were our friends. Whereas after some years all our friends abandoned us. There was no friend left with us. We have separated ourselves. This foreign policy of doing the unattainable and of being very good to everyone in this way has been dangerous to all of us. This completely shows that the ideal policy was followed at that time. When he thinks of our foreign policy he remembers what Bismarck and Bernard Shaw have said. Bismarck said "Politics is not just about understanding the ideal. It is the game of the possible." Bernard Shaw said that "good ideals are good but one must not forget that it is very dangerous to be too good". Whereas our foreign policy has been opposite to these words given by two world's greatest men.

3. Third, he showed complete dissatisfaction with “our quarrel with Pakistan” and he called it a segment of our foreign policy. According to him, two main reasons have troubled India and Pakistan relations: the first one is the Kashmir issue and the other is our people's condition in East Bengal. He felt that we should be more worried about East Bengal where the people's condition is miserable as seen through newspapers instead of Kashmir. In his view, the best solution for the Kashmir issue is the partition of Kashmir: by giving the Hindu and Buddhist portions to India and the Muslim portion to Pakistan. Or either divides it into three parts: the cease-fire zone, the valley, or the Jammu- Ladakh region, or can have a plebiscite in the valley only. Some of his books on the partition: Thoughts on Pakistan, The Partition of India, Pakistan, or the Partition of India.
4. Fourth, Ambedkar mourned the reality that he was neither a member of the Defense Committee nor the Cabinet's foreign committee. It very impossible position of him that the ones who are not part of these two committees have only joint responsibilities without any opportunity to participate in the policy-shaping.
5. The Fifth and last one is that he felt sad that he had no time to participate in foreign affairs because he was busy in the drafting committee and in framing the Indian Constitution and so with the Representation of the People Bill (to provide an allocation of seats) and delimitation order.

Ambedkar was the first Indian govt official who openly criticised Nehru's foreign policy which attracted many national and international media. He attacked Nehru for being too friendly with China and not that friendly with the USA. On 8 November 1951, while talking to the students of Lucknow University, Ambedkar said: “Government's or Nehru's foreign policy completely failed in making India the strongest country. Why India should not get a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council? Why the Prime Minister Nehru didn't try for it? It is high time that India as a country must choose between parliamentary democracy and communist dictatorship and come to an outcome. Ambedkar continuously showed the benefits of Democracy in Asia. He also said: do you want a Parliamentary government? If yes, then you have to be friendly with the one who has a Parliamentary government, that means the USA. And if you don't want it, then tomorrow let's join China and Russia, the ones who follow communist dictatorship. Ambedkar wanted the government of India to align with a free nation that believes in freedom, such as the USA.

Ambedkar criticized Nehru's foreign policy as it was to resolve the issues of all the other countries and not resolve our own country's issues. He disagreed with China's Tibet policy and observed that there was no place for Panchsheel in politics. He said that if Mao Zedong had believed in Panchsheel, he definitely would have treated his own country's Buddhists in an extremely different way. He called for a stronger approach to the Goa questions, listing out takeover, acquire, or lease as a possible choice. He also felt that by the government's small police action, Goa could be captured by the Portuguese. He criticized Nehru for not doing anything and only shouting against the Portuguese.

It truly appears that Ambedkar was a realist, opposite to Nehru who was an idealist. He adopted a Pragmatic approach of trying to achieve the best possible instead of waiting to realise the ideal. His approach was based on shaping foreign policy to resolve our own country's problems in different areas rather than focusing on foreign and regional issues by involving other powers. He believed that foreign policy must improve the country's diplomatic and developmental options and make India the strongest country in the world.

Ambedkar's vision of Kashmir and East Bengal issues were notably different from the usual approaches to the issue. His solution to Pakistan's quarrel was based on reaching on settlement or resorting to mediation. Whereas in his lifetime the mediation path was not tried between India and Pakistan, but the Indus-water treaty between India and Pakistan followed mediation and arbitration as dispute resolution tools.

The 1940s India is unique in the modern history of our country. We were blessed with many great leaders such as Ambedkar, Patel, Nehru, and Gandhi. Ambedkar efforts were completely invested in making our Indian Constitution and the initial legislation of the newly independent country. What if his efforts were directed towards shaping the foreign policy of the new republic, who knows what the results would have been?

3. INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

3.1 RELATION WITH CHINA

In the initial period of the 20th century, who would have thought that this giant Asian country (China) that followed Buddha's path would ever be so visionless by its expansionist approach? Whereas there was a man who was continuously watching China and had already predicted China's strategy perfectly before any military expert of that time. The man who foresaw the wicked intent of China was none other than Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who gave constant warnings to the world and India about China's intentions since 1940.

The Ambedkar approach was extremely realistic and pragmatic, he insisted on realistic foreign policy for China but he openly criticized Nehru's friendly relationship with communist China and the Nehruvian non-alignment idea stopped India from developing close relations with the democratic United States of America. Ambedkar indicated that Independent India's first prime minister Jawahar Lal Nehru's foreign policy of involvement with Communist China was a huge mistake rather it was way better if India's foreign policy could have allied with the USA because both were democratic countries. Ambedkar prediction was proven right after the 1960 war and the invasion of Aksai Chin by China.

In 1951, while addressing the students of Lucknow University, Ambedkar said on China that it was high time India choose between Parliamentary democracy and communist way of dictatorship and come to the final decision. Ambedkar stated that "India has failed to develop a strong foreign policy, China has occupied Tibet, and it will have a continued threat to India." This statement by Ambedkar is still relatable. He criticized the Nehruvian idea popular slogan 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' (Indian-Chinese are brothers). He highlighted the strategic importance of Tibet as it is the buffer zone between India and China, he stated that "by allowing China to take control over Lhasa (the capital of Tibet), Prime Minister Nehru somehow helped China in bringing their military to Indian borders. Any conqueror who occupies Kashmir can reach directly to Pathankot, and I am sure he can reach the Prime Minister's House as well." As an expert in political science, international politics, and the constitution, he felt that Panchsheel (the Buddhist code of five principles) had no place in international politics. In his view, the Indian Prime minister would try hard to get a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. Ambedkar believed that Indo-US close relations based on the natural affinity of democracies would lead to foreign assistance to India in different fields and mitigate the national burden. He also formed the idea of a League of Democracies in the Asia continent to counter communist expansionism. Therefore, this idea of Ambedkar was known as the Democratic Peace theory in International Relations. Ambedkar believed that instead of developing relations with China, it would be very beneficial for India to develop relations with the USA.

Ambedkar also criticized the Indian foreign policy towards China, for being too idealistic, that had non-alignment as the only relief. He questioned the Indian foreign policy to come to a final solution for their association either with a democratic nation like the USA or a Communist country like China. His attitude towards China was accompanied by his regret of not having enough time to take part in foreign affairs because he invested all his time in drafting the Indian constitution. On 26th August 1954, Ambedkar opposes Nehru's foreign policy. He rejects the power policies of hungry Russia. Communism is like a forest fire that will burn everything even capitalism.

Tibet policy was also an important point of view that Ambedkar had on China. He said that India should focus on resolving the problems of its country instead of focusing on other countries issues such as China. He opposed China's intervention in Tibet and he depended on the very basic paradigm to address this issue. According to him, changes in foreign policy with a pragmatic approach could secure the stability of the nation. Ambedkar said that India has failed to develop a strong foreign policy. He wanted Tibet to be an independent and free nation because Tibet has always been a unified, sovereign independent country having its own flag and currency. Following Ambedkar's words, Tibet's integrity must be protected. It is not only for Tibetan's benefit but also for India's good.

3.2 RELATION WITH PAKISTAN

In the Indian history of the 1940s and 1950s, we never found any non-muslim leader in India, who was as transparent as Ambedkar in respect to the question of Pakistan and Kashmir. The Lahore declaration of the Muslim League in March 1940 demanded for sovereign Muslim majority state in North Western and Eastern

British India. Finally, in 1946-47, a separate Muslim state was created. Mostly all the non-muslim politicians favored this move. From the early 1940s Ambedkar view was clear and realistic on Pakistan, while he published his greatest five-hundred-page book "Pakistan or The Partition of India – The Indian Political What's What!" Although this book was published in 1940, it was republished in 1945. After 1942 the situation suddenly changed so some changes were made by adding a few things to the volume.

Ever since independence, the Pakistan issue has been a continuous issue for India. In this regard, the Kashmir issue became very complicated. As Ambedkar was concerned about these issues he suggested the resolution of this issue wisely. He felt dissatisfied that 'our quarrel with Pakistan' was part of our foreign policy. Two main causes troubled our relations with Pakistan: one is Kashmir and the other is our people's condition in East Bengal. Taking that into consideration, Ambedkar's resolution was always the partition of Kashmir, by giving Hindu and Buddhist portions to India and the Muslim portion to Pakistan which we did in the India partition. He said it is a matter of Kashmir Muslims and Pakistan so India should not be worried. He also said that they should resolve their matter on their own or divide Kashmir into three parts: the cease-fire zone, the valley, or the Jammu- Ladakh region and only the Valley should have the plebiscite. He noticed that Kashmiri Hindus and Buddhists could be forcefully pulled into Pakistan and we might have to face the same conditions as we are facing today in East Bangladesh (said Ambedkar). Ambedkar talks about two world's greatest men Bismark and Bernard Shah, he even repeats the statements given by these two on politics. Our country's foreign policy is opposite to these two great men's statements of wisdom.

The government of our country didn't give much value to his idea for the Kashmir issue. Ambedkar resigned as a law minister of India from the Union cabinet and presented five reasons in parliament for the resignation. The third reason shows his complete dissatisfaction with India's policy on the Kashmir issue. In the 1952-53 budget discussion, while criticizing the expenditure on the Indian military due to involvement in Kashmir, Ambedkar responded it was an unwanted burden on the Indian repository. Further, Ambedkar declared that India raises revenue of 350 crore rupees annually, out of which 180 crore rupees are spent on defense. He questioned the Indian government during the budget discussion in Rajya Sabha "The funds required for countries development are spent on Indian Army which should be diminished". In 1953 parliamentary debate on Indian foreign policy. Ambedkar highly criticized Congress government by saying, "The policy followed by the Congress government on the Kashmir issue is not suitable, if this policy is not stopped it will lead to continued tension between India and Pakistan and war conditions between both countries". In the present situation, this statement is proved.

Ambedkar was not in favor of giving special rights or powers to Jammu and Kashmir, so he rejected to draft the Article 370 which gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir. He believed that by adding this Article and limiting laws made by parliament for this particular state, it would create more problems instead of solving them. Ambedkar said to Kashmiri leader Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, you want that India should defend Kashmir. You want India should protect your borders, build roads in your area, supply you with food grains, and Kashmir should get equal status as India, but you don't want India and any Indian citizen to have any rights in Kashmir and the Indian Government should have only limited powers. To give consent to this proposal would be a treacherous thing against the interests of India, and I, as the Law Minister of India, will never do. I cannot betray the interests of my country.

On 15th October 1956, the last speech of Ambedkar on foreign policy, he argued the Indian government to stay realistic on the Pakistan issue. Highlighting the issue of the Suez Canal nationalization by Naseer the Egypt president, he noticed that if Egypt followed the pro-Pakistani approach and cut off the weapons delivery to India by Suez, it would threaten Indian security. He strongly discards the support of Nehru to Naseer as a complete utopian idea. In 1962, Sino-India war, the UK and USA sent their military weapons to India through the Suez Canal. India was protected from two battlefronts only because of Kennedy's demand to Pakistan to stay neutral.

3.3 AMBEDKAR THOUGHT ON GOA

Ambedkar refused Nehru's policy on the Goa issue. He attacked Nehru by saying "As far as I remember right after the country's independence Prime Minister was advised of the withdrawal and transfer of Goa by the Portuguese. Still, he didn't show any interest in it. I felt that from the beginning if Nehru actively engaged in the Goa issue, we could take control of Goa from the Portuguese with only small police action of the Indian

government. But unfortunately, Nehru did nothing instead of screaming for Goa and not taking any action. The outcome was the annexation of Goa by the Portuguese”.

Ambedkar said Assume that the Portuguese treat the Goa people very well, then will we drop our hold on Goa? Portuguese could provide independent colony status to Goa and even complete citizenship of the Goa people. But still, we will not give up our hold on Goa, because it is one of the states of India. Sadly, the most civilized countries favoured the Portuguese like the USA supported them because Portugal was a NATO ally. The USA ignored India's invasion of Goa by the Portuguese.

Ambedkar felt that India would have to suffer the consequences of Nehru's non-alignment policy, therefore international community was observed in the Goa case. He stated “I am feeling sad to know that Mr. Churchill the UK Prime Minister also supports the Portuguese. Brazil has the same view. While America's sympathy is also with the Portuguese. I wonder why England who willingly gave independence to our country, now giving negative opinions to other countries? It is difficult to know this. I don't know if Nehru would agree or not but I felt that the international community wanted him to follow the non-alignment path”.

Furthermore, Ambedkar gave a few advice on Goa to the Indian government: “I have an idea for Prime Minister Nehru that if Portuguese is supported by members of United Nations that India should not move in the armed war. But I have two proposals. The first one is that you would recall the French-dominated Louisiana case in America. America used to dominate on both sides of Louisiana state. America wanted the French to give up their dominance over the state. So it can be included in the USA. America paid a very huge price to get it. Goa is nothing in comparison to that, Goa has an area equal to the city of Louisiana if the Prime minister wants to accept this proposal” The second proposal was for Nehru to take Goa on lease. Berar (Hyderabad) was Nizam's property, he was the ruler of Berar but later British government took it on permanent lease in 1853. This is the case in India where the king's property was

bought on lease and later became a permanent part of the country. We want complete power in Goa. This is one more option that can be applied by Nehru”. Hence, the Nehru government ignored both proposals advised by Ambedkar to purchase Goa and take it on lease.

His intention behind all this advice was to avoid conflict with the Portuguese which is a NATO member. NATO Charter Article 5 says that “the attack on one of its members is the attack against all”. The effect was that Nehru delayed the liberation of Goa till 1949. From 1949 to 1954, the Indian government negotiated with the French government. At last, India had an armed conflict with the Portuguese in December 1961 and liberated Goa. In this way, it can be seen that the Indian government made a huge blunder by ignoring the best proposals given by Ambedkar.

4. FINANCIAL INTERDEPENDENCY

It was very important for India to expand food grain production and make industrial progress from 1947 to 1954 to solve the issues of independent India. In this period India had to import a huge supply of wheat grains. The USA helped India in this. So India has to create its foreign trade relations by maintaining trade relations with the USA. In the Korean War of 1950, the United Nations took action against North Korea. As America was solving the issues of wheat grain supply in India therefore India was forced to support America in this.

During the Cold War, the world was divided into 2 blocs, the eastern and the western blocs. It became important for India to incline towards Western blocs. The reason why India's trade relations were mainly with the Western bloc's Britain and commonwealth. Ambedkar believed that Indian foreign policy should be independent and also believed that India could take the correct decision if India was economically independent. He said reducing this dependency on foreign countries' support was important. If we are dependent on them then the foreign loan burden on the country will increase which is against the country's national interest.

Ambedkar advises that we cannot lose our country's independence, self-respect, and dignity only by depending on other countries for our wants. Due to the refugee's arrival, the Indian economy was affected. Thus, India needed money to raise its economic position. Without foreign aid, it was not easy to establish a five-year plan. Hence, capital expenditure and technology should be given more importance in foreign trade transfer. Ambedkar believed that “Atta Deepo Bhav” founded by Buddha means “Self-help is the best help”.

5. AMBEDKAR CRITICS ON THE NEHRUVIAN MODEL

World War II was followed by the disintegration of European colonial Empires such as the British and the French. The 190 years of rule of the British Indian Empire introduced a new elite-class urban male from the high class. After World War II, the world was divided into two blocs: Eastern and Western Blocs. These highly educated males quickly hold political power in India. They also blindly followed the ideological race between two blocs of the world, the Eastern and Western world. Their behavior and need for survival in politics influenced the execution and approach of Indian foreign policy.

Under Prime Minister Nehru the country practiced the self-admiration model, where the leader works for their self-interest. Nehru was also the first foreign minister of India, a person with two different ideologies socialism and Liberalism. Nehru's India after independence remained a parliamentary democracy and aimed to be friends with the communist eastern bloc like China, and Russia and distanced itself from the capitalist Western bloc. So due to this expansion suddenly Nehru and his country India became the enemy of the United States and the Western world. Ambedkar counters Nehru that the huge problem of the world's recent independent countries is the communist expansion. He argues that "If you want a parliamentary democracy then you should be friends with those nations who have parliamentary government and if you don't want it, then let's join China and Russia tomorrow and be their friends". In 1954 Nehru signed the Panchsheel agreement with China. Ambedkar said "if Mao had any belief in the Panchsheel, he would have treated very differently the Buddhists of his own country. There is no room for Panchsheel in politics and secondly, not in a Communist dictatorship country".

Ambedkar's highly under-researched area remains his approach to Indian foreign policy and international relations. Coming from an Army background family, he inherited a few ideas on Defense policy and army strategies both from his father's and mother's side. Where almost every leader especially from Congress opposed World War II, Ambedkar declared that after the war world would be more democratic and liberal which would be beneficial for India. He argues that to end war one must win the war and create peace. As a labour member in the Viceroy Executive Council during war times, he was appointed to the Defense Advisory Committee where he was actively involved. After the power transfer, he was appointed as the Law Minister of the Union Cabinet. Ambedkar aimed to pass the Hindu Code Bill to liberate women in a male-dominated Hindu society. Later after failing to pass the bill, he resigned from the Nehru cabinet. Nehru enjoyed support of his foreign policy approach in both the Congress and the Parliament. Only Ambedkar was the one to oppose his policy.

When the Congress government was against American imperialism, Ambedkar observed that building close relations with the USA would be beneficial for India a third-world country. Reporting his resignation, TIME Magazine remarked "Dr, Ambedkar was the first political official who openly criticized Nehru for being very friendly to Red China and not friendly to the USA". If anyone agrees or not Ambedkar was an Anglophile but there is no doubt at all that he was the first Americanophile in independent India. In the manifesto of his Scheduled Caste Federation (SCF) political party for the first general election, he devoted the column "Problems of foreign policy". This manifesto clearly shows that Nehru's policies are not accepted by SCF. Ambedkar was irritated with Nehru's stand on permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council. Nehru rejected, it when both the Western and Eastern blocs offered Nehru a permanent seat in the security council for India. Nehru kept on stating that the USA proposed India to replace China (Taiwan) in the Security Council. Nehru argued that instead of providing a permanent security council seat for India rather give the UN membership to Communist China.

Ambedkar faith in a pragmatic and realistic approach, never let him take the Marxist theory seriously. In a 1954 Parliamentary debate, Ambedkar declared that "Russian Communism was a wildfire and it would burn everything that came it's way". The communist expansion is a huge threat to the world nations. When Nehru tilted towards Russia. Ambedkar argued that India should join the South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) by the USA.

CONCLUSION

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was an expert in international relations and foreign policy. In present times India is finally valuing his ideas on foreign policy. Everything that Ambedkar predicted and talked about China, Kashmir, Pakistan, and the world has proved to be a reality. The ideas and approach presented by Ambedkar show that he wanted to establish social justice in India and also followed a realistic and pragmatic approach to foreign

affairs. Ambedkar as an international theorist wanted India to be the powerful and strongest independent nation that influenced other nations of the world. Such as Nehru established NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) which included many Asian countries. After Independence, in what way the neighboring countries should be treated, his thoughts on neighboring countries like China, and Pakistan, it can be seen that a country cannot develop without the cooperation with its neighboring nation. Ambedkar was the only Indian official to openly criticise Nehru's pro-Eastern Bloc foreign policy. He argued that India should befriend and work with the democratic Western bloc particularly with the USA to secure its position in the new sphere. Today in this 21st century India's position has been at its best. He was a great ideal who always thought of India's national interest. Ambedkar is a symbol of Enlightenment with a pragmatic view. Taking all these factors, we can conclude that Ambedkar's approach to foreign policy and international relations must have benefitted India. This dimension of Ambedkar is not much discussed and very less scholars have discovered this area of Ambedkar. There are some more aspects related to foreign policy, international relations, and Ambedkar that are yet to be discovered such as strategic planning, nationalism, national security, etc. This research paper will be very beneficial for international relations students.

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