

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: "India's Contemporary Foreign Policy in the South Asia Region"

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Relevance of the research issue. To date India can undoubtedly be called one of the most dynamically developing countries in Asia as a whole. On the way to the world leadership of India had to go through a number of stages: from expressing the interests of developing countries and the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement to the recognized center of power recognized by the world community.

At the present stage, India, with its significant political, military, demographic potential, and a rapidly growing economy, is increasing its regional and global influence. It must be emphasized that India's foreign policy has always been linked to a set of certain values: it continues to adhere to the principle of "non-interference" today, and its domestic and foreign policies maintain continuity.

In turn, any state that strives to strengthen its own positions in the international arena will make every effort to build constructive relations with its neighbors, as well as try to resolve a set of problems existing in the region where it is located. In this context, India is no exception, and, accordingly, one of the most important vectors of its policy is the South Asian one.

Speaking directly about the South Asian region, it is important to note that it is separated from neighboring regions by natural borders. Equally important is the fact that South Asian states have a certain set of common cultural and civilizational values.

In turn, India, when building a foreign policy strategy for the states of South Asia, takes into account the above-mentioned circumstances, trying to use regional specificity as a strategic advantage. There is no doubt that, despite years of

confrontation with Pakistan, India is a leader in the South Asian region, actively proposing ways to solve the problems existing in the region, while putting forward initiatives for its further development. This, among other things, is evidenced by the place and role of India in the framework of the Association for Regional Cooperation of South Asia.

Thus, the above argument allows us to assert that the problem considered in the framework of the final qualifying work, in addition to the scientific and theoretical work, also has practical value, which in many respects determines the choice of this topic.

The purpose of the work is to identify contemporary trends in India's foreign policy in South Asia

Research objectives:

- analyze the main approaches to the study of the foreign policy of modern states;
- identify the main mechanisms for implementing the foreign policy of modern states;
- explore the national interests of India in South Asia at the present stage;
- determine the main directions of foreign policy of modern India in relation to the states of South Asia.

Scientific novelty:

- it is reasoned that India's policy towards Pakistan has not yet led to qualitative changes in the context of the solution of the Indian-Pakistani conflict, and it is proved that its solutions in the short and medium term can not be expected;
- It was revealed that Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal are actively using the Indian-Chinese contradictions to maximize their own economic and geopolitical interest.

Structure: two chapters comprising two paragraphs each, conclusions, a bibliography of the literature used, containing 98 sources, 49 of which in foreign

languages (English, Chinese), as well as 4 attachments. The total volume of the work is 71 pages of typewritten text.

Summary: To date for the complement its foreign policy of States use tools such as "hard", "soft", "economic" and "smart" power. Concerning the first, it is important to note that it is a traditional tool in the foreign policy interaction of states and is expressed in coercion - military and sanctions. "Soft power" as a theoretical aspect of the science of international relations appeared only in the 1990s. However, "soft power" is expressed in such "prestigious" involvement of states in different aspects, that these states seek to ally and pursue a policy in accordance with the unofficial will of the actor. Hence "economic", on mutually beneficial cooperation of states. And finally, "smart power" is a kind of hybrid of "tough", "soft" and "economic" forces.

The diversity of the purposes of India's foreign policy ensures national interests in the countries of South Asia. India seeks to achieve socio-economic prosperity and growth, as well as to fully ensure its own national security. A consistent and flexible foreign policy towards both the countries of South Asia and the extra-regional partners is also expressed in the desire for a harmonious system of international relations, as well as for peaceful and progressive interaction and resolution of disputes.

It is important to note that interstate relations in South Asia are developing along a historically defined trajectory. There is a "traditional" contradiction between India and Pakistan, which was manifested in the process of preparing for independence. The confrontational relations of India and Pakistan at the present stage result in the breakdown of the SAARC format and the strengthening of the new site - BIMTEK. Just the new format allows India to apply more flexible approaches to other states in the region. These approaches are conditioned by such factors as the holding of bilateral dialogues, participation in cultural events held within the states of South Asia, economic and humanitarian assistance, the creation of common cultural and ideological clubs, the provision of quotas for students from countries in the region and so on.

Along with this, South Asia is an important geopolitical space of India as a zone of vital interests. In view of this, the People's Republic of China is becoming a serious competitor. India is trying in every possible way to consolidate around itself the countries of South Asia in order to protect its geopolitical space, and also in principle to resist the rival in the person of China. That is why India is hampering the process of its own integration into the so-called project of the economic belt of the Silk Road and the Silk Road of the XXI century. Along with this, their own project "Spice Route" and the North-South corridor are moving forward.

Thus, it can be concluded that India is trying to realize its national interests and ensure national security, as well as maintain its own influence in the region. The main goal of India as a significant subject of world politics is to ensure peace and stability both within the state and in South Asia. An important policy is the harmonization of economic relations, as well as the promotion of social and economic prosperity.