

# India's Neighborhood

## Challenges, Uncertainties and Future Scopes

### Mentors:-

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# Trends in India's Foreign Policy in the period 1947 to 1962

# Non-Alignment Movement

- **Polarisation of World Between two blocs US and USSR**
- **Asia-Africa Bandung Conference (1955)**
- **First NAM Summit Conference (1961)**
- **Major Objectives Of NAM**
  - Domestic objectives
  - Relevance of NAM at international level
- **India's position**

# Decolonization across Asia & Africa and India's role

- Freedom fight of India inspired other countries
- In Asia, Indians fought under guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders
- After the sacrifice of many people India gained independence in 1947 and became a model for countries under colonization
- African countries were influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and his ideology
- In Africa countries like Ghana, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Kenya fought after taking inspiration from India.
- After independence India supported decolonization and helped countries who were suppressed by colonial allies.

# Panchsheel Niti

- Quick analysis between signing party. Mainly focusing on TIBET region of China. Article must highlight the fact that agreement was between India and TIBET region of China.
- Main 5 principles with special emphasis on sovereignty of each other. This infer India should not claim Tibet as part of India.
- A close look into Nehru perspective of Panchsheel .Quote Nehru words –**“If these principles were recognized in the mutual relations of all the countries ,then indeed there would hardly be any conflict and certainly no war”**.
- Situations which leads to failure of Panchsheel. Allowing of Dalai Lama as Refugee. Quote Nehru word made on floor of parliament **“the Tibetan god-king, regarded by his people as the living incarnation of Buddha, was quite healthy and would receive respectful treatment.”**
- Comment on Nehru’s Idealistic approach of Foreign policies and how India is following policy of pragmatism.
- Analysing present day foreign policies with prism of principles of panchsheel. A close look how at present India is strictly following the notion of non-Interference. (as a lesson of rigorous aggression of 1962 by China’s side)

# India's role in Different Multinational Organizations

- **Role in ILO :**

- Founding and till date a permanent member
- Aims to promote opportunities for decent work in freedom, dignity etc.

- **Role in Unesco :**

- UNESCO executive board member since 1946.
- Significant contributor to the budget
- Same principles as of our constitution like maintaining peace and security through education, science, culture etc.

- **Role in Commonwealth :**

- 4th most significant contributor to budgets and programs
- Provides significant number of technical experts
- Initially Influencing, other Asian and African countries to join it.

# Trends in India's Foreign Policy in the period 1962 to 1991

# Evolution of Indo-Sino relation after on 1962 war

- **Sino India War of 1962**
- **Effect of war on Anglo-American Reaction**
- **Nathu La and Cho La clashes**
  - Geographic and Economic Overview
  - How did the Skirmish Began ?
  - Indo-China battle 1967 begins
    - Nathu La Clash
    - Chola Clash
  - Impact Of this Battle
- **Operation Falcon (1980)**
- **Rajiv Gandhi's 1988 visit**
- **At the end of 1991**



# 1971 Indo-Pak War and its Implications

- From **3rd December to 16th December 1971**
- Due to Bangladesh liberation war
- Indian army, navy forces, air forces involved
- End of war by involvement of USA and Russia in favour of Pakistan and India respectively
- Indo- Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation 1971
- Simla Agreement in 1972 restored Indo-Pak relation
- India supported independent Bangladesh

# Soviet leaned Stance of India's Foreign Policy

- Brief overview of Indo Soviet treaty of 1971
- Quotes word of India's envoy to Russia as India Soviet Treaty as most consequential treaty in terms of international diplomacy.
- Quick check on how soviet sent its military aid to India during Bangladesh Liberation war.
- Rupee double agreement which affirms the greater inclination of India towards Russia as compared to USA.
- Reciprocated visit of Nehru and Khrushchev in year 1955.
- Soviet as peace breaker in Tashkent agreement .
- In 1962 India-China war USSR was neutral though China did not seem to happy with this action of USSR.
- Brief highlights on how India received more economic and military help from USSR than China. How USSR agreed to transfer technology to produce MIG21 in India which was denied to China.
- Citing Non alignment nature of India, mention India not signing Warsaw pact(WTO).
- Agreements of construction of Bokaro steel plant.

# Trends in India's Foreign Policy after 1991

# Dissolution of USSR and its Implications

- Economic effect
- Payment Crisis for the import
- Interference of US and China in common trade
- Dealing of Weaponry
- Chronic shortage of foreign exchange
- Conflicts with the new countries which were separated from the Soviet Union
- Interference of US

# Economic Liberalization of 1991

- Reason for economic liberalization .
- Brief structure of liberalization.
- Features of liberalization.
- Changes in foreign policy due to liberalization.

# Indo-US relationship since 1991

India and US relation improved significantly in 1990s as the cold war was terminated with the disintegration of USSR and several sweeping economic reforms introduced by the indian government helped expand economic ties between the two countries. In the project the following points are discussed in brief.

- Trade and Economy
- International cooperation
- Energy and Climate change
- Political relations
- Defence cooperation
- Counterterrorism and internal security
- Education
- Health sector
- Space and science technology

# Indo-Sino Relationship since 1991

- Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit in 1993 to China led to a landmark agreement on the maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the LAC .
- The Bilateral relations between both countries revived to a new level of mutual understanding which expanded ties to full-scale cooperation when Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee visited China in 2003.
- "A Shared Vision for the 21st Century" was issued during the visit. When Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visited India in December 2010, the two sides jointly set a bilateral trade target of US\$ 100 billion for 2015.
- Designate 2014 as the Year of Friendly Exchanges between India and China
- In 2020 India China had a clash at Galwan.
- After this India inclined itself towards QUAD. Though many bilateral talks were held but the result doesn't appear fruitful.

# Look East to Act East Policy

- Look East policy focused on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries + Economic Integration.
- Act East Policy focused on ASEAN countries + Economic Integration + East Asian countries + Security cooperation.
- Time when India launched the Look East Policy in 1992, India's trade with ASEAN was USD 2 billion. After signing the Free Trade Agreement in 2010 with ASEAN, the trade has grown to USD 72 billion (2017-18).
- In the context of growing Chinese assertiveness in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean, securing freedom of navigation and India's own role in the Indian Ocean is a key feature of Act East Policy.



# India's Nuclear Aspiration and its Implications

- India has been a **Nuclear Country** for more than 20 years.
- This has benefited India and Its foreign policies in various aspects.
- There are major two ways from which this can be explained
  - Military or Strategic Leverages
  - Diplomatic Leverages
- India have also faced many **sanctions on becoming the nuclear nation**(mostly economical) .



# Thank You