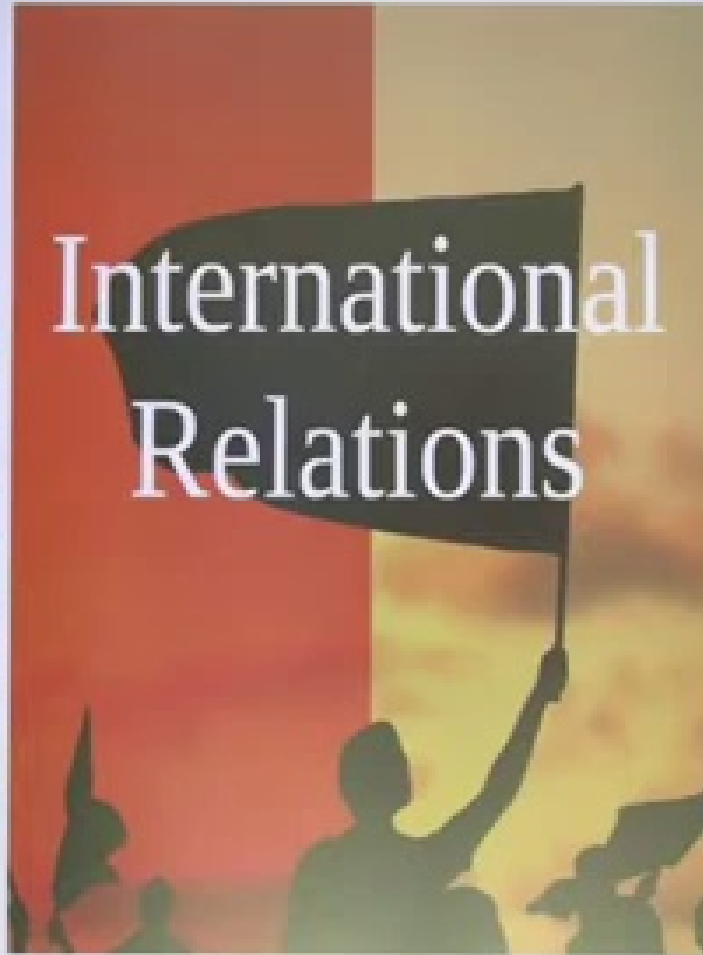




International Relations



By: SIDDHARTH SINGH



Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy

At Independence

- The Indian National Congress had resolved to **support colonized people** in struggle against imperialism.
- Following independence, this anti-imperialist and anti-racist stance formed pretext for **Nehru's "Non-Alignment" policy**.
- Indian diplomacy was **independent** of both former colonial overlords and increasingly entrenched among Cold War blocs

Independence

→ USA ✗

→ USSR ✗

→ Neutral ✓

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PANCHSHEEL PRINCIPLES
OF
MUTUAL CO-EXISTENCE DISCUSSED UPON

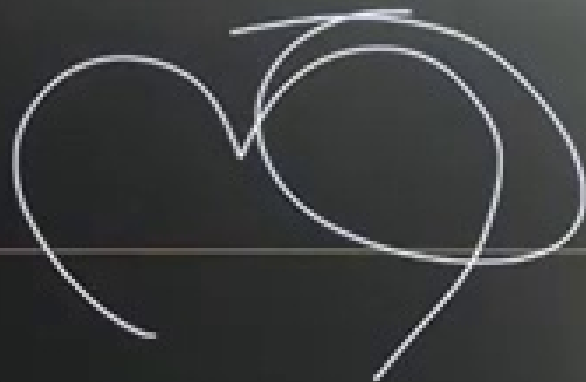
1. MUTUAL RESPECT FOR EACH OTHER'S
INTEGRITY AND SOVEREIGNTY.
2. MUTUAL NON-INTERFERENCE IN EACH OTHER'S
3. EQUAL AND MUTUAL BENEFIT WORKING RELA
4. MUTUAL NON-AGGRESSION
5. PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

APRIL 28 TH. 1954



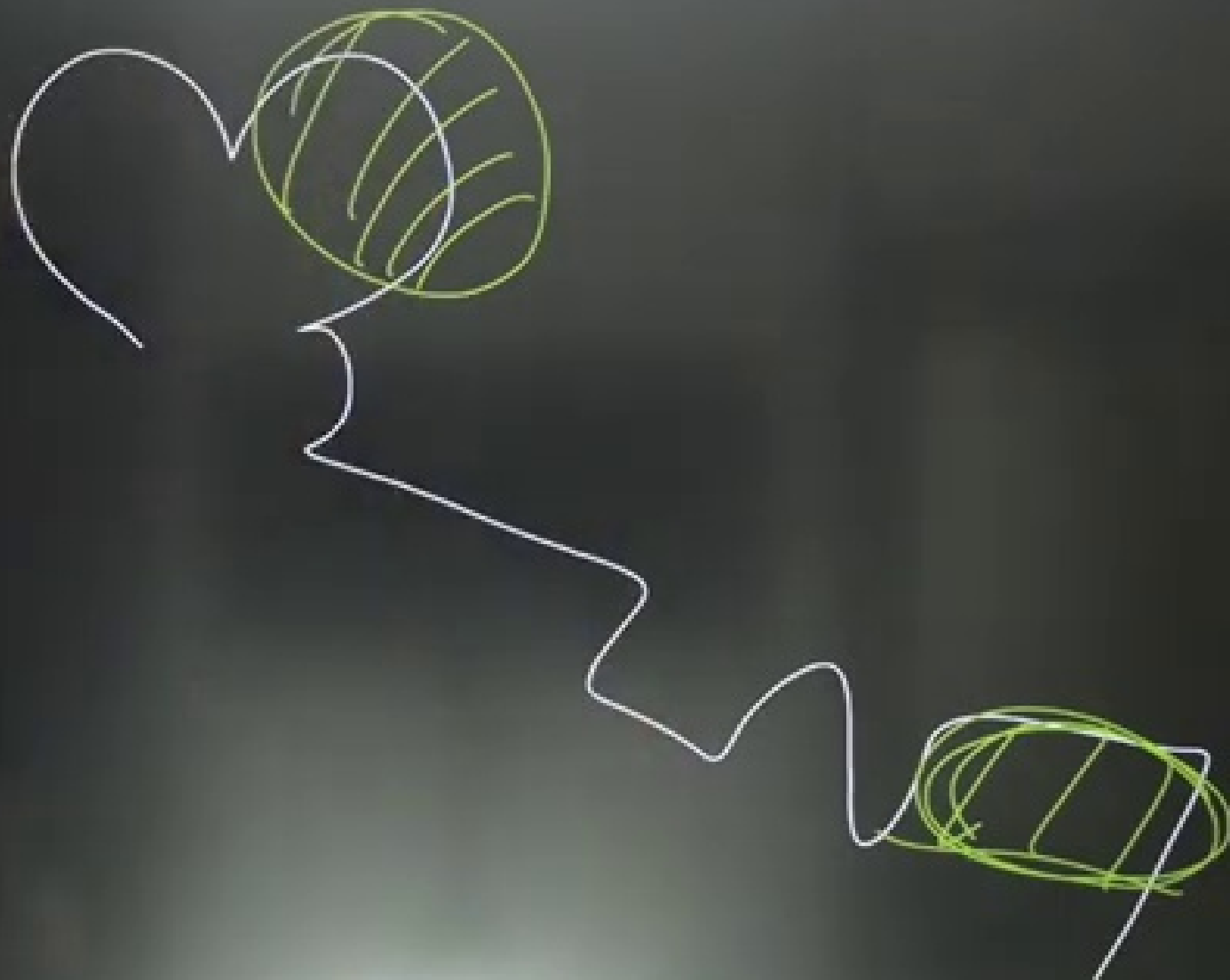
The Panchsheel, 1954

- India's Foreign Policy was guided by **novel features of Panchsheel from the very start.**
- The five principles of **peaceful coexistence or Panchsheel** were evolved during talks between India and the People's Republic of China in **1954.**
- The five principles which formed the basis of the non aligned movement were laid down by **Nehru and Zhou Enlai.**
- India **had more pressing issues like famine poverty and national integration rather than engaging in hostilities.**



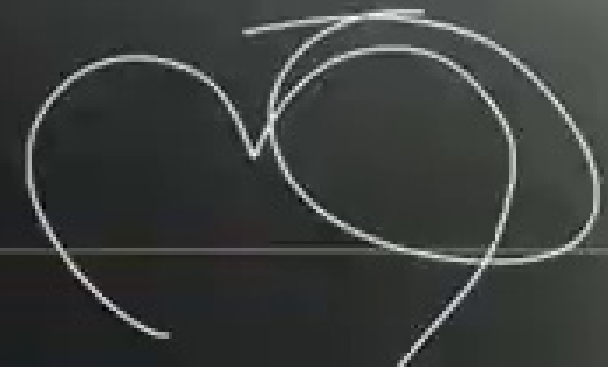
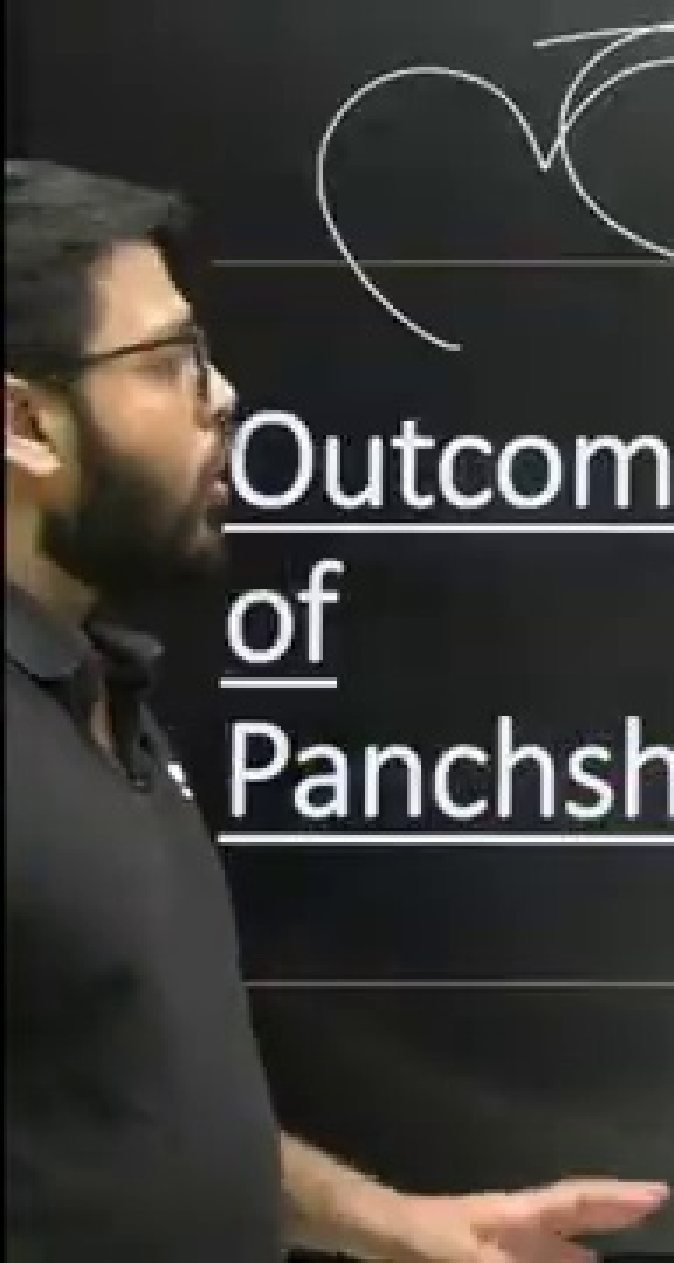
Outcomes of Panchsheel

- China never realised the ideals of Panchsheel and never followed it in letter and spirit.
- Chinese intrusion into Indian Territory began after three months of the agreement. 3m
- This further translated into building a network of roads and airstrips heading towards the Indian frontiers in NEFA (North East Frontier Agency) and Ladakh.
- Sino-Indian war broke out in 1962, resulting in humiliating defeat for India, lowering the moral of armed forces and people in general.



Overview of NAM ?

- After the word war II the world was **converting in bi-polar** (NATO and Warsaw), at such a time formation of NAM was a landmark achievement.
- **Bandung Conference 1955 (Asian-Africa conference)** was a meeting of Asian and African states, most of which were newly independent it took place in **Bandung, Indonesia** and NAM was finally formulated on 1 Sep **1961 in Belgrade**.
- The NAM is an organization of united countries, much like the United Nations (UN) or NATO, but it is **unique from these organizations in many forms**.
- It considers itself to be **non-hierarchical** in nature in that there are no countries that contain **veto power** or have **special privileges** in certain areas.
- The chair is rotated officially at each summit and the administration of the organization falls as a responsibility on presiding chair.



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Non Aligned Movement



NAM

Overview of NAM

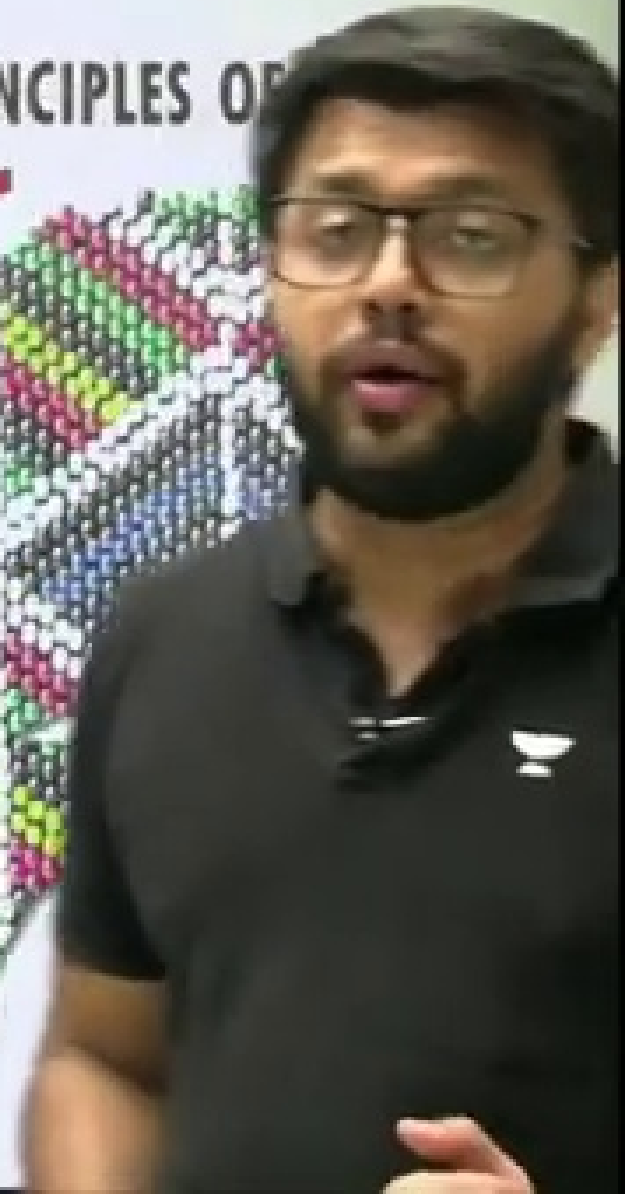
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TEN PRINCIPLES OF

1. *Respect of fundamental human rights & of the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.*
2. *Respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.*
3. *Recognition of the equality among all races & of the equality among all nations, both large and small.*
4. *Non-intervention or non-interference into the internal affairs of another -country.*
5. *Respect of the right of every nation to defend itself, either individually or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.*
6. *A. Non-use of collective defense pacts to benefit the specific interests of any of the great powers.*
B. Non-use of pressures by any country against other countries.
7. *Refraining from carrying out or threatening to carry out aggression, or from using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.*
8. *Peaceful solution of all international conflicts in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.*
9. *Promotion of mutual interests & of cooperation.*
10. *Respect of justice and of international obligations.*

1961 ✓

1962



The Post Nehru era

- The military **defeat in 1962** **marked a watershed event** in the structure and conduct of India's foreign and security policies.
- India embarked on a substantial program of **military modernization.**
- India started **drifting from ethos of NAM** seeing a security threats from its two eminent neighbors.

Why drift from NAM?

1965 → 1971

- India's fear regarding its national security grew after China testing nuclear weapons in 1964.
- The USA disengaged itself from South Asia as a net security provider as it got terribly involved in Vietnam war and in 1965 India-Pakistan went for full blown war.
- The soviets who wanted to gain from the opportunity brokered the Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.
- Meanwhile Pakistan forged new alliances with China to balance out India, creating an environment of insecurity in the sub continent.



ИНДИЙЦЫ И РУССКИЕ-БРАТЯ!
हिन्दी रूसी भाई-भाई!

Indo-Soviet treaty of peace and friendship 1971 ✓

- When faced with several million refugees from East Pakistan as a consequence of the outbreak of a civil war, the country quickly forged a careful politico-diplomatic strategy to break up Pakistan.
- Part of this strategy involved the acquisition of a tacit security guarantee from the Soviet Union to counter possible Chinese interference in case India went for war option.
- Aftermath of the 1971 war, the break-up of Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh, India emerged as the undisputed dominant power within the subcontinent.
- At a global level, in the wake of the first oil crisis of 1973, India chose to spearhead the Group of 77 (134), a set of developing nations seeking to fundamentally alter the global economic order. However, it could do a little for poor and least developed nations.

The Political Crises 1971:

During the 1971 War of Liberation India provided military support to erstwhile East Pakistan to help it gain independence as Bangladesh.

Indian army assisted Mukti Bahini and was involved in direct operations on Bangladeshi soil.

India was also the first country to officially recognize Bangladesh.

India also provided it with development assistance worth 500 million rupees in the form of grants and loans.



Canada
→ UK
→ =
→ =

NB

NSG

India

NPT

←
←
←

Post 1971 under Indira Gandhi

- **The Indira doctrine refers to India's assertive role** in the Indian subcontinent under the prime minister ship of Indira Gandhi.
- She insisted **minimal role of outside powers** and resolving issues **bilaterally** by the nations.
- According to it, India , will **neither intervene in the domestic affairs of any state** in the region unless requested to do so **nor tolerate such intervention by outside power.**
- If external assistance is required to **meet an** internal crisis, **states should first look, within the region for help.**
- Indira was **firm on the stand regarding decolonization** and on defense **preparedness** and increasingly overcome **its reservations** about the use of force in international politics.

The Smiling Buddha 1974

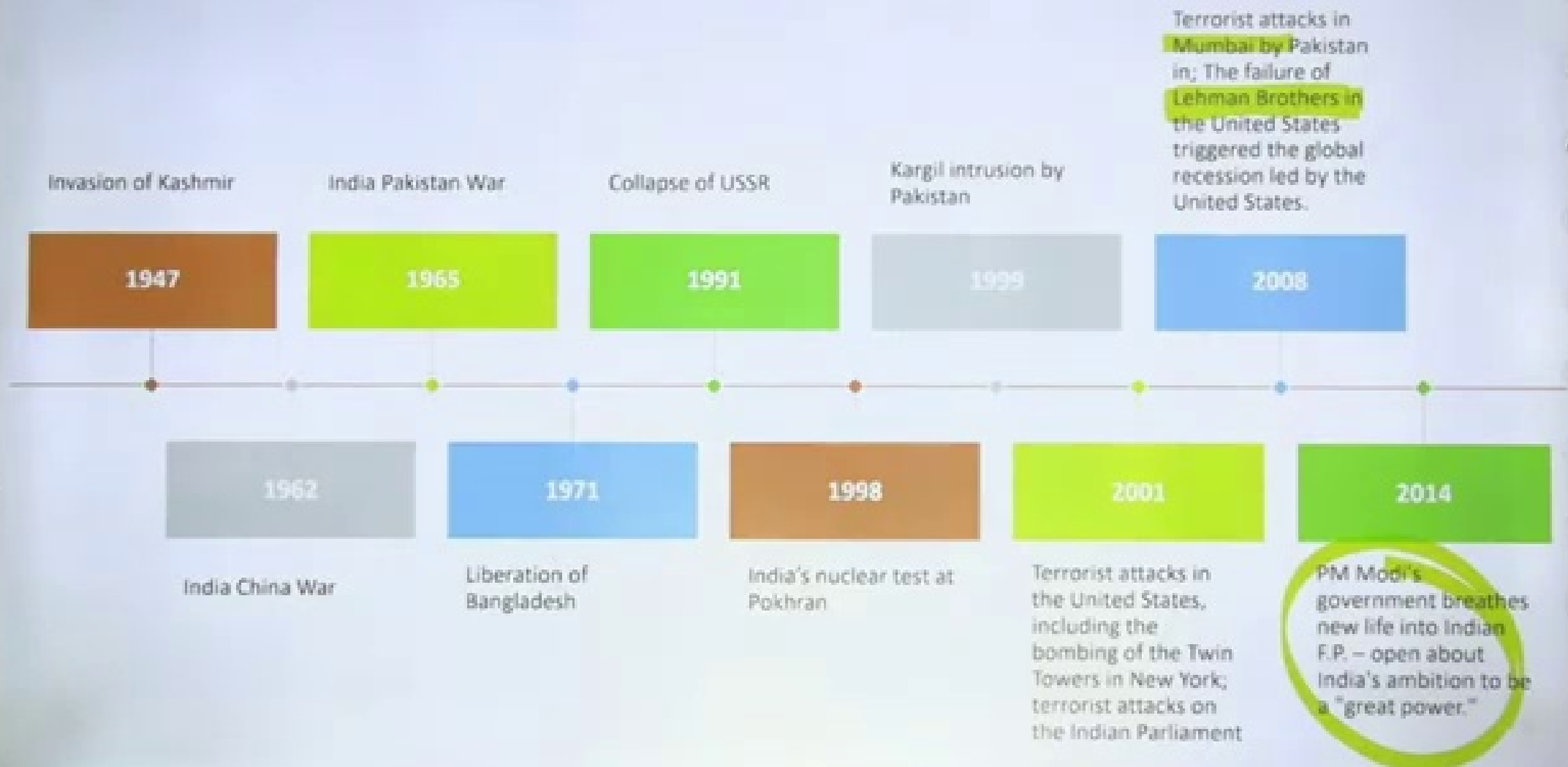


- When India failed to get a nuclear guarantee from superpower the successor of PM Shashti, PM Indira Gandhi went for a home-grown nuclear option.
- Gandhi authorized India's Subterranean Nuclear Explosions Project (SNEP) in 1974, this was followed by formulation of Nuclear supplier group (NSG)

Objectives of India's Foreign Policy

- **Preservation of India's territorial Integrity:** The core interest of a nation is territorial integrity and the protection of national borders from foreign aggression. After a long period of struggle, India achieved hard-won independence from foreign rule. As a result, it was natural for her to place a premium on foreign policy independence.
- **Independence of Foreign Policy:** In this light, India's efforts to strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity, endorsement of non-interference principles in the internal affairs of other nations, and finally the adoption of a nonalignment policy should be viewed.
- **Promoting International Peace and Security:** India, as a "newly independent and developing country," correctly recognized the link between international peace and development. Her emphasis on disarmament, as well as her policy of avoiding military alliances, is intended to promote global peace.
- **Economic Development of India:** At the time of independence, India's primary requirement was the rapid development of the country. It was also necessary to strengthen the country's democracy and freedom. India opted out of power block politics, which was a defining feature of cold war international politics, in order to gain financial resources and technology from both blocks and to focus her energy on development.

Major events that have shaped India's Foreign Policy



TIMELINE Post 1991

Collapse and disintegration
of the USSR

Look East Policy

Kargil war

INDIAN
FOREIGN
POLICY

IN THE 1990s

1991

1991

1991

1996

1999

2014

Change of government

Gujral Doctrine

Modi Doctrine

GLP



USSR

1991