



CIVICS



Unit - 4

India's Foreign Policy



Learning Objectives

After studying this lesson, students will be able to

- Identify the basic principles of India's foreign policy
- Explain the meaning and significance of non-alignment
- Analyse the stages of our foreign policy
- Explain the importance of foreign policy
- Recognise the difference between domestic policy and foreign policy



Introduction

Foreign policy can be defined as a country's policy that is conceived, designed and formulated to safeguard and promote her national interests in her external affairs, in the conduct of relationships with other countries, both bilaterally and multilaterally. It seeks to secure the best interests of the people, territory and economy of the country. It is a direct reflection of country's traditional values and overall national policies, her aspirations and self-perception. Nations have also been interdependent. Interdependence has been an incontrovertible fact of international relations. An objective and goal-oriented foreign policy has the potential to achieve improved relations with other nations and accelerate growth. The main tools of foreign policy are treaties and executive

The Ministry of External Affairs of India also known as Foreign Ministry comes under Government of India is responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India. The foreign Service Training Institute, New Delhi established in 1986 provides training for officers of Indian Foreign Services (IFS).

agreements, appointing ambassadors, foreign aid, international trade and armed forces.

The Constitution of India 1950

Article 51

Lays down Directive Principles of India's foreign policy.

The state shall endeavour to

- Promote International peace and security
- Maintain just and honourable relations between nations
- Foster respect for international law and international organisation
- Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

4.1 Main Objectives of Our Foreign Policy

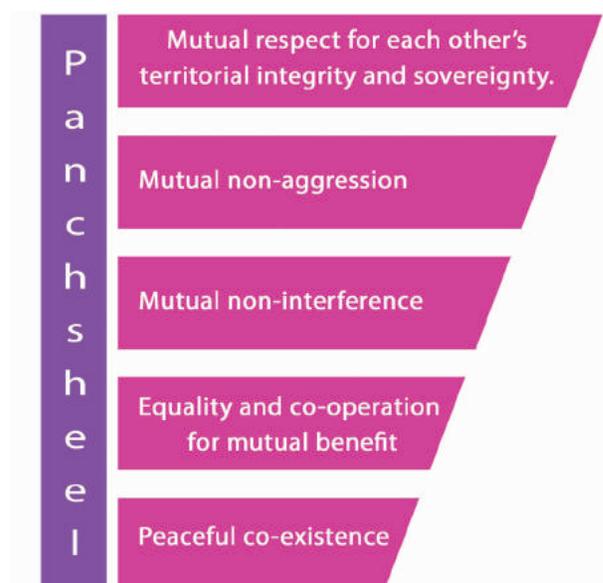
- ◆ National security
- ◆ National prosperity
- ◆ Increasing the number of friendly nations
- ◆ Achieving world peace and enable every nation to peacefully co-exist
- ◆ Economic development

The Buddha advocated avoidance of force and adoption of peaceful means to settle disputes between states.

4.2 Panchsheel

(derived from Sanskrit words, *panch* = five, *sheel* = virtues)

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (Panchsheel) between India (Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru) and China (Premier Chou-En-Lai) was signed on 28 April 1954, which stated that the two governments entered into an agreement based on the following principles:



These principles were incorporated in the Bandung Declaration signed in the Afro-Asian Conference held in 1955 in Indonesia.

4.3 Basic Determinants of a Foreign Policy

- ◆ Geographical position and size of territory
- ◆ Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis
- ◆ Natural resources
- ◆ The compulsion of economic development
- ◆ Political stability and structure of government
- ◆ The necessity of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

- ◆ Military strength
- ◆ International milieu

Foreign Policy in 1950s and 1960s

The period from Independence through 1950s and 1960s constituted the most idealistic phase of India's foreign policy under the guidance of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The new nations that got independence after the long period of colonial struggle found themselves in a very difficult situation with respect to economic development. So it was necessary to align with either of the blocs – United States of America (USA) or Union Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, was opposed to the rivalry of the two superpowers (America and Russia) who were trying to extend their influence over the newly emerged nations of Asia and Africa. So he chose the path of Non-Alignment (i.e., not aligning with any bloc) in the face of the bipolar order of the Cold War and tried to form a third bloc of nations in international affairs. The aim of India's foreign policy of that time was 'world co-operation, world peace, end of colonial imperialism, racial equality and non-alignment'.

"Broadly, non-alignment means not tying yourself off with military blocs.... It means trying to view things, as far as possible, not from the military point of view, though that has to come in sometimes, but independently, and trying to maintain friendly relations with all countries".

– Jawaharlal Nehru

4.4 The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in 1961

The term 'Non-Alignment' was coined by V. Krishna Menon in his speech at the United Nations in 1953. Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance. It was the

largest political grouping of countries in a multilateral fora. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observers and 10 international organisations. Non-aligned countries have been successful in establishing a foundation of economic co-operation among underdeveloped countries. Another noteworthy fact is that it has transformed from a political movement to an economical movement.

The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement : Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana were the founding fathers of NAM.

India's Foreign Policy during Cold War Era



First Nuclear Test at Pokhran (Rajasthan)

The Non-alignment roots did not prevent India from entering into an alignment with the Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty of 1971 (20-year pact of 'peace, friendship and co-operation'). Then India embarked on a substantial programme of military modernisation. In 1974, India also conducted its first nuclear test at Pokhran under Subterranean Nuclear Explosions Project, in response to China's nuclear test in 1964 at Lop Nor.

Changing global conditions determine the foreign policy details, yet India's foreign policy was based on certain well defined principles. These principles are not mere idealistic but pragmatist too. India got her political freedom in the aftermath of a disastrous Second World

War, and India had to be redeemed from acute poverty illiteracy, and chaotic socio-economic conditions. Hence our new nation could not afford to military entanglements and military alliances. Independent India had to defend its democratic system, and at the same time evolve and enforce means to salvage the nation from backwardness. Avoidance of military blocs was then not an option but a necessity. Now Alliance did mean neutrality, but the freedom of nations to decide on issues independently. Non-alliance did not mean demilitarisation of nations. It was meant to ensure de-escalation of conflicts and tension. To a large extent, it enabled India to concentrate on socio-economic development. India withstood two wars with Pakistan during this period. The disastrous Sino-Indian conflict would not make Non-alliance un-pragmatic and it revealed inadequacy in military build-up. Even wither discarding the 'Non-Alliance' India could enormously strengthen her defence system and could become a nuclear power. Flaws or faults in details of foreign policy executions have been addressed time and again but India's basic policy of non-Alliance is still in force. The NAM is meant for mutual assistance among nations for peace and progress.

The foreign policy stance of India was

- ◆ Supporting the cause of decolonisation
- ◆ Staunch opponent of the apartheid regime in South Africa
- ◆ Accepted the importance of defence preparedness

New Developments: in the 1990s and the 20th Century

During the 1990's along with the fall of the Soviet Union, a new global economic order (Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation) emerged with the support of the western powers. Unipolar (USA centric) world along with the emerging new economic order compelled the nations including India to revise their foreign and economic policies. India entered into pacts with global

economic forum (GATT) and entered into bilateral, trilateral, multilateral agreements. Its nuclear experiments resulted in intimidatory reactions from the western world.

This shifts in India's policy manifested in various ways such as

- ◆ Better relations with China – the Look East Policy (1992)
- ◆ The second nuclear test at Pokhran (1998) in Rajasthan
- ◆ Defence procurement relationship with Israel
- ◆ Energy diplomacy with Arab countries and Iran
- ◆ Agreeing to US nuclear missile defence program and
- ◆ India's vote against Iran at the International Atomic Energy Agency

India in the Resurgent 21st Century

The structure of the international system has changed. The foremost task of India's foreign policy is to enable the domestic transformation of India. By this, we mean making possible the transformation of India's economy and society while promoting our values of pluralism. From a foreign policy perspective, economic prosperity is now seen as the key to India's attainment of a Great Power status. At present, our foreign policy acts as a means to generate inward investment, business and technology for domestic growth and development. This will be facilitated by enhancing regional co-operation and stability in South Asia.

India has adjusted to meet the needs of intensified economic engagement with the world, which is designed to meet the needs of an increased inflow of capital, technology, ideas and innovation for our development and our re-emergence as one of the world's leading economies. The consistent high economic growth in this period has not only helped empower a large number of our citizens but has also led to increased engagement of India with the outside world.

India engages with current global subjects and articulates its international policies in order to gain a prominent place and makes its presence felt in on a global scale. It has joined new global groups like the Group of 20 (G-20), India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA), and Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS), which gives more scope for India to play a larger role in global affairs.

India's global security concerns are reflected in its military modernisation, maritime security and nuclear policies.

India has emerged as a major voice in global decision-making and management, and as a bridge and balancing power in the emerging global strategic architecture. The response of our policymakers at economic, political and strategic level have enabled India to emerge as a potential great power though it faces enormous developmental challenges. These challenges include sustaining the country's economic growth rate, ensuring energy and security. Non-military issues like climate change, energy security, competition for scarce resources, food and water security, pandemics and migration. Though numerous and formidable, these challenges are not beyond the reach of India's policy establishment.

4.5 Basic Concepts of India's Foreign Policy

- ◆ Preservation of national interest
- ◆ Achievement of world peace
- ◆ Disarmament
- ◆ Fostering cordial relationship with other countries
- ◆ Solving conflicts by peaceful means
- ◆ Independence of thought and action as per the principle of NAM
- ◆ Equality in conducting international relations
- ◆ Anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, anti-racism

Policy of Disarmament

Our tradition and national ethos is to practice disarmament. As a peace-loving nation, India champions the cause of qualitative and quantitative disarmament right from the beginning. Since independence, global non-proliferation has been a dominant theme of India's nuclear policy. So India supported UN disarmament programme. Indian nuclear programme in 1974 and 1998 is only done for strategic purposes.

The two themes of India's nuclear doctrine are

- ◆ No first use
- ◆ Credible minimum deterrence

It has decided not to use nuclear power for 'offensive purposes' and would never use against any non-nuclear state. Indo-US civilian nuclear deal marks a significant progress in India's foreign policy.

4.6 SAARC – South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

SAARC is an economic and geopolitical organisation of eight countries that are primarily located in South Asia. The SAARC policies aim to promote welfare economics, collective self-



reliance among the countries of South Asia and to accelerate socio-cultural development in the region. SAARC Disaster Management Centre was set up at New Delhi. The Centre is a sleek body of professionals working on various dimensions of disaster risk reduction and management in South Asia. SAARC satellite is a proposed communication-cum-meteorology satellite by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for the SAARC region.



The member countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Foreign Policy is a combination of strategies carefully formulated by a nation for maintaining relationship with other nations.

Diplomacy is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.

4.7 Contemporary context: change and continuity in India's Foreign Policy

a) Prioritising an integrated neighbourhood: Neighbourhood First policy

India's foreign policy has always regarded the concept of neighbourhood as one of widening concentric circles, around the central axis of historical and cultural commonalities. India gives political and diplomatic priority to her immediate neighbours and the Indian Ocean Island states such as Maldives. This centrality of neighbours in India's foreign policy stems from the clear understanding that a peaceful periphery is essential for India to achieve her multifarious developmental goals. India provides neighbours with support as needed in the form of resources, equipment and training. Greater connectivity and integration is provided so as to improve the free flow of goods, people, energy, capital and information.

b) Bridging diplomacy and development

One of the major objectives of India's foreign policy has been to leverage international partnership for India's domestic development. This includes improving technological access, sourcing capital, gaining market access and securing natural resources.

c) A gradual transition from 'Look East' to 'Act East' policy

South East Asia begins with North East India. Myanmar is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The purpose is to ensure a stable and multipolar balance of power in the Indo-Pacific and to become an integral part of Asia. This policy emphasises a more productive role for ASEAN and East Asian countries. The three big elements in our eastern policy are stronger emphasis on physical connectivity, commercial and security-related.

d) Economic development

Currently India's political moves are being influenced by economic imperatives. Many nations are moving to forge better relationship with India. Accelerated, balanced and inclusive economic development is India's primary goal. India achieves this by ensuring peace and security and by leveraging the nation's international partnership, to obtain all that is needed to fuel economic development, markets, investment, technology, linkage, mobility of personnel, fair global governance and a stable and fair environment conducive for growth.

e) India as a leading power

India is a member of the G20, the East Asia Summit and the BRICS coalition, a testament to its status as a large country with a fast-growing economy. India aspires for permanent membership on the UN Security Council. And India now has an increasing range of interests, which are anchored in different parts of the world and which stem from a wide range of factors such as the need to secure energy, vital natural resources, the imperative of maintaining open shipping lanes, seeking investments and trade opportunities overseas and the need to secure trade access.

Conclusion

Today India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations, besides being the world's second most populous country, largest democracy and one of the fastest growing country. Though India is not in any major military alliance, our relations with the major powers have acquired a strategic depth. Our common fight against terrorism is a particular element of strength. India has sought to achieve its security and socio-economic advancement while at the same time working for peace, freedom, progress and justice to all nations and peoples. Thus India adheres to the foreign policy principle that **'in international relations there is no permanent friend and no permanent foe, only the interests are permanent'**. New challenges forced India to adjust to new realities. Even then, basic framework of its foreign policy remained more or less the same.

Difference between Domestic Policy and Foreign Policy

Domestic Policy	Foreign Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Domestic policy is the nation's plan for dealing issues within its own nation.◆ It includes laws focusing on domestic affairs, social welfare, health care, education, civil rights, economic issues and social issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations.◆ Trade, diplomacy, sanctions, defence, intelligence and global environments are the types of foreign policy.

SUMMARY

- The foreign policy of the government concerns the policy initiatives made towards other States.
- The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for carrying out the foreign policy of India.
- A goal – oriented foreign policy has the potential to achieve improved relations with other nations.
- After independence joined the Commonwealth Nations and strongly supported independence movement in other countries.
- During cold war adopted the policy of Non-Aligning itself with any major power blocs.
- Foreign policy is currently focused on improving relations with neighbouring countries and major global powers.

A-Z GLOSSARY

External affairs	matters having with international relations	வெளியுறவு
multilateral	involving more than two countries	பலதரப்பு
procurement	process of buying	கொள்முதல்
pluralism	the practice of holding more than one benefice at a time	பன்மைக்கோட்பாடு
pandemics	an epidemic disease	பெருங்கொள்ளை நோய்
ethos	the characteristic spirit of culture	பண்பாடு



EXERCISE

I Choose the correct answer



1. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?
 - a) Defense Minister
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) External Affairs Minister
 - d) Home Minister
2. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between
 - a) India and Nepal
 - b) India and Pakistan
 - c) India and China
 - d) India and Sri Lanka
3. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?
 - a) Article 50
 - b) Article 51
 - c) Article 52
 - d) Article 53
4. Apartheid is
 - a) An international association
 - b) Energy diplomacy
 - c) A policy of racial discrimination
 - d) None of these
5. The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to
 - a) Trade and Commerce
 - b) Restoration of normal relations
 - c) Cultural exchange programmes
 - d) The Five Principles of Co existence

6. Which is not related to our foreign policy
 - a) World co operation
 - b) World peace
 - c) Racial equality
 - d) Colonialism
7. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?
 - a) Yugoslavia
 - b) Indonesia
 - c) Egypt
 - d) Pakistan
8. Find the odd one
 - a) Social welfare
 - b) Health care
 - c) Diplomacy
 - d) Domestic affairs
9. Non-Alliance means
 - a) being neutral
 - b) freedom to decide on issues independently
 - c) demilitarisation
 - d) none of the above
10. Non – military issues are
 - a) Energy security
 - b) Water security
 - c) Pandemics
 - d) All the above.

II Fill in the blanks

1. India conducted its first nuclear test at _____.
2. At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate ____for domestic growth and development.
3. _____is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
4. _____ was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
5. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice_____.

III. Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer.

1. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.
 - (i) Panchsheel
 - (ii) Nuclear test at Pokhran
 - (iii) Twenty-year Treaty
 - (iv) First Nuclear test

a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
2. Which of the following is not about NAM?
 - (i) The term Non-Alignment was coined by V. Krishna Menon
 - (ii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining any military alliance
 - (iii) At present it has 120 member countries.
 - (iv) It has transformed to an economical movement

a) (i) and (ii) b) (iii) and (iv)
c) (ii) only d) (iv) only
3. Write true or false against each of the statement.
 - a) During Cold War India tried to form a third bloc of nations in the international affairs.
 - b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the conduct of the country's foreign relations.
 - c) The nuclear test at Pokhran was done underSubterranean Nuclear Explosions Project.
4. **Assertion(A):** India aligned with Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty on 1971.
Reason(B): This began with a disastrous Indo –China war of 1962
 - a) A is correct and R explains A
 - b) A is correct and R does not explain A
 - c) A is correct and R is Wrong
 - d) Both A and R are wrong.

5. **Assertion(A):** India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations.

Reason(R): India is the World's second most populous country.

- A is correct and R explains A
 - A is correct and R does not explain A
 - A is wrong and R is correct
 - Both are wrong
6. Avoidance of military blocs was necessity for India after political freedom. Because India had to redeemed from
- acute poverty
 - illiteracy
 - chaotic socio-economic conditions
 - all the above

IV Match the following

- Indian Ocean island - 1955
- Land bridge to ASEAN - 1954
- Panchsheel - Maldives
- Afro Asian Conference - Foreign Policy
- World Peace - Myanmar

V Give short answers

- What is foreign policy?
- Explain India's nuclear policy.
- Highlight the contribution by Nehru to India's foreign policy.
- Differentiate: Domestic policy and Foreign policy
- List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel?
- What was the reason for India to choose the path of Non-Alignment?
- In what ways are India's global security concerns reflected?
- List out the member countries of SAARC.
- Name the architects of the Non-Aligned movement.
- Mention the main tools of foreign policy.

VI. Answer in detail

- Write a detailed note on Non-alignment.
- Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy?
- Make a list on basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.

VII. Project and activity

- Identify any two aspects of India's foreign policy that you would like to retain and to change if you were the decision maker.



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INTERNET RESOURCES



ICT CORNER

India's Foreign Policy

Through this activity you will know about details of Indian embassy's in the world.



Step - 1 Open the Browser and type the URL given below (or) Scan the QR Code.

Step - 2 Click on 'Useful Links' in menu and select 'India Missions Abroad'

Step - 3 Click on respective country to view details on Indian Missions Abroad



Step-1



Step-2



Step-3

* Pictures are indicatives only.

* If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the page



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Unit - 5

India's International Relations



Learning Objectives

After studying this lesson, students will be able to

- become familiar with our policies with the neighbouring countries
- understand the importance of India's policy towards developed nations
- gain knowledge about India's relationships with international organisations
- recognise the achievement of BRICS and OPEC
- imbibe the value of India's position among world countries



A bad neighbour is a misfortune, as much as a good one is a great blessing.

– Hesiod

Introduction

Independent India has been consistently fostering world peace and international co-operation. India abjured military alliances, but has been active in cooperating and co-ordinating with other nations for peace and economic development. As the first Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru stated “We can neither be absolutely dependent or independent, but we live in a world of interdependence.”

India would prefer a peaceful, wealthy neighbourhood responsive to its own needs and wishes. India has always been known as a peace-loving country and has strived hard to champion the cause of peace in the world. For the country to progress in an adequate manner, the maintenance of international relations has been regarded as an important area. Being a country with a huge population, India is surrounded by many neighbouring countries with whom she has traditionally tried to maintain friendly and good neighbourly relations.



5.1 India and Its Neighbours

India's position is unique in its neighbourhood. India's neighbours had been a part of a homogenous culture prevailing in the Indian subcontinent for last five thousand years.

- ◆ India is a vast country with Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west
- ◆ China, Nepal, Bhutan to the north
- ◆ Bangladesh to the east
- ◆ Myanmar to the far east

Sri Lanka (from south-east) and Maldives (from south-west) are two countries that lie close to India separated by the Indian Ocean. India has cordial historical, religious, economic, ethnic and linguistic relationship with all of these countries. Let us know about India's relations with its neighbours.

The countries that share the most number of neighbours touching its borders are China and Russia.

India and Afghanistan

Indo-Afghan relation was strengthened by the Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA). SPA provides assistance to re-build Afghan's infrastructure, institutions, agriculture, water, education, health and providing duty-free access to the Indian market. India helped Afghans in the construction of Salma Dam in the Herat Province. India announced 500 scholarships for the children of the martyrs of Afghan Security Forces in school and colleges both in Afghanistan and in India. India is also supporting Afghanistan to improve its public health and small-scale industries. India is at the forefront of the promotion of investment in Afghanistan and a consortium of public and private Indian

From the Indus Civilisation to the kingdom of Chandragupta Maurya, India and Afghanistan have a deep-rooted multi-faceted relationship. During the reign of Kanishka, a large number of Indian missionaries went to China, Central Asia and Afghanistan to preach their religion.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of Baluchistan (a border province in today's Pakistan) was a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement and active supporter of the Indian National Congress.

companies has been selected to make one of the biggest investments in the mining sector. To harness India's sports potential, India has built Kandahar International Cricket Stadium. India's Self Employed Women's Association imparts training on sustainable livelihood and to be self-reliant. Thus India is contributing proactively to the development of Afghanistan in the form of monetary aids and funds.

India and Bangladesh

India was the first nation to acknowledge Bangladesh (the former East Pakistan) as an independent country. India and Bangladesh share the longest land boundary of 4096.7 kilometres. India has plans to implement the proposed rail connectivity between Agartala (India) and Akhaura (Bangladesh). Bangladesh has granted India road transit facility through its territories from Kolkata to Agartala via Dhaka under BBIN-MVA (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal Motor Vehicle Agreement). The Farakka accord on sharing of Ganga waters signed in 1977 is a historic agreement. India and Bangladesh share 54 common rivers and a bilateral Joint River Commission is working to maximise benefits from common river systems. The Government of India provides grant assistance for project under 'Aid to Bangladesh' for the construction of buildings, laboratories, dispensaries and deep tube wells. In addition, scholarships are granted by ICCR (Indian Council for Cultural Relations) every year to students from Bangladesh and it has initiated a Tagore Chair in University of Dhaka. Both the countries jointly inaugurated the construction of 130-kilometre Bangladesh India Friendship Pipeline between Siliguri in West Bengal and Parbatipur (Bangladesh).

The Teen Bigha Corridor is a strip of land belonging to India on the West Bengal-Bangladesh border, which was leased to Bangladesh in 2011.



India and Bhutan

Bhutan, a small Himalayan kingdom, popularly known as a land of thunderbolt, is one of the poorest countries of the world. The diplomatic relations between India and Bhutan were established in 1968 with the appointments of a resident representative of India in Thimphu. Bhutan is a landlocked nation. So it is highly dependent on India for access to sea. India is the principal contributor in the economic development of Bhutan. India declared the bilateral trade relation known as 'Bharat to Bhutan' (B2B). India provides scholarship to Bhutanese students to study in prestigious institutions of higher learning and offered help in setting up a digital library in Bhutan. The prestigious Nehru-Wangchuk Scholarship is being awarded to deserving and talented Bhutanese nationals to undertake studies in selected premier Indian educational institutions. The hydel power sector represents one of the main indicators of bilateral co-operation between India and Bhutan. So far, Government of India has constructed three hydroelectric projects in Bhutan (Chukha, Kurichchu and Tala). India has helped Bhutan in developing that country's infrastructure by establishing telecommunication and in the construction of hospitals, roads and bridges.

Gur Padmasambhava, a Buddhist saint who went to Bhutan from India, played an influential role in spreading Buddhism and cementing traditional ties between people of both nations.

India and China

In terms of geographic and demographic dimension, skilled manpower and civilisational depth, China is the only country in the region which qualifies for comparison with India. China, being the manufacturing hub of the world, is strategically very important to India. India and China share similarity of view on many fronts like World Trade Organisation, international climate change talks and reforms of the World Bank. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, which was China's initiative, has granted the observer status to India, while SAARC had granted the observer status to China. Both sides have established more dialogue mechanisms covering diverse sectors. Bilateral trade has registered enormous growth. India and China have signed an educational exchange programme. Under this agreement, scholarships are awarded to 25 students, by both sides, in recognised institutions of higher learning in each other's country.

McMahon Line: This is the boundary line between India and China, east of Bhutan. It was determined 1914 at a conference of representatives of British India, Tibet and China. The Secretary of State for India (in British Cabinet), Arthur Henry McMahon, represented British India at the Conference.

India and Maldives

Maldives is located south of Lakshadweep Islands in the Indian Ocean. The relationship with Maldives is important for India given its strategic location and geographical proximity. India and Maldives share ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious and commercial links steeped in antiquity and enjoy cordial and multi-dimensional relations. Trade and

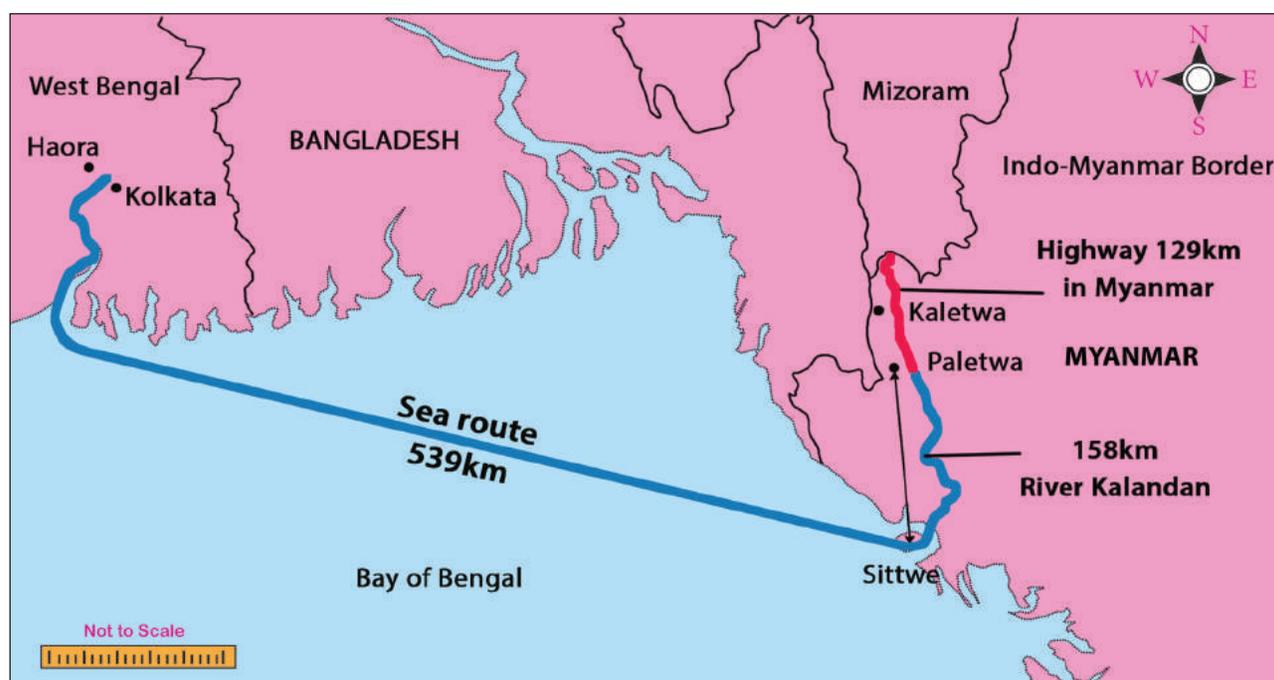
tourism are being developed between the two countries. Both countries have agreed to strengthen cooperation to enhance maritime security in the Indian Ocean Region through coordinated patrolling and aerial surveillance and exchange of information.

India and Myanmar

India's second largest border is shared with Myanmar (known as Burma till 1989). Four North-Eastern Indian states – Arunachala Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram – also share their borders with Myanmar. Myanmar is India's gateway to South East Asia. India is building the Kaladan Multi-Model Transit Transport, a road-river-port cargo transport project to link Kolkata to Sittwe in Myanmar. A project aiming to connect Kolkata with Ho Chi Minh City on the South Sea for the formation of an economic zone will have a road pass through Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam and work on the first phase connecting Guwahati with Mandalay is currently underway. Myanmar is an important partner in our energy needs for petroleum and natural gas. Some of the Indian companies such as Essar, GAIL and ONGC Videsh Ltd. have invested in Myanmar's energy sector.

India and Nepal

Nepal is a natural buffer between India and China. Being a small landlocked country, Nepal depends on India for economic support and transit facilities. India shares borders in five Indian states – Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand – with Nepal. People residing in the border districts on both sides share deeper cultural bonds. Indian firms are the biggest investors in Nepal. India provides substantial financial and technical development assistance with the focus on infrastructure, irrigation, health, energy projects and community development. India built the 204-kilometre long Mahendra Raj Marg to link Kathmandu and India. Nepal is endowed with fast-flowing rivers and its terrain is ideal for hydroelectric power generation. India has taken up the work of 5600 MW Pancheshwar project, which remained stalled for 18 years after agreement. Nepali and Indian people visit each other's country for religious pilgrimage. Pashupati and Janakpur are traditional centres in Nepal whereas Varanasi and the four Dhaams (Badrinath, Puri, Dwaraka and Rameshwaram) are important pilgrimage destinations in India. The bond of friendship



further increased when India included Nepalese language in the VIII schedule of the Constitution. A joint hydropower project is being built on the Sharda River. This power plant helps both India and Nepal with respect to electricity production and irrigation facilities. From the environmental perspective, there are a number of tiger reserves along Indo-Nepal border. The governments of India and Nepal have signed three sister-city agreements for twinning of Kathmandu-Varanasi, Lumbini-Bodhgaya and Janakpur-Ayodhya.



India and Pakistan



Since the bifurcation of territory, which demarcated India and Pakistan in 1947, the two nations have had strained relations due to disagreements over a number of key issues. Terrorism remains our core concern in the relationship with Pakistan. Pakistan has been antagonistic when maintaining relations with India. But India has made extreme efforts to improve and stabilise relations with Pakistan. The cross-border firing between India and Pakistan and the terrorist

LoC (Line of Control) The Ceasefire line determined in 1949 was called the LoC after 1972. This is the boundary that came to be agreed between India and Pakistan under the Shimla Agreement of 1972. It was called Radcliffe Line at the time of partition in 1947, (Radcliffe was the chairman of the border commission.) This is now called LoC.

attacks combined have taken its toll on the Kashmiris, who have suffered poor living standards and an erosion of human rights. Kashmir is the bone of contention between India and Pakistan, which has brought the two countries into an open clash many times. Cross-border terrorism is a major irritant. India tried to bring a positive change in the relationship of the two countries through bilateral agreements such as Shimla Agreement and Lahore Declaration.

India and Sri Lanka



India has cultural, historical and religious ties with Sri Lanka. Separated by the narrow expanse of the Palk Strait, India and Sri Lanka have shared excellent trade relations committing to each other in both bilateral free trade agreements as well as developing interactions through SAARC. The relationship between India and Sri Lanka can generally be termed as friendly, except for the brief spell in which the Tamil ethnic problem cast its shadow on the relations between the two countries. India and Sri Lanka has conventionally close to each other. India is among the top investors in Sri Lanka and its investments are in diverse areas including petroleum retail, IT, real estate, telecommunication and tourism. On the other hand, the Sri Lankan investments in India include Brandix (garment city in Vishakhapatnam), MAS Holdings, John Keels, Hayleys, apart from the other investments in the freight servicing and logistic sector. India offers scholarship slots annually to deserving Sri Lankan students. Sri Lanka is also a partner in Nalanda University Project of India.

Ashoka had sent his son Mahinda and daughter Sangamitra to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) for the propagation of Buddhism. Chola kings Rajaraja I and Rajendra I conquered the northern part of Ceylon.



5.2 India's Relationships with Developed Countries

A developed country is a sovereign state that has a highly developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialised nations.

India has been balancing the superpowers with great care and had been trying to reap the maximum benefit for its domestic development.

a. USA

India and the United States of America has signed a Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) that will lead to a new generation of bilateral military partnership. It is valid for a period of 10 years. COMCASA gives India access to advanced communication technology used in U.S. defence equipment and allows real-time information sharing between the militaries of the two countries.

b. European countries

There has been a significant progress in all areas particularly the growing cooperation and exchanges include defence, counter-terrorism, nuclear energy and space. French space launch pads are used by ISRO. India and France are cooperating on developing smart cities Chandigarh, Nagpur and Puducherry. India and France launched the International Solar Alliance, which brings together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for cooperation on solar energy.

c. Australia

India and Australia have built strategic trust over the years slowly yet steadily. Australia and India are committed to working together to enhance maritime co-operation with India's bilateral naval exercise (AUSINDEX). The Australia India Council broadens the relationship between Australia and India raising awareness and promoting exchanges.

d. Japan

India decided to introduce the Japan's Shinkansen system. It is a highest class of high-speed railway system with safety and accuracy. Delhi Metro is one of the most successful examples of Japanese co-operation. Mumbai–Ahmedabad High Speed Railway (MAHSR) is another area of co-operation. The Government of Japan has offered 20 seats per year to Indian nationals for a master's degree course in the University of Japan for serving the Indian Railways.

In the manufacturing sector Japan announced its co-operation of training 30,000 Indian people in the Japan India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM) providing Japanese style manufacturing skills to enhance India's manufacturing industry base and contribute to 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' initiatives.

In 2017, the first four JIMs were started in the states of Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and JEC (two Japanese Endowed Courses in engineering colleges) was established in Andhra Pradesh.

Recent initiatives include the establishment of three India-Japan Joint Laboratories in the area of information and communication technology (Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence and Big Data Analytics).

5.3 India and West Asia

West Asia includes Egypt, the Arabian Peninsula, Turkey and Iran. India and West Asia enjoy pre-historical ties. Trade relations were established between the civilisations of Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley.



West Asia stands as a region of considerable significance for India, economically as well as strategically. West Asia is gateway to landlocked and energy-rich Central Asia. With the advent of the new millennium, there has been extraordinary turnaround in the relationship between the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and India.

A trilateral agreement called the Chabahar Agreement was signed between India, Afghanistan and Iran, which has led to the establishment of transit and transport corridor among three countries using Chabahar port. This port is seen as golden gateway for India to access landlocked markets of Afghanistan and Central Asia bypassing Pakistan.

One of the oldest maritime trading routes ran from ancient Sumeria via Bahrain to the Indus Civilisation called Meluha.

In medieval times, comments a noted scholar M.S. Agwani, “the Indian expertise in medicine, mathematics and astronomy was

highly valued by Arab and Iranian scholars who eventually made it part of their own intellectual traditions.”

5.4 India and International Organisations

India is a potential superpower and has a growing international influence all around the world. Being a newly industrialised country, India has a great history of collaboration with several countries. It has acted as prominent member of several international organisations and has been a founding member of some. India is a member of formal groupings like UNO, NAM, SAARC, G20 and the Commonwealth.

India has been extending a helping hand to the UNO, in all her efforts in ending military conflicts, and in promoting peace and progress among the nations.

BRICS

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa are leading emerging economies and political powers at the regional and

India is actively engaged in general economic diplomacy, which is evident in the country being part of several economic coalitions, as listed in the table below.

Name of the global groupings	Name of the member countries	Objectives
IBSA	India, Brazil, South Africa	To focus on agriculture, education, energy, trade, culture and defence among others
BCIM	Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar	To respond to threats such as natural disasters and data breaches and protect business interests
MGC (Mekong Ganga cooperation)	India, Cambodia, Laos, PDR Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	To create necessary infrastructural facilities in the Ganga-Mekong basin
BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation)	Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal	To strengthen and improve the technological economic cooperation, international trade and foreign direct investment cooperation
RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership)	Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam	To achieve modern high-quality and mutually beneficial agreement that covers trade in goods, trade in service, investments, technical cooperation dispute settlement and other issues
EAS (East Asia Summit)	10 ASEAN nations + 8 strategic partners including US, China, India, Japan	To promote peace and stability
GCC Gulf Cooperation Council	Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, India	To achieve unity based on their common objectives and their similar political and cultural identities
BBIN	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal	For energy development
SCO (Shanghai cooperation organization)	India, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan	For security-related concerns, resolving border issues, intelligence sharing and countering terrorism



international level. The BRICS organisation's headquarters is in Shanghai, China. BRICS opened up a possibility for countries of the Global South to challenge the Global North. India is an active member and this collaboration paves way for India to build its global profile.

Reason for the formation of BRICS

To be an alternative to World Bank and IMF to challenge U.S. supremacy

To provide self-owned and self-managed organisations to carry out developmental and economical plans in its member nations

Objectives of BRICS

- ◆ To achieve regional development
- ◆ It acts as a bridge between developed and developing countries

The acronym BRICS was coined by Jim O'Neill, a famous British economist. He predicted that by year 2050 Brazil, Russia, India and China would become bigger than the six most industrialised nations in dollar terms and would completely change the power dynamics of the last 300 years.

- ◆ To contribute extensively to development of humanity
- ◆ To establish a more equitable and fair world
- ◆ Boost intra BRICS trade in their local currencies to increase trade cooperation and cope with the current international financial crisis
- ◆ To promote the technological information exchange among the member states
- ◆ To enhance inclusive economic growth that will lead to an increase in the creation of jobs, fight against poverty and accelerate the economic transformation of members.

The financial architecture of BRICS

The New Development Bank (NDB) is a multilateral development bank. Its primary focus is lending for infrastructure projects. It aims to contribute to development plans established nationally through projects that are socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. It gives priority to projects aimed at developing renewable energy sources.

The Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) is a framework for providing protection against global liquidity pressures, which includes currency issues.

BRICS payment system

At the 2015 BRICS Summit, ministers from the BRICS nations initiated consultations a payment system that would be an alternative to the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) system.

The factors that bolster co-operation among members

First, the common need among developing countries to construct an economic order that reflects the current situation will drive the BRICS efforts. In this matter, the idea of NDB and CRA are defining changes and will have huge geo-economic and geopolitical impact.

Second, the BRICS alternative idea in the landscape of global governance will attract support from other countries.

Third, the expansion of BRICS interaction to other sector will make it more strong partnership.

OPEC

OPEC, the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (a group of oil-producing nations), is an intergovernmental organisation founded in Baghdad, Iraq, and headquartered in Vienna, Austria. Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela are the OPEC's Founder Members.

There are three categories of memberships: Founder Members, Full Members and Associate Members. At present there are 15 member nations (two are located in South America, six in the Middle East and seven in Africa). OPEC membership is open to any country that exports crude oil and which shares the ideals of the organisation.

The OPEC LOGO



It is the result of an international design competition held in 1969. An Austrian designer Svoboda won the competition with her design, which combined the different letters of the organisation's name in a rounded design.

OPEC's mission

- ◆ To coordinate oil policies in its member countries
- ◆ Help stabilise oil markets
- ◆ To secure fair and stable income to petroleum producers
- ◆ An efficient, economic and regular supply of oil to consuming nations
- ◆ A fair return on capital to those investing in the petroleum industry

How does OPEC help other countries?

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OPID) is an institution that helps finance projects with low interest loans. It also provides grants to social and humanitarian projects.

OPEC has an Information Centre with over 20,000 volumes including books, reports, maps and conference proceedings related to petroleum, energy and the oil market. The Information Centre is open to the public and is often used by researchers and students.

India's relationship with OPEC

India is one of the biggest consumers of crude oil. OPEC obviously has vested interest in India's economic growth. We import 86% of crude oil, 70% natural gas, 95% of cooking gas from OPEC countries. India has been identified as a great partner for OPEC mainly because of its high oil demand.

India doesn't have enough oil reserves. India can't produce oil. Devoid of necessary oil reserves India strongly focuses on agriculture, and industrial production.

Conclusion

Apart from economic and trade cooperation, India also aspires to have

a warm relationship with its neighbours and extended neighbours in the field of education, health, fighting terrorism, disaster management, employment for its citizens, curbing organised crimes, technology development and so on.

SUMMARY

- India has always been known as a peace – loving country and has strived hard to champion the cause of peace in the world.
- India has cordial, historical, religious, economic, ethnic and linguistic relationship with all its neighbouring countries.
- India supports its neighbours to improve public health, small scale industries, tele communication, education and in the construction of roads and bridges,
- Government of India provides grant assistance for the construction of buildings, laboratories, dispensaries and deep tube wells to its neighbours.
- India is contributing proactively to the development of its neighbours in the form of monetary aids and funds.
- India has good relationship with the superpowers and tries to reap the maximum benefit for its domestic development.
- India extend it support to the UNO in all her efforts.
- India is an active member of BRICS and it paves way for India to build its global profile.

A-Z GLOSSARY

homogenous	of the same kind/alike	ஒரினத்தைச் சேர்ந்த
bilateral trade	trading between two countries	இருதரப்பு வர்த்தகம்
hydroelectric project	producing electricity by using the power of fast moving water	நீர் மின்சார திட்டம்
infrastructure	the basis organisational facilities	உள்கட்டமைப்பு
antiquity	the ancient past	தொன்மை
bifurcation	to divide into two parts	இரண்டாகப் பிரித்தல்
surveillance	Close observation	கண்காணிப்பு



EXERCISE



I. Choose the correct answer

- Mc Mahon Line is a border between
 - Burma and India
 - India and Nepal
 - India and China
 - India and Bhutan
- India is not a member of which of the following
 - G20
 - ASEAN
 - SAARC
 - BRICSSelect the correct option
 - 4 only
 - 2 and 4
 - 2, 4 and 1
 - 1, 2 and 3
- OPEC is
 - An international insurance Co.
 - An international sports club
 - An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries
 - An international company
- With which country does India share its longest land border?
 - Bangladesh
 - Myanmar
 - Afghanistan
 - China
- Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.

i) Salma Dam	- 1. Bangladesh
ii) Farakka accord	- 2. Nepal
iii) Chukha hydroelectric project	- 3. Afghanistan
iv) Sharda River project	- 4. Bhutan

 - 3 1 4 2
 - 3 1 2 4
 - 3 4 1 2
 - 4 3 2 1

- How many countries share its border with India?
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
- Which two island countries are India's neighbours?
 - Sri Lanka and Andaman island
 - Maldieves and Lakshadweep island
 - Maldieves and Nicobar island
 - Sri Lanka and Maldieves
- Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Meghalaya
 - Mizoram
 - Sikkim
- How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?
 - Five
 - Four
 - Three
 - Two
- Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?
 - Lord Mountbatten
 - Sir Cyril Radcliffe
 - Clement Atlee
 - None of the above.

II. Fill in the blanks

- _____ is a small Himalayan kingdom.
- India's gateway to South East Asia is _____.
- _____ is a buffer country between India and China.
- A strip of land _____, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
- _____ is known as the Land of thunderbolt.
- India and Sri Lanka are separated by _____.

III. Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer

1. The Kaladan transport project by India and Myanmar consists of which of the following modes of transport?

1. Roads 2. Railways
3. Shipping 4. Inland water transport

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. **Assertion (A):** India and France launched International Solar Alliance.

Reason (R): It was done to bring together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for co-operation of solar energy.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is wrong and R is correct
d) Both are wrong
3. Which of the following statements are true?
- Statement 1.** ICCR has initiated a Tagore Chair in University of Dhaka.

Statement 2. Myanmar is India's gateway to western countries.

Statement 3. Nepal and Bhutan are land locked nations.

Statement 4. Sri Lanka is one of the partner in Nalanda University Project of India.

- a) 1, 2 and 3
b) 2, 3 and 4
c) 1, 3 and 4
d) 1, 2 and 4

4. **Assertion (A):** OPEC has vested interest in India's economic growth.

Reason (R): Devoid of necessary oil resources India strongly focuses on agriculture and industrial production.

- a) A is correct and R explains A
b) A is wrong and R is correct
c) Both are correct
d) Both are wrong

IV. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Brandix | - Vienna |
| 2. COMCASA | - Japan |
| 3. Shinkansen system | - Shanghai |
| 4. BRICS | - USA |
| 5. OPEC | - Garment city in Vishakapatnam |

V. Give short answers

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
2. Write a short note on Strategic partnership Agreement (SPA).
3. Mention the member countries of BRICS.
4. What do you know about Kaladan Multi – Model Transit Transport?
5. How do you assess the importance of Chabahar agreement?
6. List out any five global groupings in which India is a member.
7. What is the role of Japan India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM)?

VI. Answer in detail

1. Highlight India and International organisation with special reference to any three India's global groupings.
2. Trace the reason for the formation of BRICS and write its objectives.
3. Mention OPEC missions and how does it help other countries?

VII. Project and activity

1. Students can be asked to collect information from newspapers about India's relation with world countries.
2. Group project involving students to prepare an album with pictures on India's latest projects with its neighboring countries.



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