



### Unit 4 CIVICS India's Foreign Policy

Good Morning students, Today Let us know about The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

#### 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.
- The NonAligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observers and 10 international organisations.
- 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 Nkrumah of Ghana were the founding fathers of NAM.

#### India's Foreign Policy during Cold War Era

- 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.
- 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 socioeconomic conditions.
- Hence our new nation could not afford to military entanglements and milit
- Non Alliance did not 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.
- 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.
- First Nuclear Test at Pokhran (Rajasthan) 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.



- 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 foremost task of India's foreign policy is to enable the domestic transformation of India.
- 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.
- 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.

### **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, antiracism

### Policy of Disarmament

- 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 'off ensive purposes' and would never use against any non-nuclear state.
- Indo-US civilian nuclear deal marks a significant progress in India's foreign policy.