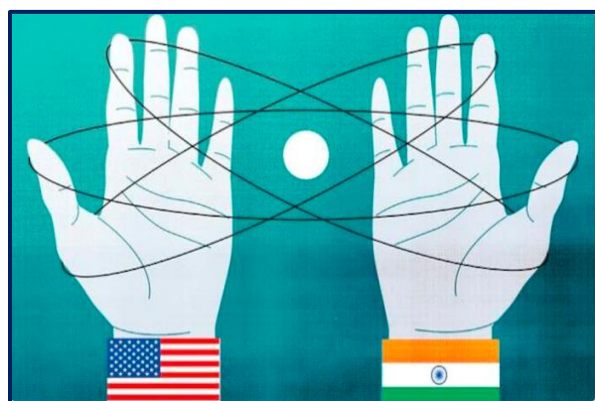
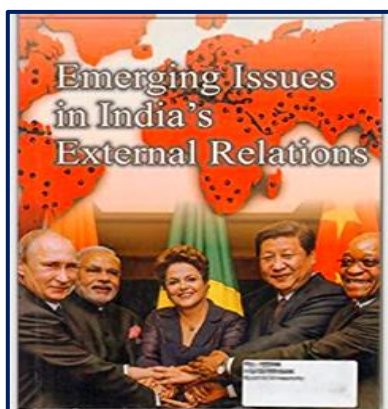
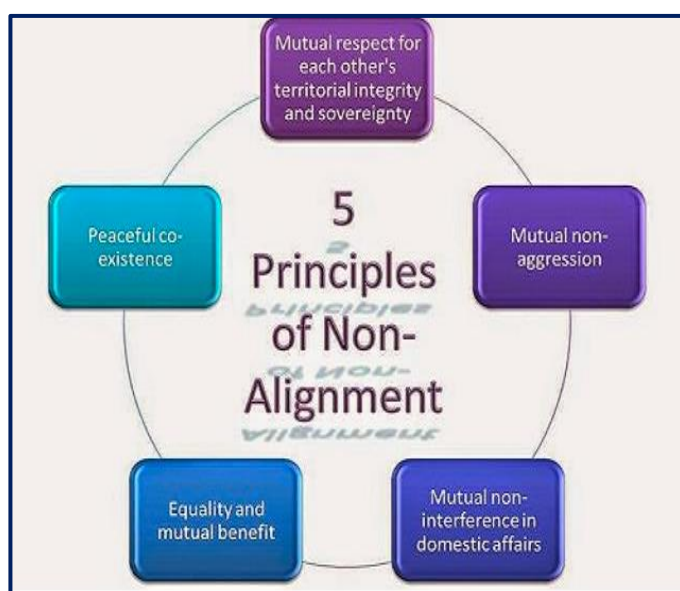


Introduction:

In the post-independence period, India faced many challenges in formulating a strong foreign policy. India has forged its foreign relations with the aim of achieving security by maintaining peace and respecting the sovereignty of other countries. In the aftermath of World War II, world politics divided the nations of the world into two distinct camps—one under the United States and the other under the Soviet Union.

1. India's External Relations-International context or relations

In the post-independence period, India faced many challenges in formulating a strong foreign policy. India has forged its foreign relations with the aim of achieving security by maintaining peace and respecting the sovereignty of other countries. In the aftermath of World War II, world politics divided the nations of the world into two distinct camps—one under the United States and the other under the Soviet Union.

**2. Non-alignment approach**

The Cold War era marked the beginning of a global political, economic, and military conflict between the two blocs, led by the superpowers, the US and the USSR. As well as in other dominant world politics, the Indian leadership is on track to pursue its national interests in this international context.

The character of Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru

Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru pursued a foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The three main objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to safeguard hard-earned sovereignty, preserve territorial integrity and promote rapid economic growth. Although many Indian leaders wanted India to pursue a pro-US foreign policy; Nehru wanted to achieve his foreign policy goals through an allied strategy.



Distance from both Camps

The US and the Soviet Union wanted India to stay away from mutually leading military alliances. America is not happy with India's independent initiative, Alina's policy. In the 1950s, India took an independent stance on various international issues and could seek help and assistance from members of the two power blocs. India's attitude towards independence and its growing ties with the USSR have hurt USA sentiments. Thus, there was much turmoil in Indo-US relations in the 1950s.

3. Afro-Asian unity

The Nehru era marked the establishment of relations between India and other new independent states in Asia and Africa. Under the leadership of Nehru, India hosted the Asia Relations Conference in March 1947. India supported the process of decolonization and opposed racism, especially racism in South Africa. The Afro-Asian Conference held in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955 is known as the Bandung Conference and marks the founding of the Non-Alignment Movement. The first summit of the non-aligned movement was held in Belgrade in September 1961.



DO YOU KNOW?

- Alignment:** The policy of not joining any military alliance formed due to the Cold War.
- Foreign policy:** It is the interaction of domestic and external factors of a country.
- Panchsheel:** The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence will be signed between India and China in 1954.
- Bandung Conference:** Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung in 1955 to establish India's engagement with NAM and Asian and African countries.
- NEFA:** The Northeast Border Agency has known a lot about the state of Arunachal Pradesh since the 1960s.

4. Peace and Conflict with China

Since India was one of the first countries to recognize a communist government, independent India began its friendly relations with China. Some of Nehru's allies like Vallabhbhai Patel were worried about the future Chinese invasion, but Nehru felt that India was unlikely to face an attack from China. The



Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence) Agreement reached between the Prime Minister of India Nehru and the Prime Minister of China Zhou Enlai on 29 April 1954 is a step towards a stronger relationship between the two. Panchsheel, Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence between India and China (29 April 1954) A strong step towards friendship and relations. India also supported the new Chinese government in communist form at the United Nations to make a friendly move after the Chinese Revolution of 1949. India and China began to fight against Chinese occupation of Tibet and also suppressed Tibetan culture. China claims the Aksai region and NEFA in Indian territory, which, despite northern replies and negotiations, have not been resolved and prompted India to join the conflict.



5. Tibet

Tibet, a plateau in Central Asia, has historically been one of the main problems causing tensions between India and China. After the 1954 Panchsheel Agreement, India accepted China's claim on Tibet. In 1959, India granted asylum to the Dalai Lama, a Tibetan spiritual leader, which damaged relations between the two countries.

6. Chinese Invasion, 1962

China annexed Tibet in 1950, removing the historic buffer between the two countries. The Dalai Lama's issue has fueled the fire. China claims two territories in Indian territory: Askai in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir - region and Arunachal Pradesh state

- Territories in the Northeastern Frontier Agency (NEFA).
- China launched a rapid and large-scale invasion of the two disputed territories in October 1962.
- The China War had tarnished India's image at home and abroad.

The Sino-Indian conflict and the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union led to irreconcilable divisions within the Communist Party of India (CPI). The pro-USSR faction remained within the CPI and forged closer ties with the Congress.

7. War and Peace with Pakistan

Soon after independence, the dispute with Pakistan over the Kashmir dispute began. The India-Pakistan Indus Water Treaty, signed by Nehru and General Ayyub Khan in 1960, has worked well despite many setbacks in Indo-Pak relations. In April 1965, Pakistan launched an armed offensive in the Rann of Kutch region of Gujarat, followed by an invasion of Jammu and Kashmir in August-September. The enmity ended with the intervention of the United Nations. The Tashkent Agreement, mediated by the Soviet Union in January 1966, was signed by the Prime Minister of India Lai Bahadur Shastri and the General of Pakistan Ayyub Khan. In the dramatic internal politics of the 1970s, East and West Pakistani rulers were reluctant to accept democratic decisions. During 1971, India had to bear the burden of about 8 million refugees who migrated to East Pakistan and took refuge in neighboring India. After months of diplomatic tension and military forces, a full-scale war broke out between India and Pakistan in December 1971. On July 3, 1972, the Shimla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. India and Pakistan clashed in 1965 over Pakistan's intense armed struggle initiative on Kashmir issue. The United Nations intervened and the two signed the Tashkent Agreement in 1966 to rectify the



situation. But the 1965 war exacerbated India's already difficult economic situation. India's foreign policy reflects its desire to grow into an important regional power, which was reflected in the conflicts between East and West Pakistan during the 1971 Bangladesh War and India's support for the independence struggle in Bangladesh and Pakistan's surrender. Announced an arbitrary ceasefire. India and Pakistan signed the Shimla Agreement on 3 July 1972 to formalize the return of peace.

8. Indian Nuclear Policy

In May 1974, India carried out the first nuclear explosion at Pokhran in Rajasthan. The nuclear program in India was started by Homi J. in the late 1940s under the guidance of Bhabha. Nehru opposed nuclear weapons and wanted India to produce nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council have sought to impose the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on the rest of the world. India has always considered the NPT to be discriminatory and refused to sign it. India conducted a number of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its ability to use nuclear energy for military purposes. The Nehru era Conference on Asian Relations in Asia and Africa (March 1947), the Indonesian War of Independence (1949), established relations between India and the states through the colonial process and participated in the Bandung Conference in 1955. With newly independent Asian and African countries.

SUMMARY

Immediately after independence, India faced twin challenges of welfare and democracy. In addition, India began to engage in world affairs as an independent nation-state with a comprehensive context such as the legacy of many international conflicts left by the British, the pressures created by partition and the eradication of poverty. India was born in the wake of World War II, so it was decided to maintain foreign relations to respect the sovereignty of other countries in order to gain security by maintaining peace. To this end, India has laid down the guiding principles of the State in Article 51 of the Constitution of India. The foreign policy of a country is the interaction of domestic and external factors. Pt. J.L. Nehru was the 'major architect of Indian foreign policy' with the goals of protecting India's sovereignty, preserving territorial integrity and promoting rapid economic growth. Hence India adopted the name to stay away from any military group.

Questions For Practice

1. "What is racism?"
 (a) Religious discrimination
 (b) Racial discrimination
 (c) Linguistic differences.
 (d) Human behavior.
2. In which year was the Bandung Conference held?
 (a) 1954 (b) 1955
 (c) 1956 (d) 1957
3. The world was divided into blocks after World War II?
 (a) USA and UK
 (b) USSR and China
 (c) Japan and Korea
 (d) USA and USSR.
4. Non-Alignment Architect?
 (a) Pt. Nehru
 (b) Indira Gandhi
 (c) Y B Chavan
 (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
5. "Why did Britain invade Egypt in 1956?"
 (a) Suez Canal problem
 (b) Suzhou Canal Problem
 (c) On the Panama Canal issue
 (d) Bruges canal problem
6. The basis of Indian foreign policy?
 (a) Non-aligned
 (b) Promoting the US block
 (c) Promoting the USSR block
 (d) Alliance with China
7. The meaning of alliance?
 (a) Neutrality
 (b) Freedom to make decisions on issues independently
 (c) Militarization
 (d) None of the above
8. What does NEFA mean?
 (a) North-East Far Agency
 (b) North East Frontier Agency
 (c) North-East Full Agency
 (d) North East Far Agency
9. China suddenly attacked India?
 (a) August 1962
 (b) September 1962
 (c) October 1962
 (d) September 1965
10. Commentary on "A country's foreign policy is the result of its economic policy"?
 (a) Indira Gandhi
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Morarji Desai
 (d) Charan Singh
11. Who accompanied the Tibetan spiritual leader the Dalai Lama on an official visit to China in 1956?
 (a) Hua Guofeng
 (b) Zhao Jiang
 (c) The Prime Minister of China Zhou Enlai
 (d) Lee Peng
12. Architect of Non-Alignment?
 (a) Pt. Nehru
 (b) Indira Gandhi
 (c) Y B Chavan
 (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
13. Who was instrumental in shaping and implementing India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964?
 (a) Motilal Nehru
 (b) Sardar Patel
 (c) Indira Gandhi
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
14. Bangladesh emerged as an independent country?
 (a) January 1972
 (b) December 1971
 (c) March 1971
 (d) November 1971
15. Under whose leadership did India host the Asia Relations Conference in March 1947?
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (b) Dr. Radha Krishnan
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Rajendra Prasad
16. China's surprise attack on India?
 (a) August 1962
 (b) September 1962
 (c) October 1962
 (d) September 1965
17. Who fears a future attack on China in Nehru's cabinet?
 (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
 (b) c. Rajagopalachari
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Jagjivan Ram
18. During the Bandung Conference year?
 (a) 1954 (b) 1955
 (c) 1956 (d) 1957
19. Where was NEFA's headquarter established?
 (a) Sikkim
 (b) Meghalaya
 (c) Tripura
 (d) Nagaland
20. During the Bandung Conference year?
 (a) 1954 (b) 1955
 (c) 1956 (d) 1957
21. Under whose leadership did India host the Asia Relations Conference in March 1947?
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (b) Dr. Radha Krishnan.
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru.
 (d) Rajendra Prasad
22. When did China invade Tibet?
 (a) 1930 (b) 1940
 (c) 1950 (d) 1960
23. The foreign policy of a country is the result of its economic policy. This comment was made by?
 (a) Indira Gandhi
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Morarji Desai
 (d) Charan Singh
24. What is racism?
 (a) Religious discrimination.
 (b) Racial discrimination.
 (c) Linguistic difference.
 (d) Human behavior.
25. The basis of Indian foreign policy?
 (a) Non-alignment
 (b) US block. Campaign
 (c) Promoting the USSR block
 (d) Alliance with China
26. Which meeting was the culmination of India's engagement with the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa?
 (a) Bandung Conference
 (b) Singapore Conference
 (c) Egyptian Convention
 (d) Malaysia Conference

27. Who accompanied the Tibetan spiritual leader the Dalai Lama on an official visit to China in 1956?
 (a) Hua Guofeng
 (b) Zhao Jiang
 (c) The Prime Minister of China Zhou Enlai
 (d) Lee Peng
28. Write 'true' or 'false' against each of these statements?
 (a) Non-alignment made India a U.S.A and allowed assistance from both the U.S.S.R.
 (b) India's relations with neighboring countries have been strained from the outset.
 (c) The Cold War affected relations between India and Pakistan.
 (d) The 1971 Peace and Friendship Treaty, U.S. India Proximity
29. By making an international conference India will make serious efforts for early independence for which country?
 (a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia
 (c) Vietnam (d) Singapore
30. The first Prime Minister to visit China after Nehru?
 (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri.
 (b) Indira Gandhi.
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi. (d) V.P. The lion.
31. The basis of Indian foreign policy?
 (a) Non-alignment
 (b) Promoting the US block
 (c) Promoting the USSR block
 (d) Alliance with China
32. By which country did India make a serious effort for early independence by convening an international conference?
 (a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia
 (c) Vietnam (d) Singapore
33. Why did Britain invade Egypt in 1956?
 (a) Suez Canal problem
 (b) Suzhou Canal Problem
 (c) On the Panama Canal issue
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- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
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37. China's surprise attack on India?
 (a) August 1962
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 (c) October 1962
 (d) September 1965
38. Architect of Non-Alignment?
 (a) Pt. Nehru
 (b) Indira Gandhi
 (c) Y B Chavan
 (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
39. He commented that "a country's foreign policy is the result of its economic policy"?
 (a) Indira Gandhi
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Morarji Desai
 (d) Charan Singh
40. Which country was Bandung conference held in?
 (a) Sudan (b) Indonesia
 (c) Brazil (d) Austria

Solutions

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|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 5. (a) | 9. (c) | 13. (d) | 17. (a) | 21. (c) | 25. (a) | 29. (b) | 33. (a) | 37 (c) |
| 2. (b) | 6. (a) | 10. (b) | 14. (b) | 18. (b) | 22. (c) | 26. (a) | 30. (c) | 34. (a) | 38. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 7 (a) | 11. (c) | 15. (c) | 19. (b) | 23. (b) | 27 (c) | 31. (a) | 35. (a) | 39. (b) |
| 4. (d) | 8. (b) | 12. (a) | 16. (c) | 20. (b) | 24. (b) | 28. (d) | 32. (b) | 36. (c) | 40. (b) |

