



1. India's economic relations with China
2. Indo — Bangladesh relations since 1971
3. India and Nepal.

#### **UNIT:III INDIA & BHUTAN, SRILANKA AND MALDIVES**

1. India and Bhutan
2. Indo Sri Lankan relations.
3. India and Maldives

#### **UNIT:IV INDIA AND MYANMAR**

1. Indo — Myanmar relations
2. SAARC
3. Impact of Terrorism

#### **UNIT:V INDIA AS A CHAMPION OF WORLD PEACE AND JU**

1. NAM
2. India and UNO
3. Security & Challenges

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#### **Books for Reference:**

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2. **Pramod K Mishra** : South Asia in International politics
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## UNIT – V

### INDIA AS A CHAMPION OF WORLD PEACE AND JUSTICE

#### TOPIC-1

#### NAM

### **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM):**

#### **Introduction**

The NAM is an international forum of 120 developing countries that believe in the ideal of non-alignment with the major power blocs. It was established in 1961 in Belgrade, former Yugoslavia under the leadership of the then Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of Egypt Gamal Abdel Nasser and the President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

- In the aftermath of the Second World War and the Decolonisation process, many countries in the developing world in Asia and Africa felt the need for a strong movement towards securing peace and prosperity, and establishing security for all countries.
- This was when the world was divided into two power blocs, that of the USA and the Soviet Union, especially after the signing of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- Most of these countries felt the need for mutual cooperation and coordination with respect to not formally aligning with or against any of the power blocs.
- The collapse of colonialism and the cold war led to the need for improved coordination among the Global South.
- It is interesting to note that the term ‘third world’ arose during the cold war era to denote countries that were not aligned to either of the two power blocs.

#### **NAM Functioning**

NAM does not have a permanent secretariat or a formal hierarchy.

- Its administration is rotational and non-hierarchy.
- NAM takes decisions by consensus, which need not be universal, but only requires substantial agreement.
- It has a Coordinating Bureau which is based at the UN in New York City.
- NAM meets every three years at the NAM Summit Conference of Heads of State.
- At the Summit, a chair is chosen, which is a post held for three years.
- In NAM, every member country has equal weight.
- The current chairperson of NAM is Ilham Aliyev, the President of Azerbaijan. He holds the post till 2022.

### **NAM Member Countries**

The list of NAM member countries are given in the table below:

There are currently 120 member countries in the NAM. India is a founding member of the organisation.

- Our neighbours Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Afghanistan are also members.
- China has an observer status.
- All African countries except Western Sahara and South Sudan are members of NAM.
- In the Americas, many South and Central American nations are members.
- Among European countries, Azerbaijan and Belarus are members of NAM.
- There are many organisations and countries that are given the observer status. Some of them are the United Nations, African Union, Arab League, Commonwealth Secretariat, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, etc.
- It is the largest inter-country organisation outside of the UN.

### **NAM Objectives**

One of the chief objectives of NAM was “to create an independent path in world politics that would not result in member States becoming pawns in the struggles between the major powers.”

- The three elements that define the approach of the organisation are:
  - o Right of independent judgement
  - o Struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism

- o Use of moderation in relations with all big powers
- In the current times, an objective of the organisation is restructuring the international economic order.
- NAM espouses ideals such as the right to self-determination, anti-apartheid, anti-colonialism, national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of nations, anti-imperialism in all forms, nonadherence to multilateral military pacts, disarmament, against racism, against foreign occupation and domination, peaceful coexistence among all countries, strengthening the UN, no use of threat or force in international relations, socio-economic development, etc.

### **NAM Evolution**

Most historians agree that the most important antecedent to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement was the Bandung Conference of 1955.

- The Bandung Asian African Conference brought together 29 heads of state/government of the first post-colonial generation of leadership from Africa and Asia.
- This gathered Nehru, Nasser, Tito, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sukarno of Indonesia under one umbrella. They were leaders of international standing and attracted many other countries of Asia and Africa into the NAM.
- In this conference, the Ten Principles of Bandung were adopted and these would be the guiding principles of NAM.
- The 10 Principles of Bandung are:
  - o Respect of fundamental human rights and of the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
  - o Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries.
  - o Recognition of the equality among all races and of the equality among all nations, both large and small.
  - o Non-interference or non-intervention into the internal affairs of another country.
  - o Respect the right of every nation to defend itself, either individually or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the UN.
  - o Non-use of collective defence pacts to benefit the specific interests of any of the great powers.
  - o Refraining from acts or threats of aggression and use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any nation.

- o Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means.
  - o Promotion of mutual interest and cooperation.
  - o Respect for justice and international obligations.
- The formal establishment of NAM took place in Belgrade in Yugoslavia in 1961 with 25 developing countries. This is when the first NAM Summit Conference took place. India is a founding member.
  - One of the ideals behind NAM was that the newly-independent nations, that had just come out of the yoke of colonialism, should not lose their independence by aligning with either one of the Great Powers(USA and USSR).
  - The founding fathers of NAM were keen to call it a movement and not an organisation so as to avoid the bureaucratic implications of the term 'organisation'.
  - The founding members also stressed on the fact that NAM did not mean the members were to be passive or neutral to world affairs, but rather, it affirmed the belief that all countries were free to have an independent opinion on international affairs.

### **Relevance of NAM**

In the post-cold war era, NAM has had to realign its approach, with several experts citing the organisation's irrelevance in a unipolar world since the 1990s, after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi skipped the 17th and 18th NAM summits (India was represented by the Vice President) indicating a neglect of NAM from India.
- Some opine that this represents a shift in India's foreign policy.
  - o Many experts are of the opinion that India is looking to change from a non-aligned to a multialigned perspective.
  - o Also that NAM would not be of much use in furthering India's global positions on many matters such as UNSC reforms and terrorism.
- The importance of NAM, nevertheless, should not be undermined because it is a significant force that supported third world countries against western imperialism, coercion and domination.
- NAM countries form 2/3rd of the membership of the UN General Assembly, and hence, it can form an important voting bloc.
- NAM, along with the G-77 gives a superior numerical strength to developing countries and has helped keep many third world issues ahead of the agenda at the UN. This can also help India's cause in garnering a seat at the Security Council.
- NAM can be a useful platform to raise awareness about issues like climate change, cross-border terrorism, human rights violations, etc.
- NAM encourages an equitable world order and the organisation can act as a bridge between countries with varying political ideologies and systems. NAM is not an entirely insignificant

organisation today. Although the world today is very different from the bipolar world of the fifties, many issues still haunt us, along with the rise of new problems and challenges like global terrorism, climate change, economic imbalances, etc. NAM can be a global platform where developing smaller nations can bring to the fore their grievances and press the international community for reforms

## UNIT-V

### TOPIC-2

## INDIA AND UNO

### ORIGIN OF UNO

- ❖ With the motive to maintain international peace and security and to promote cooperation in economic, social and cultural fields, the **United Nation Organisation** was established on 24th October, 1945 in San Francisco, California.
- ❖ It was formed soon after the end of World war and was the successor to ‘The League Of Nations’.
  
- ❖ It presently consists of 193 member states and is guided by the principles mentioned in its Charter.
- ❖ **India is one among the 50 founding members who signed the UN charter in 1945.** Since then India has made important contributions by being a member of UN Security Council and other specialized agencies of United Nations.

### Role of India in United Nations :-

#### Original member of The League Of Nations:

The League Of Nations was formed in 1920, with an objective to promote unity among countries to prevent the possibility of future war. Although only self-governing countries were considered members, an exception was made for India. The underlying reason for the same was its significant contribution to Allied forces in WWI.

#### One of the first countries in signing various declarations:

India was an active member in drafting the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which highlighted the need for gender equality. Due to India’s efforts the words ‘all men are created equal’ were changed to ‘all men and women are created equal’. India was one of the earliest signatories when Convention on Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted and was most outspoken against racial discrimination in South Africa.

**Representation of developing countries:**

India strengthened its position in the UNO as an advocate to present the needs and aspirations of the developing countries and to promote international cooperation. This was the result of the formation of 'Non-Aligned Movement' and 'G-77', in which India played a major role.

**Major participant of UN peace keeping missions:**

India has completed 70 years in 2018 in serving UN peace keeping missions. It has deployed police personnel in Korea, Egypt and Congo in earlier years and in Somalia, Angola and Rwanda in recent years, and more recently in Haiti for maintaining harmony. Starting its participation from 1950 in Korea to being instrumental in bringing peace in Liberia through first ever all female force, India has participated in more than 40 such missions.

**Member of G-4:**

The G-4 is the group of countries which are seeking permanent representation in United Nations. These countries include Brazil, Germany and Japan along with India. India has made claims for the same on account of it being the 2nd largest populated country and the world's largest liberal democracy. Another major reason would be India's contribution to the peace keeping missions.

**Restructuring and Expansion of UNSC:**

India has worked with like-minded countries to expand the permanent membership in UNSC, which is in response to the arguable geo-political structure of the Security Council after WWII. The Government of India has strongly put forward India case and The Russian Federation, United States, United Kingdom and France are in support for India in getting a permanent seat.

**Elected several times at the UN Security Council:**

India has been elected several times at the UN Security Council and became a non-permanent member for the period 2011-2103 where it played a crucial role in promoting international harmony its own national security.

**Conclusion:**

India has contributed immensely to the United Nations objectives right from its formation years by being outspoken against inequality and colonialism and taking an active part in the peace keeping missions. In addition to this, it is the world's largest democracy and has the capability to manage international cooperation responsibilities through its global powers. And most importantly India has been fighting continuously for achieving democracy in United Nations



# UNIT-V

## TOPIC-3

### INDIA'S NATIONAL SECURITY AND CHALLENGES

- Over the years, we have entered into an era of complex and uncertain threats and challenges, due to dynamic changes in the geo-politico-economic landscape and revolutionary changes in technology.
- These threats include traditional, non-traditional, cyber, information, space, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and propaganda.
- In order to ascertain the preparedness of our defence forces, it would be prudent to analyse it both from threat and capability-centric points of view.

#### Security threats and challenges:

- **Dichotomy of thought:** The thought process of **uniformed personnel and civilian research scholars** towards national security challenges is **completely different**.
  - **Uniformed personnel:** They perceive national security challenges as **well-defined external or internal threats** or the **challenges of hybrid warfare** in the future and mostly **ignore non-traditional threats**.
  - **Civilian Research scholars:** They have thought-provoking perceptions towards security challenges like:
    - **Lack of education among masses** leading to the election of non-suitable leaders having no vision on national security;
    - The triangle formed by the **huge youth population, unemployment among the youth and threat to food security** is a deadly recipe detrimental to national security;
    - Lack of social cohesion and harmony, dilution in the integrity of institutions, the polarisation of people along the lines of religion, caste and region, and non-inclusive growth pose a potent threat and challenge to national security.

#### External Threats and Challenges:

- Two neighbours of India—**China and Pakistan**—are not just the **principal source** of its external security threats, but are **also nuclear-armed states who share a deep friendship**.
  - The **territorial disputes and external threats** on our sub-continent are a result of its **unique geostrategic location, its neighbourhood, its history and the Partition**.
  - Security of India's long and porous coastline, offshore islands, exclusive economic Zone and sea lines of communications in the Indian Ocean require a high level of surveillance, situational awareness, rapid response capability, and synergy between all enforcement agencies to provide effective maritime security.
  - Detailed examination of the economic and security implications of CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and the 21<sup>st</sup>-century Maritime silk road on India and the region is required.
- **Internal Threats and Challenges:**
    - **Huge diversity** in geographical regions, ethnicity, religions, and languages **coupled with** social discrimination, inequality in human development indices (HDI), lack of inclusive growth, the polarisation of population-based on religion and caste, and mass unemployment among the youth **makes India vulnerable to internal armed conflicts**.
    - The aim of the armed conflicts like **Naga insurgency, Bodoland army**, , in India is primarily to capture political power or seek separation or secession or greater autonomy. We have been more successful in **conflict-management and not conflict-resolution**.
    - Internal security is a function of political morality, responsiveness of the governance system, integrity of institutions, social cohesion, the status of the economy, wealth distribution in the population, and social justice. India is suffering **from dysfunctional institutions**, which further add to the problems in the internal security environment.
      - **Pakistan** has continued to indulge in **proxy-war-cum-cross-border-terrorism** in J&K with a view to destabilising India, which poses a serious threat to **India's internal security**.
  - **Dynamics of Limited Conflict**
    - Considering the geo-political-economic-strategic environment with nuclear-armed states, the probability **of a total war appears less likely**.
    - However, given our unresolved border disputes with our neighbours, history of our earlier conflicts, and the continued proxy war-cum-cross-border terrorism from Pakistan, **the probability of limited conflicts or border**

**skirmishes, with irregular, information and asymmetric threats would always remain high.**

- Such conflicts would have the potential to **spill over to a larger area/region.**
  
- **Economic Cost of Violence** refers to the **direct and indirect costs** incurred in preventing, containing, and dealing with the consequences of violence. The **economic cost of violence to India has been 9% of its GDP.**

### **Way forward**

- **Build an effective military deterrence**
  - India needs to progressively improve its military capabilities in **conventional as well as non-conventional war-fighting mechanisms**, soft power and demonstrated power.
  - Military deterrence needs to be backed by **comprehensive national power**: political will, strong economy, social cohesion, vibrant industrial base, supportive public information system, and strong technology and innovation culture.
  
- **Integration and Jointness**
  - The future conflicts would be short, intense, multi-dimensional and hybrid in nature and straddle land, sea, air, space, and cyber and information domains.
  - Therefore, we will not have the luxury of delayed decision-making, delayed mobilisation and delayed application of forces.
  - **Integrated organisations** would certainly help us become effective operationally, with the ability to ensure synergistic application of all available resources for that operation in the very limited window of opportunity.
  
- **Defence Industry and Capability**
  - There is a need to holistically and pragmatically review the existing system of defence production in India, with a **greater focus to boost indigenous manufacturing to achieve self-reliance with quality products.**
  - To produce state-of-the-art weapon systems in India, **innovation** has to be accorded with a very high priority and **private sector participation needs to be enhanced**, with substantial **investment in R&D** to Revolutionise our industry.
  
- **Border Management Strategy**
  - The aim of border management strategy should be to effectively maintain the territorial integrity of the borders and to take care of the multifaceted threats and challenges along each border.

- Besides utilising technology to manage borders (smart management), there is a need to have clarity in responsibility, command and control, authority and accountability for each border, more importantly, the borders under dispute.

**Cyber and Space Domains:** While looking at the offensive aspects of cyber warfare, it is important to first take actions to protect our networks from cyber-attacks. The militarization of space is yet another dimension that needs to be explored for military purposes.

## **Conclusion**

India has to use all instruments of its national power—political, economic, diplomatic, military, social, technological, psychological, cultural—in a coordinated manner to address its security concerns. This can happen only if we put an end to turf wars between different elements of national power, and look at the national security with a national outlook.