



What is national security? National security refers to the defence of the territory, sovereignty and freedom of the country. Traditionally, National Security meant protection of the State from external aggressions. This is the military dimension of security. Besides this military dimension there are other aspects of national security that are equally important. To be truly secure, a nation needs other forms of security. These include, the role of diplomacy or politics, society, environment, energy as well as natural resources, economy and human resources.

Security policy, in a wider sense, encompasses the economic, industrial, and technological base; the cohesiveness of the socio-cultural structure; the resilience and stability of the political

system; and the quality of diplomacy. There is also the need to realize the linkage between domestic policy and national security policy.

Security policy of any nation is not created in abstract. The context of security policy is two-fold: the international and the domestic situation. The international situation refers to the changes that are taking place in international relations so as to understand their impact on the security policy. The domestic situation includes various domestic compulsions including the economic, political, socio-cultural and other elements that constitute the national power of a country.

## India's Security Policy

A study of India's security policy would thus have to focus on the following areas:

## 1. External security and strategic compulsions:

- **Diplomatic** : The changes that take place in international relations and their effects on the conventional and new security threats to India.
- **Military** : These threats would include conventional wars, internal security problems and threats from such weapons of mass destruction as nuclear, chemical, biological, etc.
- **Economic** : The impact of global economic changes including issues of trade.

## 2. Domestic/Internal Issues:

- **Science and Technology**: Modernisation of defence forces through the developments in science and technology;
- **Economic** : The economic situation of the country; a robust economy has a positive effect on the security situation.
- **Social and political** : Socio-political stability and its effects on internal security
- **Demographic** : This includes problems of migration.

Independence, internal security, and territorial integrity have always been the main priorities of India's security policy. These, along with the approach to peace, have been the core of India's policies since independence. The Indian approach to the question of national security focuses on two issues: (i) India believes that in any conflictual situation the roots of conflict need to be tackled. (ii) There is the need to resolve conflict through

peaceful means. Conflicts are a product of tensions in social, political, and economic areas. These conflicts can be resolved through dialogue or diplomacy. These methods are called Pacific Settlements of Disputes.

### Do you know?

#### What are Pacific Settlements?

The United Nations in Article 33 of the UN Charter mentions the following approaches: negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

### Three factors have dominated India's security policy:

- (i) Threat Perception** : The regional threat perception focuses primarily on the neighbours Pakistan and China, and subsequently the other regional powers. The threat from Pakistan and China is predominantly a threat of conventional border conflicts. Over the years, other dimensions such as insurgency, support to militancy, and concerns about nuclear weapons have further complicated this relationship. In case of the other regional powers, the threat is an indirect one; it may manifest itself through intervention and support to anti-India forces.
- (ii) Self-Reliance** : India has always wanted to be self-reliant. The focus of self-reliance has been in the areas of Indian economy and technology. India focused on developing an industrial base. It took help from

foreign countries to develop industries but also wanted them to transfer technology. The United States and the Soviet Union were willing to sell armaments to India but not transfer the technology so that India would be unable to produce them in the country.

### (iii) Independent Understanding of World Affairs and Peace Approach:

Peace approach is an ancient legacy that rests on the realization that conflict does not provide solutions. India has an assimilative cultural tradition. Indian commitment to nonalignment was part of this approach to peace and independence. Indian approach to disarmament was also an element that revolved around the peace approach. India called for total nuclear disarmament.

Let us now study these issues mentioned above in the context of the international situation and India's security from the time of India's independence.

#### Phase I: 1947 to 1962

**International situation :** The end of the Second World War brought in several changes in the global order. It saw the rise of the United States and the Soviet Union as two great powers and the rise of national liberation struggles in Asia and Africa leading to the creation of independent states. This period also saw the beginning of cold war in the world. Cold war was a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. It led to the division of the world in two blocs, the Western bloc which included the United States and the West European

countries and the Eastern bloc of the Soviet Union, East European countries and China. The division was based on the control and influence over the area of the bloc and on ideology. The Western bloc was capitalist while the Eastern was socialist. It is in this era of cold war that India became independent.

#### Do you know?

Some of the important military alliances during the cold war

##### **American Military Alliances:**

- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), 1949
- ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, US), 1951
- South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), 1954
- Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO), 1955.

##### **Soviet Military Alliances:**

- The Soviet Union and China signed a military alliance in 1950.
- Warsaw Pact (Soviet Union and East European states.) 1955.

#### Which countries can be considered as nonaligned?

**The following criteria was adopted at the Belgrade Conference in 1961:**

Criteria for Nonalignment

1. The country should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of states with different political and social systems.
2. Support national independence movements.
3. It should not be a member of a multi-lateral alliance concluded in the context of cold war.
4. It should not be a member of a bilateral military alliance, or a

regional defence pact in the context of great power conflicts.

5. It should not concede military bases to foreign powers in the context of great power rivalry.

This phase also saw the beginnings of the nonalignment movement. The first nonaligned conference took place at Belgrade in 1961. The concept of nonalignment was based on two important principles: independent understanding of world affairs and peace approach. Thus, the nonaligned countries were to stay away from cold war alliances.

**Indian Policy :** On 7 September 1946, in a speech given on All India Radio, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spelt out India's world view about its foreign and security policy. He stated: 'We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars...' India wanted to keep away from the cold war rivalry that existed in the world.

India's security policy during the Nehru era revolved around two principles: independent understanding of world affairs and peace approach. This was the period of the cold war conflict. India wanted to keep away from the cold war politics of military alliances and wanted peace. How was this implemented?

The implementation of this approach was done in two phases :

- (i) The process of building regionalism in Asia and Africa.
- (ii) Promotion and practicing of Nonalignment.

India hosted a regional conference of Asian countries in Delhi in 1947. The

Asian Relations Conference brought together many leaders of the independence movements in Asia. The objective of the conference was to bring together the leaders of Asia on a common platform to study the problems of common concern of the continent and create a sense of regionalism in Asia.

The second conference took place at Bandung in Indonesia in 1955. This was the first Afro-Asian conference. The conference sought to view the position of Asia and Africa in the world today and the contribution they can make to world peace. The Bandung Conference was a historic event. It tried to spread the concept of regionalism to Asia and Africa.

### Do you know?

#### What is Regionalism?

Regional organisations are created by countries from a particular geographic region. They form groups to promote their national interest in a cooperative manner. They try to establish their independent identity. These are called regional organisations. This process of regional level cooperation is also called regionalism. While geographic linkages are important, sometimes some functional issues become the basis of regional cooperation. These can be in areas like transport and communication, energy, health, etc. The process of regionalism usually begins with a political dialogue amongst the participants. Such a dialogue may lead to the creation of an organisation. Organisations like the European Union (EU), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) or South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) are examples of such regional groupings.

The process of regionalism faced problems in the late 1950s. Cold war spread to Asia and several countries joined the military alliances of the United States and the Soviet Union. The late 1950s saw a shift from regionalism to nonalignment. The first nonaligned conference was held at Belgrade in 1961. Nonalignment kept away from military alliances therefore those countries that had joined the military alliances were not members of the nonaligned group.



**The founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961 : (L-R) Nehru of India, Nkrumah of Ghana, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia and Tito of Yugoslavia.**

**In this phase India faced several security challenges :**

- (i) Indo-Pakistan War 1947-48 :** The services of the Indian military were first requisitioned immediately after independence. Indian military had to halt the Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir. The success of the Indian army in stalling the onslaught of the Pakistani forces into Srinagar indicated India's military preparedness.
- (ii) National Integration :** The army also played a significant role in the process of integration of princely states and enclaves such as Hyderabad (1948), Junagadh (1947) and later Goa (1961) into the Indian Union.

**(iii) Himalayan Neighbours :** India signed security treaties with its Himalayan neighbours Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. These treaties ensured that India would protect these countries from any aggression from China.

**(iv) China :** China became a communist country in 1949. India was one of the first countries to recognize the Mao Zedong government of China. However, tensions between India and China began in the 1950s after the takeover of Tibet by China. India had considered Tibet to be an autonomous region within China. To resolve the problem of Tibet, India and China signed the Tibet Agreement in 1954. This agreement was based on the principles of Panchsheel. The first border clash between India and China occurred in 1958 in the Aksai Chin region. The main issues of dispute between India and China were the status of Aksai Chin and the recognition of the McMahon line. In 1962 India and China went into a war in both these regions.

#### **Do you know?**

**Agreement between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China on Trade and Intercourse between Tibet Region of China and India (1954)** Agreement is based on the following principles:

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non-aggression.
- Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- Equality and mutual benefit, and
- Peaceful co-existence.

The core of India's security policy during Nehru era was 'security through diplomacy'. India was a developing country. It therefore needed both finances and peace for development. It was believed that expenditure on defence would divert the finances away from development of civilian industry. Further, continuous conflicts with neighbours would not be conducive to domestic development. The policy of regionalism and nonalignment was adopted to ensure that India develops friendly relations with its neighbours and the Afro-Asian countries could help each other in development. Therefore, diplomacy was important. This perception of 'defence through diplomacy' changed after 1962 and India increased its defence spending.

## Phase II: 1962 to 1971

**International situation :** The decade of 1960s saw some changes take place in the cold war situation. The Cuban Missile crisis took place in 1962. Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba that were a direct threat to the United States. Americans retaliated with a naval blockade of Cuba. For the first time since 1945 American and Soviet naval ships faced each other and there was a real possibility of a war. It was feared that such a war would be a nuclear war. This forced the two countries to reduce tensions. The situation was de-escalated after the Soviets withdrew the missiles from Cuba. This is known as the Cuban Missile Crisis. From 1962 the two countries tried to reduce their tensions.

**Indian Policy :** The 1960s brought in several changes in Indian security policy. This was the post Nehru era. Lal Bahadur

Shastri became the Prime Minister in 1964. He is known for his slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'. His tenure saw the Chinese conduct their first nuclear test. The Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 over the Kashmir issue took place during his tenure. A trilateral conference was held at Tashkent in 1966 where the Soviet Union, India and Pakistan participated to establish peace between the two countries. Shastri died at Tashkent and was succeeded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the next Prime Minister. This was the period when the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (1968) was signed. This was also the phase when the problems started to take place in East Pakistan that led to the 1971 war and the creation of Bangladesh.



**Tashkent Conference 1966 : President Mohammad Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri**

**Some of the major developments during this phase were as follows:**

- (i) **Defence Preparedness :** Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri shifted India's focus away from regionalism to bilateral relations of South Asia. He focused on building border roads and increase the capability of Indian defence forces. One important impact

of the 1962 war was the attention paid to planning for defence. The following tasks were identified:

- (a) expansion and modernization of the army;
- (b) modernization of the air force;
- (c) creation of an adequate production base;
- (d) improvement and expansion of the means of communication and transport;
- (e) replacement of old ships so as to make the navy a balanced force. The Defence Plan prepared in 1964 identified its main objective as the need to build up adequate defences to safeguard the country's territorial integrity.

**(ii) Nuclear Policy :** In 1964 China exploded its nuclear device. This brought in changes in Indian nuclear policy (this has been discussed ahead).

**(iii) 1965 War :** The Pakistani aggression in Rann of Kutch and Kashmir led to the 1965 war with Pakistan. The war ended in a stalemate. A peace conference was held at Tashkent in which the Soviet Union acted as a mediator. Shastri died in Tashkent and was succeeded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister.

**(iv) India-China :** A relatively small but significant event took place at Nathu La in Sikkim in 1967. A clash took place between India and China over this pass. India successfully defended the pass and kept it under its control.

**(v) India-Soviet Union :** This phase saw changes in American, Soviet and Chinese policies in Asia. The United States started a dialogue with China. It appeared that China, United States and Pakistan were cooperating with each other. On the other hand, Indo-Soviet defence cooperation also began in this phase. In 1971 the two countries signed a 20 years Peace and Friendship Treaty.

**(vi) 1971 war :** Pakistan's policies towards East Pakistan created a crisis in South Asia. The influx of refugees from East Pakistan into India created a humanitarian crisis. Pakistan's military policies in East Pakistan finally led to the Indo-Pakistan war in 1971. The war ended with the creation of a new state of Bangladesh in place of East Pakistan.

**(vii) Shimla Agreement :** A conference was held at Shimla in 1972 to finalise the peace agreement between India and Pakistan. The conference accepted the principle of 'durable peace' and 'bilateralism' as the framework of India-Pakistan relations in the future.



**Shimla Agreement, 1972 : President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi**

The period 1962 to 1971 was a period of change. This is the period when India started changing its defence policies from a focus on diplomacy to developing a defence capability. India looked at nonalignment not just as a political policy of staying away from cold war but as a security strategy. It gave India the freedom to negotiate between the United States and the Soviet Union. India's main security concern was the region of South Asia.

### Phase III: 1972 to 1991

**International situation :** In 1972 the American President Richard Nixon and General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev met at Moscow. The 1972 Moscow summit meeting signaled the beginning of the era of détente. Détente is not friendship. Détente means reduction of tensions. The United States and the Soviet Union tried to reduce tensions between themselves.

The other significant event of this period was the breakthrough in relations between the United States and China. The United States had not recognized the Communist government of China since the time of the Chinese revolution of 1949. President Richard Nixon visited China in 1972. Now, by visiting China in 1972, the United States had recognized the communist government of China.

The era of détente ended in 1979 when the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan. A communist government was established in Afghanistan. There

was opposition to this government from within Afghanistan. The fighters who fought against the communist government of Afghanistan were the Mujahideen. The Mujahideen took shelter in Pakistan and fought the war with the help of both, Pakistan and the United States.

Changes took place in the Soviet Union in the late 1980s. Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union and he started several reforms known as Perestroika and Glasnost. The Soviet Union decided to withdraw from Afghanistan and by 1989, the Soviet troops had left Afghanistan. Europe saw several changes in the late 1980s. In 1989, East Europe experienced a revolution. The people overthrew the communist governments and established democratic governments in their countries. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia split and new countries were born. East and West Germany unified. In 1991, the Soviet Union disintegrated. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union the cold war era ended.

**Indian Policy :** The creation of Bangladesh was a significant event in South Asia. Until 1971 India had experienced a 'two frontier threat' from Pakistan (One from the East and one from the West). India sought to develop close ties with Bangladesh. The decade of 1970s saw India focus on South Asia. India had now emerged as a major power in this region. India took a bold step of conducting a nuclear test in 1974. In 1975 Sikkim merged with India. This is also a period when internal security issues

started to manifest in Punjab and later on in Kashmir. The action taken in Amritsar in 1984 against the Khalistani forces led to the assassination Prime Minister of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1984. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi took over as the next Prime Minister. It is during his tenure that India sought to modernize Indian defence establishment. This phase also saw some degree of political uncertainty after Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's term as Prime Minister. Mr. V.P. Singh and Mr. Chandra Shekar followed as Prime Ministers until the elections of 1991 and the taking over of Mr. Narsimha Rao as the next Prime Minister.

#### **Some of the important events of this phase :**

(i) **Nuclear Policy :** In 1964, as a reaction to the Chinese test Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri initiated the first change in India's nuclear policy. He announced that India's opposition to nuclear weapons was not permanent and stated that India was willing to consider nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. India tested its first nuclear device in 1974 at Pokhran. India announced that this was a peaceful nuclear test and that India did not have the intention to produce a nuclear weapon. But the test demonstrated India's capability to produce a nuclear weapon. This test is classified as a Peaceful Nuclear Explosion (PNE) as the intention was not to produce a nuclear weapon, but to do research

for peaceful uses of nuclear technology. The concept of PNE is recognised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

(ii) **Maritime Policy :** The British had a strong presence in the Indian Ocean region since the 1940s. In 1968 the British announced the policy of 'Withdrawal from East of Suez'. The Americans and the Soviets started to enter the Indian Ocean and develop their naval bases. This development is called 'great power rivalry in the Indian Ocean'. The rationale for this policy was that with the British withdrawal there was a 'power vacuum' in this region and that was filled by the two super powers. India opposed this power vacuum theory and called for a 'Peace Zone in the Indian Ocean'. The Indian navy had played an active role during the 1971 war. It is after 1971 that India started to give importance to the Indian Navy and initiated the process of developing its naval power.

(iii) **Sri Lanka :** Ethnic clashes began in Sri Lanka between the Tamils and the Sri Lankan Government in the 1970s and escalated through the 1980s. India intervened in the Sri Lankan civil war to perform a peacekeeping role by sending the Indian Peace Keeping Forces (IPKF) as per the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement signed in 1987.



**India Sri Lanka Agreement 1987: Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Jayewardene**

**(iv) Maldives :** In 1988 there was an attempt to overthrow the government of Maldives through a coup. India sent troops to Maldives to ensure that the civilian government was reinstated.

**(v) Defence Technology :** The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme was started in 1983. It laid down the foundation of missile technology in India. Development of a number of types of missiles with improved technology and capability followed. These included the Prithvi, Agni, Brahmos Supersonic Cruise Missile, the Nirbhay Subsonic Cruise Missile, Submarine launched K4 and K15 Ballistic Missiles, the Pradyuman and Prithvi Air Defence Surface to Air Missiles and the Astra Air to Air Missile.

#### **Do you know?**

In 2019 India conducted an anti-satellite missile test. The significance of the test is that India has tested and successfully demonstrated its capability to interdict and intercept a satellite in outer space based on complete indigenous technology.

**(vi) Internal Security :** The problems that India was facing in the North East had been in existence since India's independence. They were being tackled by the paramilitary and the armed forces. A new problem of Naxalism began in the 1960s. This was handled by the Indian government in the 1970s. The problem of separatism began in Punjab with the demand for Khalistan during this period. This problem escalated in the 1980s leading to the Indian government taking action against the militants in Punjab. Kashmir witnessed a new form of terrorism. In the late 1980s the Mujahedeen started to enter Kashmir to carry out the struggle against the Indian government.

India had emerged as a South Asian great power after 1971. India sought to build upon this status during this phase. It conducted a nuclear test in 1974 to demonstrate its capability of producing a nuclear weapon. It took action in Sri Lanka and Maldives indicating that India is concerned about the security and stability of South Asia. This phase also saw the rise of internal security problems. The Punjab agitation created a crisis in India. This period also saw the growth of terrorist activities in Kashmir.

#### **Phase IV: 1991 to present**

**International situation :** The period 1989 to 1991 saw some major changes take place in international relations. The East European revolution took place in 1989 leading to the end of communist

governments in the region. In 1990 Iraq occupied Kuwait that led to the Kuwait war of 1990. In 1991 the Soviet Union disintegrated. This was the end of the cold war era.

In the early 1990s the term globalisation started to be used to describe the post-cold war era. The term globalisation had a broad meaning. It included the economic, ideological, political, technological, social and cultural changes that took place in the world after 1991. Today we use the term globalisation to describe the post-cold war era. Globalisation increased interconnectedness between countries and people. We say that the world has become more interconnected. Technological developments have helped this interconnectivity.

**Indian Policies :** India faced a severe economic crisis in the late 1980s. The government of Prime Minister Narsimha Rao initiated the process of economic liberalization. This helped the economy to recover and prosper. The elections that were held in 1996 did not provide for a stable government as no party was able to get a clear majority. There was again a period of political uncertainty. India experienced the governments formed by Mr. A.B.Vajpayee, and Mr. H.D. Devegowda, Mr. I.K. Gujral. In 1999 the Bhartiya Janata Party led NDA government came to power. India conducted series of nuclear tests in 1998 and declared itself a nuclear weapons power. It was during the tenure of the Vajpayee government that the Kargil war

(1999) took place. This government was followed by the Congress Party led UPA government with Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Prime Minister. It was during this government that the Indo-US nuclear deal was signed. The Manmohan Singh government lasted ten years and was followed by the return of the BJP led NDA government with Mr. Narendra Modi as Prime Minister.

### **Some of the changes that took place after 1991 are as follows:**

- (i) Indo-US dialogue :** Indo-US relations started to improve in the field of defence cooperation. India and the United States also signed the Nuclear Deal for cooperation in civilian nuclear technology.
- (ii) Indo-Pacific :** Important initiatives were taken in the context of the Indo-Pacific Region. India initiated the 'Look East' policy and later the 'Act East' policy to develop closer ties with the East Asian states.
- (iii) Pakistan :** Pakistan sponsored terrorism increased in Kashmir. In 1999 intrusion by Pakistan in Kargil area led to the Kargil war.
- (iv) Changing strategies :** India started to take a more active and aggressive stand on the issue of national security with reference to China and Pakistan. Indian actions in Myanmar (2015), Balakot (2019), Chumar and Demchok (in Ladakh) (2014) and Doklam (2017) symbolise the changed strategy.

### **Find out and Discuss :**

Find out the actions taken by India in Myanmar (2015), Balakot (Pakistan) (2019), Chumar (2014), Demchok (2014) and Doklam (2017). Write notes on each of them and discuss them in the classroom.

Indian security policies changed after 1991. India developed closer defence ties with the United States, Israel and the European Union. While the old ties with the Soviet Union continued with Russia, India opened up defence dialogues with the western world. Indian security policy became more realist in nature. The economic stability and progress, political stability and success in the fields of

science and technology (especially nuclear, space, and information technology) has made India an important player in world affairs.

### **Do you know?**

A treaty does not enter into force when it is signed. Typically, the provisions of the treaty determine the date on which the treaty enters into force, often at a specified time following its ratification or acceptance by a fixed number of states. For example, the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty was signed in 1968 but it came into force in 1970 after the required number of countries had ratified it.

## SURVEY OF SECURITY PERCEPTIONS AND STRATEGIES

	1947–1962	1962–1972	1972–1991	1991 TO DATE
<b>Security Perceptions</b>	Conventional threat from neighbours: Focus on Pakistan.	Conventional threat manifests itself in the context. Focus is now on Pakistan and China.	Conventional threat continues. Internal security problems start to manifest in the latter period in the context of low-intensity conflict and insurgency (Punjab and Kashmir).	Threats now more global. Issues like economy, trade and technology begin to be raised. Regional problems of terrorism increase
<b>Security Strategies and the context of power</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Defence through Diplomacy.</li> <li>b) Strategy evolved as an alternative to the bipolar military options of the cold war,</li> <li>c) Regionalism is the key outlook (Asian and Afro-Asian).</li> <li>d) The context of power is primarily military.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Limits of Diplomacy exposed in 1962.</li> <li>b) Development of military capability is accepted as the means of achieving national security.</li> <li>c) Bilateralism in the context of South Asia emerges as the key focus.</li> <li>d) The context of power is primarily military and economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Military capability continues to be the focus.</li> <li>b) Defence through a politico-military strategy.</li> <li>c) Dual Use technology emerges as an important factor.</li> <li>d) India evolves a South-Asia-centric approach and considers itself a regional power.</li> <li>e) The context of power is mainly economic and technological capabilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The economic liberalization (1991), nuclear tests (1998) and Indo-US Civilian Nuclear cooperation Deal (2008) are watersheds.</li> <li>b) Economic stability, political stability technological growth in the face of sanctions relating to transfer of dual use technology makes India demand space in the decision-making circles of the world.</li> <li>c) Defence through economic, technological and military strategies.</li> <li>d) Indian worldview becomes global and realist (not just South-Asia-centric).</li> <li>e) Technology is looked upon as the main source of power.</li> <li>f) India takes aggressive action against terrorist actions against Pakistan</li> </ul>

## EXERCISE

### Q1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements:

- (i) One of the key criteria of nonalignment is
  - a. Participation in cold war military alliances
  - b. Providing military bases for United States
  - c. Providing Naval bases for the Soviet Union
  - d. Independent foreign policy.
- (ii) The Shimla Agreement (1972) was based on
  - a. Acceptance of multilateral diplomacy
  - b. Acceptance of Soviet help
  - c. The principle of bilateralism
  - d. Acceptance of American help.

### (B) Complete the following sentence by using an appropriate reason:

- (i) Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri initiated the first changes in India's nuclear policy because...
- (ii) The rationale for the great power rivalry in the Indian Ocean was

### (C) State the appropriate concept for the given statement:

- (i) Reduction of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1970s.

### (D) Find the odd word from the given set:

- (i) Nathu La, Balakot, Chumar, Demchok

### Q.2. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons:

- (i) The process of détente began with the Moscow Summit of 1972.
- (ii) The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (1983) laid the foundation of missile technology in India.

### Q.3. Explain the correlation between the following:

- (i) Cold War military alliances and Nonalignment

### Q.4. Express your opinion on the following:

- (i) Do you think India's actions in Balakot will stop Pakistan's support to terrorists in Kashmir?

### Q.5. Answer the following:

- (i) What changes took place in India's security policies after 1991?

### Activity

Make a list of all the Nonaligned Summit Conferences. What were the main points discussed in each of them?

