

FOREIGN POLICIES OF INDIA

Ajit went to Nepal with his parents. From there he bought some nepali toys for his friend. Next week his uncle was also coming from Kuwait. He was telling his parents that he also wants to go to Kuwait with his uncle. His parents told him that he can not go to Kuwait, because for going to Kuwait he needs passport and it is not possible to get a passport so fast. (With the help of your teacher try to find out where is Kuwait and where it is situated and in which direction to India.)

Ajit : “What is passport?” Ajit’s parents told that they don’t know. They told him to ask the teacher. Next day he asked the teacher “Madam, why do we need passport for going to Kuwait? What is passport? Teacher : It is a type of identity card of yours. Like the same card given in the school during examination. This identity card is essential because it shows that the passenger who is travelling is the person himself. It is for information that some other person is not traveling in your place. Not only passport can help us to travel to other countries. But one additional permission or entry letter of the official of that country is needed. It is called VISA.

Ajit was amazed and told the teacher that a few days ago he went to Nepal with his parents. He told that for visiting Nepal he did not need any passport? Then the teacher told that each country has made some rules and regulation for travelling of citizen from one place to other. It is prepared by observing or seeing the relations of the two countries. (The rules are prepared for the nation itself by its demand.)

1. *Why do we go from one country to another? Discuss the reasons and make a list?*
2. *Can a citizen of Nepal arrive or come to India ?*

Teacher again told the students to learn about the aims and goals of constitution. Teacher told that the aim has one word “Total accomplished supremacy” which is an important word. That means that our country has the liberty to create relations with other countries and also can make rules and regulations for its own country. Powerful nations cannot change any rules by showing its strength and money or try to change the rules of our country.

1. *Tell how Indo-Pak relationship can be normalized, discuss the points of matters?*
2. *What is the difference between relationship with Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-American? Should both the countries be given same importance? Discuss.*

If any country makes any rules and regulations with other countries to create relations. We can say that in other words planning and policies are made, this type of policies are called foreign policies. “Are all the foreign policies of all countries same?” Suresh asked the teacher. She told, “No, the foreign policies of all the nations or countries are not same.” Then Raju said that in their neighborhood they visit some of the families frequently, but in few houses they go often.

1. Find Afghanistan in the map of Asia.
2. Where is Myanmar and Bangladesh situated, point out the direction in context to India.
3. North-Eastern states of India's boundary is attached to which all countries? If we want to observe people going from North-Eastern states to other countries what should be done?

To prepare foreign policies with other nations it is important to keep in mind that we should first of all need to secure our border. Every country tries to keep relations with those countries which can protect their boundaries. Afghanistan and Nepal have good relations with India because they protect our boundary by not allowing other foreign army to attack us. They also guard their air range so that others cannot use their area to attack India.

Relationship planning can change between one country to other countries. India has also changed its planning and relations with other countries. Before 1962 India thought that there is no need to keep more and more weapons and army, because we don't have any enemy. But after 1962, when China attacked our country from northern and north western direction, Government of India had to think about it. In the war between India and China, our country had to face many problems. After this war India changed its planning in defence and foreign policy. It also increased its army and weapons.

Rakhi :- "Did the government of India make some policies?" Teacher told, "Yes, India has also made some policies."

1. Nation should respect other nation's boundary. It is our most important principle. For security development and peace it is needed that one should not attack other countries.
2. One should not attack others and also should not interfere in other's internal matter.
3. To respect and give equal attention to all the countries of the world.
4. Not to join any of the groups of the world is India's most important foreign policy. Because after IInd World War Soviet Union and America, the two super powers wanted India to enlist in the groups. India knows that, to join in any of the groups means to divide the world peace into two parts. It also knows that to join any group means that loss of independence of ideas. So it was decided that India will not join any of the groups.

In international matters, India creates relations independently and not by ideas of discrimination. This foreign policy of India has helped it not to join in any groups. This is called



“Non-Allign” policy of India.

The policy of Non-Allignment was useful for world peace, international co-operation and development. And afterwards many other countries adopted this policy. The countries which adopted the policy were later on known as Non-Alligned Nations.

Panchsheel :-

Panchsheel is the basic policy of India’s foreign policy. Panch sheel word has been named after Sanskrit word; Panch means five and sheel means rules of behaviour or act. In other word five rules of behaviour or act. Panchsheel was made for the first time about the matter of Tibet on 29th May 1954, for a treaty between India and China. The five points mentioned in the treaty are as follows:-

1. To respect one-another’s state integrity and supreme power which means to respect all the countries, decisions taken by the government, and also respect its sentiments. And also accept the independence and integrity of the nation respectfully.
2. ‘Non-attacking’ which means not to attack on each another’s political boundary.
3. Not to interfere in each another’s internal matters. If a country makes rules and regulations for its own citizens, then the other should not interfere in it and should not try to change it.
4. Equality and mutual profit means that without any reasons one should not discriminate or should work for each anothers welfare.
5. Peaceful co-existence which means both the nations should help each other existence of independence peacefully and also discuss the controversies peacefully with each other.

India has always followed these rules strictly. It has also tried to solve the disputes from neighboring countries land, boundary and distribution of water peacefully.

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions -

1. What is foreign policy?
2. What do you understand by “Non-Allignment”?
3. To protect India’s independent foreign policy, how is non-allignment helpful? Write your ideas.
4. Why did India need the policy of Non Allignment?
5. Mention the five principles of “Panchsheel”?
6. In your ideas which points should be kept in mind while preparing the foreign policies of the country?
7. Name the foreign policy of India framed in 1962.