

Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

**Vinayakrao Patil Mahavidyalaya, Vaijapur.**

**Staff Academy**

**Organised Mr. Vishwanath Doke's Lecture on a topic "Indian Foreign Policy".**

**on 29th June, 2017**

**Report**

Staff Academy organised a session of Dr. Vishwanath Doke on Indian Foreign Policy. Mr. K.S. Ban welcomed the speaker and in nutshell he gave introduced the speaker to the faculty members. Mr. Ban expressed his concern that the atmosphere in the world is that of intolerance so it is very necessary today to understand the Indian foreign Policy. In the beginning of his speech Mr. Doke expressed his deep concern for the anti-religious atmosphere which is prevailing everywhere. He also asserted that we are going through a phase which wouldn't last for a long time. So it is very necessary to study the constitution. Speaking about the Indian Foreign Policy, he pointed out there is a sea change in the international relations which shapes the policy. India, officially the Republic of India is a country in South Asia. It is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populous country, and the most populous democracy in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast, it shares land borders with Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka and the Maldives; it's Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a maritime border with Thailand, Myanmar and Indonesia.

Hinduism, and Buddhism and Jainism had arisen, proclaiming social orders unlinked to heredity, Early political consolidations gave rise to the loose-knit Maurya and Gupta Empires based in the Ganges Basin. Their collective era was suffused with wide-ranging creativity, but also marked by the declining status of women, and the incorporation of untouchability into an organised system of belief. In South India, the Middle kingdoms exported Dravidian-languages scripts and religious cultures to the kingdoms of Southeast Asia.

In the early medieval era, Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism put down roots on India's southern and western coasts. Muslim armies from Central Asia intermittently overran India's northern plains, eventually establishing the Delhi Sultanate, and drawing northern India into the cosmopolitan networks of medieval Islam.

In the 1950s, India strongly supported decolonisation in Africa and Asia and played a leading role in the Non-Aligned Movement.[258] After initially cordial relations with neighbouring China, India went to war with China in 1962, and was widely thought to have been humiliated.[259] India has had tense relations with neighbouring Pakistan; the two nations have gone to war four times: in 1947, 1965, 1971, and 1999. Three of these wars were fought over the disputed territory of Kashmir, while the fourth, the 1971 war, followed from India's support for the independence of Bangladesh. In the late 1980s, the Indian military twice intervened abroad at the invitation of the host country: a peace-keeping operation in Sri Lanka between 1987 and 1990; and an armed intervention to prevent a 1988 coup d'état attempt in the Maldives. After the 1965 war with Pakistan, India began to pursue close military and economic ties with the Soviet Union; by the late 1960s, the Soviet Union was its largest arms supplier.

Aside from on-going its special relationship with Russia, India has wide-ranging defence relations with Israel and France. In recent years, it has played key roles in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the World Trade Organization. The nation has provided 100,000 military and police personnel to serve in 35 UN peacekeeping operations across four continents. It participates in the East Asia Summit, the G8+5, and other multilateral forums. India has close economic ties with countries in South America, Asia, and Africa; it pursues a "Look East" policy that seeks to strengthen partnerships with the ASEAN nations, Japan, and South Korea that revolve around many issues, but especially those involving economic investment and regional security.

The Indian Air Force contingent marching at the 221st Bastille Day military parade in Paris, on 14 July 2009. The parade at which India was the foreign guest was led by the India's oldest regiment, the Maratha Light Infantry, founded in 1768.

China's nuclear test of 1964, as well as its repeated threats to intervene in support of Pakistan in the 1965 war, convinced India to develop nuclear weapons. India conducted its first nuclear weapons test in 1974 and carried out additional underground testing in 1998. Despite criticism and military sanctions, India has signed neither the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-

Ban Treaty nor the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, considering both to be flawed and discriminatory. India maintains a "no first use" nuclear policy and is developing a nuclear triad capability as a part of its "Minimum Credible Deterrence" doctrine. It is developing a ballistic missile defence shield and, a fifth-generation fighter jet. Other indigenous military projects involve the design and implementation of Vikrant-class aircraft carriers and Arihant-class nuclear submarines

Since the end of the Cold War, India has increased its economic, strategic, and military co-operation with the United States and the European Union. In 2008, a civilian nuclear agreement was signed between India and the United States. Although India possessed nuclear weapons at the time and was not a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, it received waivers from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, ending earlier restrictions on India's nuclear technology and commerce. As a consequence, India became the sixth de facto nuclear weapons state. India subsequently signed co-operation agreements involving civilian nuclear energy with Russia, France, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Mr. Doke pointed out that there is a sea change in Indian Foreign policy which has changed the relationship with certain countries like Russia and other countries.

At the end of his lecture Mr. K.s. Ban proposed vote of thanks and expressed his wish to organise more lectures on the subject

Dr. B.R. Dhapase

Principal  
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Vinayakrao Patil Mahavidyalaya  
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Marathwada Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Vinayakrao Patil Mahavidyalaya, Vaijapur.

**Staff Academy**

Mr. Vishwanath Doke, Head of Political Science department is addressing the faculties on a topic "Indian Foreign Policy".

Friday, 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2017



M.S.P Mandal's

Vinayakrao Patil Mahavidyalaya, Vaijapur

Lecture Series Organised by Staff Academy

Resource Person : Mr. V.S. Doke (Department of Political Science)

Topic : Indian Foreign Policy

Time : 2:30 - 3:15

Date: 18/08/2017

Venue: Audio Visual 4

Sr. No.	Name of Teacher	Department	Signature
1.	Dr. Chandhni S.S.	Botany	[Signature]
2.	Dr. P. D. Pawar	Chemistry	[Signature]
3.	Mrs. Shelke V.D	BBA	[Signature]
4.	Mrs. Kasar S.S.	Chemistry	[Signature]
5.	Mrs. Salunke A.S	Chemistry	[Signature]
6.	Dr. D. P. Shinde	Commerce	[Signature]
7.	Doke - V.S.	pol-sci	[Signature]
8.	Godse H.D	Maths	[Signature]
9.	Nikam S.R	Biotech	[Signature]
10.	Adhav V.P.	Commerce	[Signature]
11.	Somwanshi B.V.	Biotech	[Signature]
12.	Kolekar R.P	Marathi	[Signature]
13.	K.S. Ban	History	[Signature]
14.	Dr. S. D. Hiwale	Sociology	[Signature]
15.	Mrs. Phule S.S.	Marathi	[Signature]
16.	Jadhav S. K.	Hindi	[Signature]
17.	Patil M.V.	[Signature]	[Signature]
18.	Shinde C.R.	[Signature]	[Signature]
19.	Dr. M.B. Surase	ECO	[Signature]
20.	Dr. B.R. Dhapse	Hindi	[Signature]
21.	Dr. A.B. Sawai	Library	[Signature]
22.	[Signature]	Zoology	[Signature]
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Dr. B.R. Dhapse (Coordinator)  
Staff Academy

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