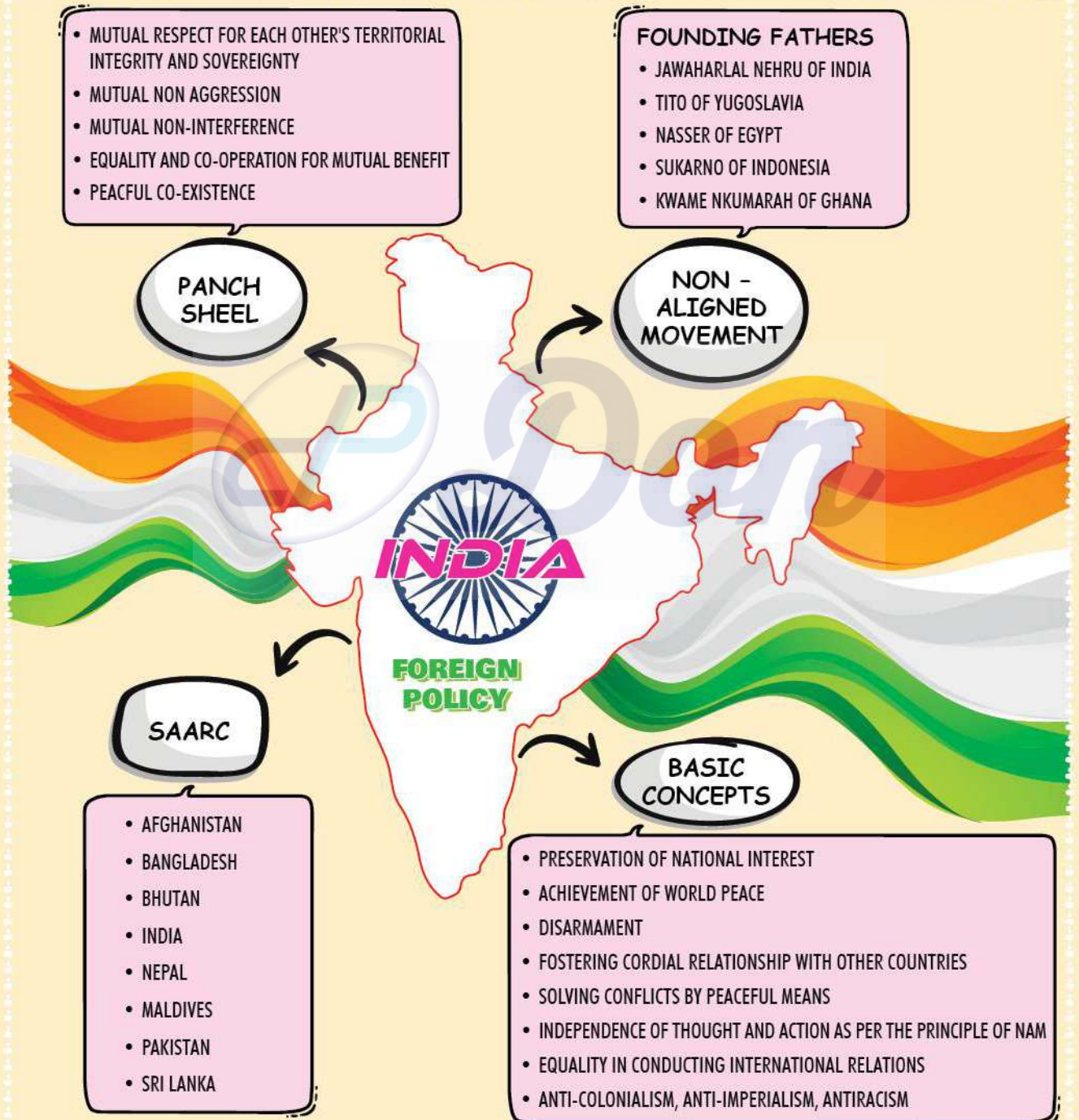


4

CIVICS * * *

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

MIND MAP



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for carrying out the foreign policy of India.
- A goal – oriented Foreign Policy has the potential to achieve improved relations with other nations.
- After Independence India joined the Commonwealth Nations and strongly supported independence movement in other countries.
- During cold war India adopted the policy of Non – aligning itself with any major power blocs.
- India's foreign policy is currently focused on improving relations with neighbouring countries and major global powers.

IMPORTANT ARTICLE

Article 51 - It lays down Directive Principles of India's foreign policy.

I. Choose the correct answer:**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

1. **Which minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?**
 - a) Defense Minister
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) External Affairs Minister
 - d) Home Minister
2. **The Panchsheel treaty has been signed between**
 - a) India and Nepal
 - b) India and Pakistan
 - c) India and China
 - d) India and Sri Lanka
3. **Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?**
 - a) Article 50
 - b) Article 51
 - c) Article 52
 - d) Article 53
4. **Apartheid is**
 - a) An international association
 - b) Energy diplomacy
 - c) A policy of racial discrimination
 - d) None of these
5. **The agreement signed by India and China in 1954 is related to**
 - a) Trade and commerce
 - b) Restoration of normal relations
 - c) Cultural exchange programmes
 - d) The five Principles of co – existence
6. **Which is not related to our foreign policy?**
 - a) World co – operation
 - b) World peace
 - c) Racial equality
 - d) Colonialism
7. **Which of the following countries is not the founder member of NAM?**
 - a) Yugoslavia
 - b) Indonesia
 - c) Egypt
 - d) Pakistan
8. **Find the odd one.**
 - a) Social welfare
 - b) Health care
 - c) Diplomacy
 - d) Domestic affairs
9. **Non – alliance means**
 - a) Being neutral
 - b) Freedom to decide on issues independently
 - c) Demilitarisation
 - d) None of the above

10. **Non – military issues are**

- a) Energy security b) Water security c) Pandemics d) All the above

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**11. **Article _____ lays down the Directive principles of India.**

- a) 47 b) 50 c) 51 d) 52

12. **'Panchsheel' is derived from _____ language.**

- a) Hindi b) Telugu c) Latin d) Sanskrit

13. **SAARC is an economic and geopolitical organisation of _____ countries.**

- a) 6 b) 9 c) 8 d) 7

14. **India was a staunch opponent of the apartheid regime in**

- a) China b) India c) South Africa d) Asia

15. **Which of the following countries is not in IBSA Global Group?**

- a) South Africa b) Russia c) India d) Brazil

ANSWER

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. c) External Affairs Minister | 9. b) freedom to decide on issues independently |
| 2. c) India and China | 10. d) All the above |
| 3. b) Article 51 | 11. c) 51 |
| 4. c) A policy of racial discrimination | 12. d) Sanskrit |
| 5. d) The five principles of co – existence | 13. c) 8 |
| 6. d) Colonialism | 14. c) South Africa |
| 7. d) Pakistan | 15. b) Russia |
| 8. c) Diplomacy | |

II. Fill in the blanks:**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

- India conducted its first nuclear test at _____.
- At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate _____ for domestic growth and development.
- _____ is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
- _____ was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
- Our tradition and national ethos is to practice _____.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

- The word Panchsheel is derived from _____ words.
- The Panchsheel principles were declared in the _____ conference.



India's Foreign Policy

Don

8. The term Non – alignment was coined by _____.
9. SAARC Disaster management centre was set up at _____.
10. India aspires for permanent membership in the _____ Security Council of the UNO.

ANSWER

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Pokhran | 4. Non-alignment | 7. Bandung | 10. UN |
| 2. inward investment | 5. Disarmament | 8. V. Krishna Menon | |
| 3. Diplomacy | 6. Sanskrit | 9. New Delhi | |

III. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

i) Panchsheel	ii) Nuclear test at Pokhran
iii) Twenty-year Treaty	iv) First Nuclear test
a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)	b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)	d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
2. Which of the following is not about NAM?

i) The term Non – alignment was coined by V. Krishna Menon.
ii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance.
iii) At present it has 120 member countries
iv) It has transformed to an economical movement
a) (i) and (ii)
b) (iii) and (iv)
c) (ii) only
d) (iv) only
3. Write True or False against each of the statement.

a) During Cold War India tried to form a third bloc of nations in the international affairs.
b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the conduct of the country's foreign relations.
c) The nuclear test at Pokhran was done under Subterranean Nuclear Explosions Project.
4. Assertion (A) : India aligned with Soviet Union by the Indo Soviet treaty on 1971.
Reason (R) : This began with a disastrous Indo – China war of 1962.

a) A is correct and R explains A	b) A is correct and R does not explain A
c) A is correct and R is wrong	d) Both A and R are wrong
5. Assertion (A) : India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations.
Reason (R) : India is the World's second most populous country.

a) A is correct and R explains A	b) A is correct and R does not explain A
c) A is wrong and R is correct	d) Both are wrong
6. Avoidance of military blocs was necessity for India after political freedom. Because India has to redeemed from

a) acute poverty	b) illiteracy
c) chaotic socio economic conditions	d) all the above



V. Answer the following in brief:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. What is foreign policy ?

Foreign policy can be defined as a country's policy that is conceived, designed and formulated to safeguard and promote her national interests in her external affairs, in the conduct of relationships with other countries, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

2. Explain: India's nuclear policy.

- India is always for disarmament. It is against the use of nuclear weapons.
- The two themes of Indian nuclear doctrine are - No first use and Credible minimum deterrence.
- India has decided not to use nuclear power for offensive purposes and never use against any non – nuclear state.

3. Highlight the contribution by Nehru to India's foreign policy

- Nehru was the architect of India's foreign policy.
- He declared the principles of peaceful coexistence i.e. Panchasheel.
- Nehru was one of the founding fathers of NAM.

4. Differentiate: Domestic policy and Foreign policy

Domestic Policy	Foreign Policy
➤ Domestic policy is the nation's plan for dealing issues within its own nation.	➤ Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations.
➤ It includes laws focusing on domestic affairs, social welfare, health care, education, civil rights, economic and social issues.	➤ Trade, diplomacy sanctions, defence, intelligence and global environment are the types of foreign policy.

5. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel.

- Mutual non – aggression
- Mutual non – interference
- Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit
- Peaceful co –existence

6. What was the reason for India to choose the path of Non – alignment?

Both the super powers America and Russia were trying to extend their influence over the newly emerged nations of Asia and Africa. Nehru opposed to the rivalry of the two super powers. So India chose the path of Non-alignment.

7. In what ways are India's global security concerns reflected?

It is reflected in its military modernisation, maritime security and nuclear policies.

8. List out the member countries of SAARC.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| ➤ Afghanistan | ➤ Bhutan | ➤ Nepal | ➤ Pakistan |
| ➤ Bangladesh | ➤ India | ➤ Maldives | ➤ Sri Lanka |

9. Name the architects of the Non – aligned movement.

- Jawaharlal Nehru of India
- Tito of Yugoslavia
- Nasser of Egypt
- Sukarno of Indonesia
- Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana

10. Mention the main tools of foreign policy.

The main tools of foreign policy are treaties and executive agreements, appointing ambassadors, foreign aid, international trade and armed forces.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

11. What are the two themes of India's Nuclear policy?

Since independence, global nonproliferation has been a dominant theme of India's nuclear policy. So India supported UN disarmament programme.

The two themes of India's Nuclear doctrine are

- No first use
- Credible minimum deterrence

12. What is the main aim of SAARC countries?

The SAARC policies aims to

- promote welfare economics, collective self reliance among the countries of South Asia.
- accelerate socio – cultural development in the region.

13. What are the three big elements in our eastern policy?

The three big elements in our eastern policy are stronger emphasis on physical connectivity, commercial and security – related.

14. List out the principles of India's foreign policy as given in Article 51 of our constitution.

The state shall endeavour to

- Promote International peace and security.
- Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
- Foster respect for International law and international organisation.
- Encourage settlement of international disputes of arbitration.

15. Define Indo – Soviet treaty of 1971.

- It was a 20 year pact of 'peace, friendship and co – operation'.

16. Explain India's first Nuclear Test at Pokhran.

In 1974 India also conducted its first nuclear Test at Pokhran under Subterranean Nuclear Explosion Project in response to China's nuclear test in Lop – Nor.



VI. Answer in detail:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **Write a detailed note on Non – alignment.**

- The term Non - alignment was coined by V. Krishna Menon.
- It has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy
- It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance.
- It was the largest political grouping of countries in multilateral fora.
- Non - aligned countries have been successful in establishing economic cooperation among the under developed countries.
- It has transformed from a political movement to an economical movement.
- Founders of Non – aligned Movement
 - * Jawaharlal Nehru of India
 - * Tito of Yugoslavia
 - * Nasser of Egypt
 - * Sukarno of Indonesia
 - * Kwame Nkumah of Ghana

2. **Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy.**

- Geographical position and size of territory.
- Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis.
- Natural resources.
- The compulsion of economic development.
- Political stability and structure of government.
- The necessity of peace, disarmament and non – proliferation of nuclear weapons.
- Military strength.
- International milieu.

3. **Make a list on basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.**

- Preservation of national interest.
- Achievement of world peace.
- Disarmament.
- Fostering cordial relationship with other countries.
- Solving conflicts by peaceful means.
- Independence of thought and action as per the principles of NAM.
- Equality in conducting international relations.
- Anti colonialism, anti imperialism anti – racism.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS****4. Write an essay on SAARC.**

- SAARC is an economic and political organisation of eight countries that are primarily located in South Asia.
- SAARC means The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
- The member countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- The SAARC policies aim to promote welfare economics, collective self reliance among the countries of South Asia and to accelerate socio – cultural development in the region
- SAARC Disaster Management Centre was set up at New Delhi.
- It works on various dimensions of disaster risk reduction and management in South Asia.
- SAARC satellite is a proposed communication cum meteorology satellite by Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) for the SAARC region.

5. India in the Resurgent 21st century - Discuss.

- The foremost task of India's foreign policy is to enable the domestic transformation of India.
- By this we mean making possible the transformation of India's economy and society while promoting our values of pluralism.
- At present our policy acts as a means to generate inward investment, business and technology for domestic growth and development.
- This will be facilitated by enhancing regional co – operation and stability in South Asia.
- India has joined new global groups like the Group of 20 IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa) and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa).
- It gives more scope for India to play a larger role in global affairs.

6. Explain about Panchsheel principles.

- Panchsheel derived from Sanskrit words (pan = five, sheel = virtues).
- The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (Panchsheel) between India (Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru) and China (Premier Chou-En-Lai) was signed on 28 April 1954, which stated that the two governments entered into an agreement based on the following principles:
 - * Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 - * Mutual non-aggression
 - * Mutual non-interference
 - * Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit
 - * Peaceful co-existence
- These principles were incorporated in the Bandung Declaration signed in the Afro-Asian Conference held in 1955 in Indonesia.



Unit Test

UNIT - IV – India's Foreign Policy

Marks : 30

$$9 \times 1 = 9$$

- Which minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?
 - Defense Minister
 - Prime Minister
 - External Affairs Minister
 - Home Minister
- Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?
 - Article 50
 - Article 51
 - Article 52
 - Article 53
- The agreement signed by India and China in 1954 is related to
 - Trade and commerce
 - Restoration of normal relations
 - Cultural exchange programmes
 - The five Principles of Co – existence
- Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?
 - Yugoslavia
 - Indonesia
 - Egypt
 - Pakistan
- Non – alliance means
 - Being neutral
 - Freedom to decide on issues independently
 - Demilitarisation
 - None of the above
- Non – military issues are
 - Energy security
 - Water security
 - Pandemics
 - All the above
- Article _____ lays down the Directive principles of India.
 - 47
 - 50
 - 51
 - 52
- SAARC is an economic and geopolitical organisation of _____ countries.
 - 6
 - 9
 - 8
 - 7
- Which of the following countries is not in IBSA Global Group?
 - South Africa
 - Russia
 - India
 - Brazil

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

1. At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate _____ for domestic growth and development.
2. _____ was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
3. The word Panchsheel is derived from _____ words.
4. The term Non – alignment was coined by _____.
5. India aspires for permanent membership on the _____ Security Council of the UNO.

III. Match the following:

5 × 1 = 5

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Indian Ocean island | - | a) 1955 |
| 2. Land bridge to ASEAN | - | b) 1954 |
| 3. Panchsheel | - | c) Maldives |
| 4. Afro Asian Conference | - | d) Foreign policy |
| 5. World peace | - | e) Myanmar |

IV. Give short answers:

3 × 2 = 6

1. Differentiate: Domestic policy and Foreign policy
2. Mention the main tools of foreign policy.
3. List out the principles of India's foreign policy.

V. Give detailed answer:

1 × 5 = 5

1. Discuss the aim and works of the SAARC.

