



Very Short Answer Type Questions [2 Marks]

1. How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition also?

Answer: The Sino-Indian conflicts affected the opposition as well. This and the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India (CPI). The pro-USSR faction remained within the CPI and moved towards closer ties with the Congress. The other faction was for sometime closer to China and was against any ties with the Congress. The party split in 1964 and the leaders of the later faction formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M). In the wake of the China War, many leaders of CPI(M) were arrested for being pro-China.

2. Which two differences between India and China led to an army conflict in 1962?

Answer:

- (i) Serious conflict arose when China annexed Tibet in 1950 and removed a historical buffer between two nation and India did not oppose this openly.
- (ii) Another border dispute arose when China claimed Aksai Chin Area and NEFA (much of the state in Arunachal Pradesh) within the Indian territory.

3. Highlight the contribution made by Pt. J.L. Nehru to the foreign policy of India.

Answer:

- (i) India's initiatives for non-alignment for maintenance of mutual understanding and security.
- (ii) India always maintained her dignity and image of peace loving country by taking initiatives to bring about equality and understanding among nations i.e. to end Korean war in 1953, French rule in China etc.

4. Mention any two/four Directive Principles of State Policy for the promotion of international peace and security.

Answer: The Article 51 of Indian Constitution deals with the "Directive Principles of State Policy" on "Promotion of International Peace and Security":

- (i) Promote international peace and security.
- (ii) Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
- (iii) Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another.
- (iv) Encourage settlement of international dispute by arbitration.

5. Highlight any two/four major objectives of Prime Minister Nehru's Foreign Policy.

Answer:

- 1. The first objective was to follow NAM, not to join either the military blocs formed by USA and Soviet Union.
- 2. To promote rapid economic development and maintain cordial relations with other nations.
- 3. To perfect the territorial integrity.
- 4. To preserve sovereignty of India and also respecting others sovereignty.

6. What was Afro-Asian Unity?

Answer: Bandung conference was held in 1955 in Indonesia as an Afro-Asian conference to lead an establishment of NAM to mark the engagement of India with African and Asian nations known as Afro-Asian Unity.

7. Why did India oppose the international treaties on Nuclear non-proliferation?

Answer: Because of discriminatory nature:

1. India felt that these treaties prove the monopoly of five nuclear weapon- powers only and applicable to only the non-nuclear powers.
2. India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and refused to sign even CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty).

8. In the Post Cold War Era what is the nature of India's foreign policy in terms of shifting alliances in world politics?

Answer: In the Post Cold War Era India's foreign policy had shifted to more pro-US stance with the disintegration of USSR:

1. At present India's foreign policy rather more emphasizes on economic interests in place of military.
2. Every Indo-Pak relations have also witnessed many new developments.
3. Efforts are being made to restore normal relations with other countries through cultural exchange.

9. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological sequence from the earlier to the latest:

- (a) First nuclear test conducted by India.
- (b) Twenty year treaty of peace and relationship between India and Soviet Union.
- (c) The Tashkent Agreement.
- (d) The Panchsheel declaration.

Answer:

- (a) Panchsheel-1954
- (b) Tashkent Agreement-1966
- (c) Twenty year treaty-1971
- (d) First nuclear test-1974

Short Answer Type Questions [4 Marks]

1. Explain India's Nuclear Policy.

Or

Explain any four important features of India's Nuclear Policy.

Answer: India's Nuclear Policy:

1. India advocates no first use and reiterates India's commitment to global verifiable on non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapon free world.
2. Pt. Nehru always promoted science and technology so build a modern India i.e. initiated nuclear programme in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhaba.
3. India was against nuclear weapons, hence pleaded many nuclear disarmament with superpowers.
4. India always considered NPT as discriminatory and refused to sign on it.
5. Even India's first Nuclear Test in May 1974 was termed as a peaceful explosion and India argued to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes only.

2. Describe any four issues of conflict between India and China .

Answer: Issues of Conflict between India and China:

- (a) Serious conflict arose when China annexed Tibet in 1950 and removed a historical buffer between two nation and India did not oppose this openly.
- (b) India grew uneasy, when China began to suppress Tibetan culture.
- (c) Another border dispute arose when China claimed Aksai Chin Area and NEFA (much of the state in Arunachal Pradesh) within the

Indian territory.

(d) Despite long term correspondence and discussions, these issues have not been resolved even by top leaders of country.

(e) Hence, India had to indulge in the conflict.

3. Describe any two major issues of conflict between India and Pakistan leading to war of 1971.

Answer: Issues of conflict between India and Pakistan leading to War in 1971:

1. A serious armed struggle arose between India and Pakistan in December 1971 when Pakistan attacked on Punjab and Rajasthan.

In turn India had to retaliate a war against Pakistan.

2. India had to bear 80 lakh refugees who fled from East Pakistan to take shelter in India. Hence, India had to extend moral and material support to freedom struggle in Bangladesh against Pakistan.

4. What was Tibet issue? How did it cause tension between India and China? Explain.

Answer: 1. From the very beginning of independence time to time, China has claimed its administrative control over Tibet.

2. In 1950, China took over control of Tibet. Large sections of Tibetan population opposed this takeover.

3. In 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. India supported the cause of Tibetan which was bitterly objected by China. Even India has granted asylum to Dalai Lama and a large number of Tibetans.

5. Access any four principles of India's foreign policy.

Answer: India's foreign policy is based on principles of Panchsheel, which is derived from two words 'Panch' means five and 'Sheel' means a 'Code of Conduct' for peaceful co-existence.

1. Panchsheel

2. Non-alignment (NAM)

3. Mutual benefits and equality

4. Mutual non-aggression

5. Non-intervention in each others international affairs

6. To maintain international peace and understanding

Passage Based Questions [5 Marks]

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

What does independence consist of? It consists fundamentally and basically of foreign relations. That is the test of independence. All else is local autonomy. Once foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else,

to that extent and in that measure you are not independent.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

Questions

1. What does the extract signify?

2. What is not an independence as per Pt. J.L. Nehru?

3. What did India do to maintain its Sovereignty?

Answer:

1. The above extract signifies the non-alignment policy of India.

2. When foreign relations go out of the hands of a country into the charge of somebody else, to that extent, one is not independent.

3. When India achieved its freedom and started forming its foreign policy, it followed non-alignment policy to pursue its national interests within international context.

Picture/Map Based Questions [5 Marks]

A. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Question.

1. What message does this cartoon convey?
2. Which year is being shown here?

Answer:

1. This cartoon conveys message on Indo-China tensions to be resolved.
2. 1962, Chinese invasion.

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