

India's External Relations

Fastrack« Revision

► International Context or Relations

- In post independence period, India faced many challenges to make a strong foreign policy.
- India shaped its foreign relations with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace.
- In post Second World War period, world politics led to the division of countries of the world into two clear camps—one under the United States and other under the Soviet Union.

► The Policy of Non-Alignment

- Foreign policy of a nation reflects the interplay of domestic and external factors, therefore the noble ideals that inspired India's struggle for freedom influenced the making of its foreign policy.


► Nehru's Role

- The first PM Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's Foreign Policy from 1946 to 1964.
- The three major objectives of foreign policy were:
 - To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty.
 - To protect territorial integrity.
 - Promote rapid economic development.

► Distance from two Camps

- Nehru wishes to achieve this objective through the strategy of non-alignment by reducing Cold War tensions and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations.

Knowledge BOOSTER

 India wanted to keep away from the military alliances led by the US and Soviet Union against each other.

- India advocated non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach which was a difficult balancing act and sometimes the balance did not appear perfect.

► Afro-Asian Unity

- Nehru envisaged a major role for India in world affairs and especially in Asian affairs.
- His area was marked by the establishment of contacts between India and other newly independent states in Asia and Africa.
- Under his leadership India convened the Asian relations conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining independence.
- India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism especially apartheid in South Africa.

- The Afro-Asian conference was held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 commonly known as the Bandung Conference.

- This conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. The first summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961.

► Peace and Conflict with China

- India's relationship with China after independence started on a friendly note.

- After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognise the Communist government.

- Nehru felt strongly for this neighbour that was coming out of the shadow of Western domination and helped the new government and international forum.

- A joint enunciation of Panchsheel, the five principles of peaceful coexistence by the Indian PM Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on 29th April 1954 was a step in the direction of stronger relationship between two countries.

- The five principles of Panchsheel were:

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Non-aggression against each other.
- Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- Equality and mutual benefits.
- Peaceful coexistence.

► Tibet Issue

- The plateau of the Central Asian region called Tibet is one of the major issues that historically caused tension between India and China.

- From time to time in history, China had claimed administrative control over Tibet.

- In 1950, China took control over Tibet which led to widespread protests.

- The Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama accompanied the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai during the official Chinese visit to India in 1956. Informed Nehru about the worsening situation in Tibet.

- In 1958, there was armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. This was suppressed by the Chinese forces. Sensing that the situation had become worse in 1959, the Dalai Lama crossed over into the Indian border and sought asylum which was granted.

- The Chinese government strongly protested against this. Over the last half century, a large number of Tibetans have also sought refuge in India and many other countries of the world.

- ▶ China has created the Tibet autonomous region, which is an integral part of China. Tibetans oppose the Chinese claim that Tibet is a part of Chinese territory and also the policy of bringing into the bit more and more Chinese settlers.

▶ The Chinese Invasion, 1962

- ▶ Two developments strained our relationship with China:
 - China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries which strained the relations and China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place from within India.
 - **Boundary dispute:** The border between British India and China had never been marked clearly. For reasons of security, Britain maintained a forward claim in the Himalayas, but administrative borders were further South. The main British claim was the McMahon Line, which had been drawn up during the Shimla conference of 1914. Owing point to various disagreements with the British, the Republic of China refused to ratify and recognise any agreement reached at the conference.
- ▶ Main dispute was about the Western and the Eastern end of the long border.
- ▶ China claimed to areas within the Indian territory Aksal-Chin area in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and the NEFA (North-Eastern Frontier Agency).
- ▶ China launched a swift and massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed regions. The first attack lasted one week and Chinese forces captured some key areas in Arunachal Pradesh.

▶ Effect of the War on India

- ▶ The China war dented India's image at home and abroad, India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the crisis.
- ▶ Nehru's stature suffered as he was severely criticised for his naïve assessment of the Chinese intention and the lack of military preparedness.
- ▶ For the first time, a no-confidence motion against his government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha.
- ▶ The Sino-Indian conflict affected the opposition as well and led to growing of a rift between China and the Soviet Union which was reflected in differences in Communist party of India.
- ▶ The pro-USSR faction remained within CPI and moved towards closer ties with the Congress.
- ▶ The other faction was for some time close to China and was against any ties with the Congress.

▶ War and Peace with Pakistan

- ▶ The first open war between the two countries broke in 1965 over Kashmir. Both the countries claimed the occupancy of Kashmir as a part of their territory. The war came to an end with an intervention of the war United Nations. Both the countries were made to sign the Tashkent agreement in 1966. However, the war worsened the war economic situation of India.

▶ Bangladesh War 1971

- ▶ India's foreign policy of non-alignment to the military camps had made the intention of our leaders clear that they want India to develop as a regional power herself. There was an uprising in East Pakistan for a separate independent government. To curb the movement, their leader Sheikh Mujib was arrested by Pakistan army and atrocities were levied on the revolutionaries. India faced the problem of refugees who migrated from East Pakistan to the neighbouring regions in India. The revolutionaries demanded for an independent country named Bangladesh and were supported by India in the venture. Pakistan lost the war and Bangladesh emerged as an independent nation on March 26, 1971. The tension between India and Pakistan increased as it was seen by Pakistan as promoting, civil war in their country and partition of the country. Both India and Pakistan signed a peace agreement, popularly called The Shimla Agreement on July 3, 1972.

Knowledge BOOSTER

The party split in 1964 and the leaders of the latter faction formed the Communist party of India (Marxist) CPI-M.

▶ India's Nuclear Policy

- ▶ Nehru's period was of voluntary nuclear abstinence. Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India.
- ▶ A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
- ▶ India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Nehru was against nuclear weapons so he pleaded with superpowers for comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty however the nuclear arsenal kept rising.
- ▶ Nehru was not only deeply committed to the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons but also opposed to the manufacture and possession by any state including India.
- ▶ He was opposed to nuclear weapons on moral, political and strategic grounds calling their possession a "crime against humanity". He integrated this opposition into India's foreign policy giving it an activist edge.
- ▶ He was the first world leader to call for an end to all nuclear testing following US bomb test in the Pacific in 1954.
- ▶ However, India's civilian nuclear energy programme under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) also had a dual use capacity. Major figures such as Homi J. Bhabha were not aware of this, he himself was not as categorically opposed to a possible future bomb as was Nehru.
- ▶ India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of No First Use. But in view of contemporary regional

security challenges, the present government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has made it clear that the policy of no first use can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security. In addition, India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.

- ▶ **Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty(CTBT):** The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty is the treaty banning all nuclear explosions on earth. The treaty was negotiated at the conference on disarmament in Geneva and adopted by the United Nations General assembly. It opened for signature on 24th September 1966. Since then, the treaty has reached near universality.
- ▶ **INDO-US Relations:** Relations between India and the US have transformed from being Estranged democracies (during the Cold War) to Strategic partners (in the Post-Cold War Era).
- ▶ **Indo-US Relations during Cold War**
 - ▶ In 1954, the United States made Pakistan a Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) treaty-ally.

- ▶ In 1961, India became a founding member of the non-aligned movement to avoid involvement in the Cold War powerplay.
- ▶ India cultivated strategic and military relations with the Soviet Union to counter Pakistan-United States relations.
- ▶ India's 20 years treaty of friendship with USSR (1971) portrayed a definite tilt towards USSR.
- ▶ Disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991, emergence of unipolar world and new economic policy of India gave a new turn to Indo-US relations.

▶ **Important Words**

- ▶ **Non-Alignment:** A policy not to join any military alliances created due to cold war.
- ▶ **Foreign Policy:** It is an interplay of domestic and external factors of a nation.
- ▶ **Panchsheel:** Five principles of peaceful co-existence to be signed in 1954 between India and China.
- ▶ **Bandung Conference:** An Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung in 1955 to establish NAM and India's engagement with Asian and African nations.
- ▶ **NEFA:** North-Eastern Frontier Agency known for much of the state of Arunachal Pradesh in 1960s.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions ↘

- Q 1. The Chinese leader who accompanied Dalai Lama during the official visit to India in 1956.**
(CBSE SQP 2023-24)
- a. Hua Guofeng b. Zhao Ziyang
c. Premier Zhou Enlai d. Li Peng
- Q 2. What is full form of NSG?**
- a. Nuclear System Group
b. Nuclear Suppliers Group
c. Nuclear Support Group
d. None of the above
- Q 3. For the early realisation of freedom of which country did India make an earnest effort by convening an international conference?**
(CBSE SQP 2023-24)
- a. Malaysia b. Vietnam
c. Thailand d. Indonesia
- Q 4. The main element of India's foreign policy is**
- a. Constitutional base
b. Geographical consideration
c. National interest
d. None of the above
- Q 5. The foreign policy of Independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of:**
- a. Non-alignment b. No nuclear weapons
c. Military expansion d. No Cold War

- Q 6. Select the correct option for the leader and the country that helped to reach the Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan:**
(CBSE SQP 2020)
- a. India, Nehru b. USSR, Kosygin
c. Egypt, Nasser d. Indonesia, Sukarno
- Q 7. It was in that full diplomatic relations were restored between India and Pakistan.**
- a. 1976 b. 1966
c. 1956 d. 1946
- Q 8. Choose the statements which are not true about India's Nuclear Programme:** (CBSE 2021, Term-1)
- (i) India's Nuclear Programme has always been peace oriented.
(ii) India's Nuclear Programme is in favour of CTBT.
(iii) India is committed to be a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group.
(iv) India's Nuclear Programme is to help the smaller countries of Asia.
- Choose the correct option:**
- a. (i) and (ii) b. (ii) and (iv)
c. (ii), (iii) and (iv) d. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- Q 9. "The foreign policy of a country is the outcome of her economic policy." These remarks were made by**
- a. Indira Gandhi b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Morarji Desai d. Charan Singh

- Q 10. Which of the following statements is not true?**
- The Sino-Indian relations were at their lowest after the 1962 border war.
 - India and China emerged as competitors.
 - India-Soviet friendship was signed in 1961.
 - India and Russia played an important role in each other's foreign policy.

- Q 11. Which of the following was not an objective of India's foreign policy?**
- Preserved the hard earned sovereignty
 - Protect territorial integrity
 - Promote economic development
 - Liberalisation of Indian Economy

- Q 12. Which of these statements about Non-Aligned Movement is incorrect?** (CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)
- Enabling newly decolonised countries to pursue independent policies.
 - Refusal to joining any military alliance.
 - Following a policy of neutrality on global issues.
 - Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities.

- Q 13. India conducted its I and II nuclear tests at Pokhran in the year and (CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)**
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. 1978, 1991 | b. 1971, 1992 |
| c. 1974, 1998 | d. 1974, 1996 |

- Q 14. Where did Pakistan conduct its nuclear tests?** (CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Patkal hills | b. Chagal hills |
| c. Naga hills | d. Kargil hills |

- Q 15. Which one of the following is the correct full form of CTBT?** (CBSE 2021, Term-1)
- Correct Test Ban Theory
 - Complete Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
 - Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty
 - Comprehensive Total Ban Treaty

- Q 16. Why was India's policy of non-alignment criticised?** (CBSE 2021, Term-1)
- India's policy was unprincipled in the name of pursuing national interests.
 - India signed a Treaty of Friendship with the USSR in 1971 for 20 years.
 - India was against signing any friendship treaty with the US.
 - India remained biased on many international issues.
- Choose the correct option that includes that statements valid for criticism.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. (i) and (iii) | b. (ii) and (iii) |
| c. (i), (ii) and (iv) | d. (i), (ii) and (iv) |

- Q 17. Which one of the following statements about India-China relations is not correct?** (CBSE 2021, Term-1)
- The slogan Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai was popular for a brief while only.
 - China took over Tibet in 1950.

- India opposed China's entry into the UN Security Council
- China attacked India in 1962.

- Q 18. Which one of the following is not a part of India's Foreign Policy?** (CBSE 2021, Term-1)
- Policy of Non-alignment
 - Respect for SAARC
 - Respect for unipolar world
 - Respect for peaceful co-existence



Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 19-25): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- Q 19. Assertion (A):** Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India.

Reason (R): A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.

- Q 20. Assertion (A):** A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China. India claimed that the boundary was a matter settled in colonial time, but China said that any colonial decision did not apply.
- Reason (R):** The China war dented India's image at home and abroad. India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the crisis.

- Q 21. Assertion (A):** Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations.

Reason (R): India was not at all affected by the crises at that time. India was already in a position to deal with any economic depression. Nor did oil prices hike in India.

- Q 22. Assertion (A):** Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964.

Reason (R): The five nuclear weapon powers, the US, USSR, UK, France, and China – also the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council – tried to impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world.

- Q 23. Assertion (A):** There are no differences among political parties about how to conduct external relations.

Reason (R): Indian politics is generally marked by a broad agreement among the parties on national integration, protection of international boundaries, and on questions of national interest.



Q 24. Assertion (A): In April 1949, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was an association of 12 states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.

Reason (R): Each state would be obliged to help the other. (CBSE SQP 2021, Term-1)

Q 25. Assertion (A): India was opposed to the indefinite extension of NPT in 1995 and refused to sign NPT and CTBT both.

Reason (R): India considers these treaties to be discriminatory and is against the monopoly of five nuclear weapon powers. (CBSE 2021, Term-1)



Fill in the Blank Type Questions

- Q 26. Under Nehru's leadership, India conducted the Conference in March 1947.
- Q 27. The Tibetan Spiritual leader who crossed over to India is
- Q 28. India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT and also refused to sign the
- Q 29. The Stand of India has always been to use nuclear energy for purposes.
- Q 30. India has developed self-sufficiency in technology.



True or False Type Questions

- Q 31. After the Pakistan Revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognise the Communist Government.
- Q 32. Tibet is one of the major issues that historically caused tension between India and China.
- Q 33. The Kashmir Conflict did not prevent cooperation between the governments of India and Pakistan.



Correct and Rewrite Type Questions

- Q 34. Beginning in 1948, Bangladesh faced its biggest internal crisis.
- Q 35. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a powerful period in domestic politics.

Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a)
 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (c)
 11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (c)
 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (b)
 21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (a)
 26. Asian Relations
 27. Dalai Lama
 28. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
 29. peaceful
 30. nuclear

31. False
 32. True
 33. True
 34. Beginning in 1970, Pakistan faced its biggest internal crisis.
 35. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics.



Passage Based Questions

Passage 1

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

“Broadly; non-alignment means not tying yourself off with military blocs...It means trying to view things, as far as possible, not from the military point of view; though that has to come in sometimes, but independently, and trying to maintain friendly relations with all countries.”

- Q 1. Why did Nehru want to keep off military blocs?
 a. To maintain friendly and peaceful relation with all nations.
 b. To maintain India's uniqueness at International stage.
 c. To preserve India's sovereignty.
 d. All of the above
- Q 2. Why is Non-Alignment necessary?
 a. It lays stress on armament
 b. It helps to maintain diplomatic relations
 c. It emphasises colonisation
 d. It helps to fight terrorism
- Q 3. Who was the propounder of Panchsheel Principles?
 a. Smt. Indira Gandhi
 b. Sardar Patel
 c. Pt. Nehru
 d. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Q 4. Where was the first Non-Aligned Conference held?
 a. Kahira b. Belgrade
 c. Colombo d. New Delhi

Answers

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d)

Passage 2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

“When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics.

Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.

- Q 1. When did India conduct its first nuclear test?**
 a. 1973 b. 1974 c. 1975 d. 1978
- Q 2. Why was this period difficult for domestic politics?**
 a. There was a massive price hike in oil prices.
 b. This was a period of economic and political turmoil.
 c. Both a and b.
 d. None of the above
- Q 3. What led to high inflation in India?**
 a. There was not enough oil production in India.
 b. It was because of the Arab-Israel war of 1973.
 c. There were many agitations in the country.
 d. None of the above

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)

Passage 3

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

India, with its limited resources, had initiated development planning. However, conflicts with neighbours derailed the five years plans. The scarce resources were diverted to the defence sector especially after 1962, as India had to embark on a military modernisation drive. The Department of Defence Production was established in November 1962 and the Department of Defence supplies in November 1965. The Third Plan (1961-66) was affected and it was followed by three annual plans and the fourth plan could be initiated only in 1969. India's defence expenditure increased enormously after the wars.

- Q 1. Why were the five years development plans derailed?**
Ans. The conflicts with neighbouring countries derailed the Five Year Plans.
- Q 2. When did India embark the military modernisation plan?**
Ans. India embarked on a military modernisation drive After 1962.
- Q 3. When did the department of defence production and defence supplies was established?**
Ans. The department of Defence Production was established in November 1962 and the Department of Defence Supplies in November 1965.

Passage 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (CBSE 2016)

Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus, removed a historic buffer between the two countries. Initially, the government of India did not oppose this openly. But as more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian government grew uneasy. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place from within India.

- Q 1. What do you mean by 'historical buffer'?**

Ans. 'Historical Buffer' means any territory which lay between the two rival countries as the shield. Tibet was considered as historical buffer between India and China.

- Q 2. Why did not the government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China?**

Ans. India did not oppose the annexation of Tibet by China because of the joint enunciation of Panchsheel, i.e., the five Principles of Peaceful co-existence by Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai. Through one of its clauses about respecting each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, India conceded China's claim over Tibet.

- Q 3. How far was it justified on the part of India to grant political asylum to Dalai lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees?**

Ans. The grant of political asylum to Dalai lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees was very much justified as many political leaders and parties in India including the Socialist Party and Jan Sang supported the cause of Tibet's independence.



Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 1. Which two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of non-alignment?**
 (CBSE 2016)
Ans. The two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of non-alignment are:
 (i) To preserve the hard earned sovereignty.
 (ii) To protect territorial integrity.
- Q 2. Give the full forms of NPT and CTBT.**
Ans. NPT stands for Non-Proliferation Treaty and CTBT stands for Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.

Q 3. Why did India did not signed the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT? (CBSE 2023)

Ans. India did not signed the NPT and CTBT due to several reasons:

- (i) They are discriminatory towards the countries who possess nuclear powers and did not direct them to ensure disarmament of nuclear weapons completely.
- (ii) The developing nations are restricted to test the nuclear technology which is useful for several purposes like security and meeting the energy requirements.

Q 4. Which party got split over the Chinese aggression of 1962?

Ans. The Communist Party of India got split in 1964 into CPI closer to Soviet Union and CPI (M) Marxist closer to Chinese communism.

Q 5. Highlight the reason behind conducting the first nuclear explosion by India in May 1974. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. The main reason behind conducting the first nuclear explosion by India in May 1974 was to maintain "Balance of Power" with Pakistan and China.

Q 6. Why had India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)? (CBSE 2020)

Ans. India refused to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty because of its discriminatory nature based on partisan and unjust policy.

Q 7. What is meant by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)?

Ans. It is an international organisation to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.

Q 8. What is Tashkent Agreement?

Ans. The Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 10th January 1966 that resolved the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.

Q 9. What kind of relationship does India have with Nepal?

Ans. India and Nepal share a unique relationship of friendship and cooperation characterised by open borders and deep-rooted people-to-people contacts of kinship and culture.

Q 10. What do you know about India's doctrine of mineral nuclear deterrence?

Ans. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world.

Q 11. When did India and Bhutan Separated?

Ans. India and Bhutan were separated in 1947.

Cartoon Based Question ↘

Q 1. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



(i) What message does this cartoon convey?

Ans. The given cartoon by Amul conveys a message on the growing tension between India and China to be resolved.

(ii) Which year is being shown here?

Ans. The Chinese invasion in the year 1962 is being shown here.

(iii) Who gave the slogan used in above cartoon?

Ans. Nikita Khrushchev declared above slogan at a meeting in Bangalore on November 26th, 1955.

Short Answer Type Questions ↘

Q 1. Assess the main contributions of the Non-Aligned Movement to the newly independent countries.

(CBSE 2018)

OR

Give any two arguments to justify India's policy of Non-Alignment. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. The main contributions of Non-Aligned Movement are:

- (i) It provided a third option of not joining the Cold War politics.
- (ii) Newly independent countries were able to take international decisions and stances that served their interests.
- (iii) They were able to balance the super-powers.
- (iv) They were able to preserve their sovereignty and independence.

Q 2. In which context India started participating in the world affairs as an independent nation-state?

Ans. India started participating in the world affairs as an independent nation-state with the overall context like:

- (i) The legacy of many international disputes left by the British Government.
- (ii) Pressure created by partition.
- (iii) The task of poverty alleviation.

Q 3. What is the basic aim of India's policy towards External Relations?

Ans. As a nation India was born in the backdrop of the World War so it decided to conduct its foreign relations with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace. "This aim finds an echo in the Directive Principles of State Policy."

Q 4. What do you mean by Foreign Policy?

Ans. The foreign policy of a nation reflects the interplay of domestic and external factors. It is a systematic statement of deliberately selected national interests based on its global concerns and economic development, etc.

Q 5. What was the significance of Bandung Conference?

Ans. The Bandung Conference was the Afro-Asian Conference which was held in Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955. This conference led to the establishment of NAM and marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations.

Q 6. Which two differences between India and China led to an army conflict in 1962?

Ans. Two differences between India and China which led to an army conflict in 1962 are:

- (i) India gave political asylum (refuge) to the Tibetan leader Dalai Lama.
- (ii) China's help to Pakistan against India.

Q 7. Why did India oppose the indefinite expansion of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?

Ans. India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimated the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons.

- (i) Thus, India opposed the indefinite expansion of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).
- (ii) India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrent professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear weapons free world.

Q 8. What were the reasons for India's neglecting attitude towards Israel during the early years of Independence?

Ans. The reasons for India's neglecting attitude towards Israel during the early years of Independence were:

- (i) In the early years of Independence India had neglected attitude towards Israel due to political reasons.
- (ii) India's foreign policy in the Middle East region, now called West Asian region were mainly concentrated and Israel is the non-Islamic country.

Q 9. What is the present strategy regarding the "nuclear policy no first use" in the contemporary world?

Ans. India has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression reflected in the policy of "No First Use." But in the view of contemporary regional security challenges, the present government led by the

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has made it clear that the policy of no first use can be reviewed and changed in the consonance with India's regional and national security.

Q 10. Mention the objectives of Nehru's foreign policy.
(CBSE 2019)

Ans. The major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were:
(i) To preserve the hard earned sovereignty.
(ii) To protect territorial integrity.
(iii) To promote rapid economic development.

Q 11. Do you agree with the statement that "the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world?" Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.
(CBSE 2017)

Ans. Yes, we agree that the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world. Nehru was the Prime Minister as well as Foreign Minister for two decades after the independence. He was the main architect of the foreign policy of India. The two objectives of Nehru's policy were:

- (i) India should follow its own course in the world affairs.
- (ii) India should not allow her to be used by any other powerful country.

Strategy of Nehru

- (i) **Policy of NAM:** Nehru was the main founder of Non-Alignment movement. He emphasised to be separate from the two blocs of powerful states and developed the peace and disarmament.
- (ii) **Policy Towards Afro-Asian Countries:** Nehru always supported the freedom movement of African and Asian countries. He organised Asian Relations Conference held in New Delhi on the 23rd March 1947. He participated in the Asian-African Conference at Bandung in 1955.
- (iii) **Foreign policy during the time of Shastri, Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai:** India faced war between the period of Shastri and Indira Gandhi era. Both maintained the integrity and sovereignty of the country. The foreign policy of both was focusing on the peace and prosperous development of India as well as neighbouring states. They both were favouring the concept of Nehru's Non-Aligned movement and made good relations with Asian and African countries. In the era of Morarji Desai when Janta Party came into power in 1977, it focused on the NAM and followed the rules and regulations of NAM.

Q 12. Explain the role played by India in maintaining Afro-Asian unity.
(CBSE 2015)

Ans. Afro-Asian unity was maintained by India in the following ways:

- (i) Due to India's size, location and power potential, Nehru dreamt of major role for India in world affairs, specially in Asia.

- (ii) Under Nehru's leadership, India made contract with other newly emerged Independent nations of Asia and Africa.
- (iii) During the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru advocated with great enthusiasm to support the Asian unity. Under his leadership, India hosted the Asian relations conference in March 1947, five months before India's Independence.
- (iv) India even made efforts to support the liberation movement of Indonesia to free it from the clutches of Dutch colonial rule by convening an international conference in 1949.
- (v) Afro-Asian meeting held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 commonly known as the Bandung Conference. It was a watershed moment in India's engagement with the newly liberated nations of Asia and Africa.

Q 13. What was the Tibet Issue? How did it cause tension between India and China? Explain.

OR

Analyse the role played by India to help the Tibetan refugees to settle to settle down. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. China administered Tibet, since older times and wanted to control all its parts which China did it in 1950. Tibet was good a friend of India from past therefore India insisted China to give independence to Tibet. China assured India that it will provide full autonomy. But these issues of Tibet led to war between China and India.

India helps the Tibetan migrants to settle down in the following ways:

- (i) Spiritual leader of Tibet Dalai Lama given refugee in 1959.
- (ii) Large number of Tibetans were also given refuge in Delhi and other parts of country.
- (iii) Dharamshala in Himachal Pradesh is the largest refuge settlement of Tibetans in India.
These situations lead to China invasion of India in 1962.

Q 14. Describe any four consequences of the Bangladesh War of 1971.

Ans. The main consequences of Bangladesh War of 1971 are:

- (i) A great victory in the war resulted in national jubilation. Many people in India looked it as a moment of glory and a clear sign of India's power in military.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi won the Lok Sabha election and her personal popularity rose high after 1971 war. Congress Party even won almost all states assembly elections.
- (iii) India's foreign policy reflected her desire to be an important regional power which was revealed during the Bangladesh war of 1971.
- (iv) Bangladesh emerged as a separate nation on the world map.

TIP

Some time students deviate from the topic. Accentuate on the fact that the question to be answered must be understood and then attempted.

Q 15. Highlight the developments in India's nuclear programme.

OR

Describe the features of India's Nuclear Policy.

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans. The India's nuclear policy is as follows:

Nehru always believed in scientific and technological development for fast development of India. An important idea of his industrialisation, was starting of nuclear programme under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha in late 1940s. Nehru was against the nuclear weapon so he emphasised on generating atomic energy only for peaceful purpose. So, he requested Super powers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. Even though the nuclear war head kept rising, When Communist China tested its nuclear weapons in October 1964, five countries having nuclear weapon, US, USSR, UK, France and China (Taiwan was the integral part of China) and also the five permanent members of the UN Security Council tried to levy the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. During the decade of 1962-1972, when India faced three consecutive wars, many different parties came to the power from time to time, foreign policy of the country played only a limited role in party politics.

Indian Nuclear Programme: India is against the international treaties which aimed at non-proliferation as the five nuclear states are not restricted from proliferating nuclear weapons. In 1974, the first nuclear explosion was undertaken by India. The Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) also denies right to peaceful nuclear explosions by non-nuclear states.

Thus, India opposed the NPT in 1995 and also denied to sign Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

India carried out series of nuclear tests in May 1998, showing its capability to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan followed soon by increasing area's vulnerability to nuclear exchange. The international committee criticised the nuclear test in Indian subcontinent and wanted to impose ban over India and Pakistan. But it was subsequently rejected.

The two features of India's nuclear policy are:

- (i) India's nuclear policy dependable on minimum nuclear deterrence proclaims 'no first use'.
- (ii) This policy reaffirms India's commitment to global, valid and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament guiding to a nuclear weapons free world.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q 1. India's foreign policy was built around the principles of peace and co-operation. But India fought three wars in a space of 10 years between 1962 and 1971. Would you say that this was a failure of the foreign policy? Or would you say that this was a result of international situation? Give reasons to support your answer.

Ans. This was not a failure of foreign policy. It was more a result of international situation.

India and China: China claimed Aksal Chin (part of Ladakh region) and NEFA (region of Arunachal Pradesh) to be a part of Chinese territory. China captured the Aksal Chin region and built road network over there. The matter could not be resolved in a peaceful manner despite discussions and deliberations among the leaders of the two countries and finally led to war in 1962. India had to seek military assistance from USA and UK, USSR remained neutral. With the war of 1962, India got alerted about the similar situation that may arise in the North-East.

India and Pakistan

(i) War of 1965: The first open war between the two countries broke in 1965 over Kashmir. Both the countries claimed the occupancy of Kashmir as a part of their territory. The war came to an end with an intervention of the war United Nations. Both the countries were made to sign the Tashkent agreement in 1966. However, the war worsened the war economic situation of India.

(ii) War of 1971: India's foreign policy of non-alignment to the military camps had made the intention of our leaders clear that they want India to develop as a regional power herself. There was an uprising in East Pakistan for a separate independent government. To curb the movement, their leader Sheikh Mujib was arrested by Pakistan army and atrocities were levied on the revolutionaries. India faced the problem of refugees who migrated from East Pakistan to the neighbouring regions in India. The revolutionaries demanded for an independent country named Bangladesh and were supported by India in the venture. Pakistan lost the war and Bangladesh emerged as an independent nation on March 26, 1971. The tension between India and Pakistan increased as it was seen by Pakistan as promoting civil war in their country and partition of the country. Both India and Pakistan signed a peace agreement, popularly called the Shimla Agreement on July 3, 1972.

Q 2. The political leadership of nation affects its foreign policy. Explain it with the help of examples from Indian Foreign Policy. (CBSE SQP 2018)

Ans.

- (i) The first PM Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own Foreign Minister. He exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the hard earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development. Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment.
- (ii) Lal Bahadur Shastri equally emphasised the need to follow genuine non-alignment. He gave a slogan of 'Jai Jawan'-Jai Kisan' during 1965 war with Pakistan and during the problem of severe food shortage in India.
- (iii) With the changing national interest, Indira Gandhi brought a revolutionary change in Indian foreign policy. She signed a Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1971 with Soviet Union. It was signed in the backdrop of crisis in East Pakistan and the threat that India faced from the then emerging nexus between US-China-Pakistan. Since then, the tilt towards Soviet Union in Indian foreign policy was quite evident. In spite of this, India technically remained non-aligned throughout the Cold War period.
- (iv) The Janata Party government that came to power in 1977 announced that it would follow genuine non-alignment. Since then, all governments (Congress and non-Congress) have taken initiatives for restoring better relations with China and entering into close ties with US.
- (v) In the period after 1990, Russia, though it continues to be an important friend of India, has lost its global pre-eminence. Therefore, India's foreign policy has shifted to a more pro-US strategy. At the same time, Indo-Pakistan relations have witnessed many more developments during this period. While Kashmir continues to be the main issue between the countries, there have been many efforts to restore normal relations.
- (vi) Presently, under the leadership of Sh. Narendra Modi, India has initiated various steps to improve and strengthen India's national ties with other countries. India is trying to balance its relations with both Russia and US. India has become more assertive with China. India has now followed "Act East Policy" in case of South-East Asian nations than 'Look East Policy' pursued by UPA government.



Q 3. Give any three suitable arguments in favour of "India being a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and a firm opposition to racism".

(CBSE 2017)

Ans. Yes, it is true that India is a staunch (firm) supporter of the decolonisation process and is firm opposition to racism. It can be defined by the following arguments:

(i) The period of the India's independence also witnessed the development like, the establishment of the UN, the creation of nuclear weapons, the emergence of Communist China, and the beginning of decolonisation in the world.

(ii) It was also the period of emergence of two Super powers namely the US-led North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Soviet-led Warsaw pact. Most of the countries of the world were joining the two camps.

But India did not join either of the two camps during the Cold War era. Because India wanted to keep away from the military alliances led by US and Soviet Union against each other and it was also opposed to the colonisation.

(iii) India advocated non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach. This was a difficult balancing act and sometimes the balance did not appear perfect. In 1956, when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasions.

But in the same year when the USSR invaded Hungary, India did not join its public condemnation. Despite such a situation, India did take an independent stand on various international issues and could get aid and assistance from members of both the blocks.

(iv) Yes, given its size, location and power potential, Nehru envisaged a major role for India in world affairs and especially in Asian affairs. His era was marked by the establishment of contacts between India and other newly independent states in Asia and Africa. Throughout the

1940s and 1950s, Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Asian Unity. Under his leadership, India convened the Asian Relations conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence.

(v) India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism.

Especially apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference marked the Zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. The First summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961. Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.

Q 4. Why did India and China both view themselves as rising powers in the global politics in spite of tensions between them? Substantiate your answer by giving areas that have brought cordiality in their relationship.

Ans. The areas that have brought cordiality in their relationship are:

(i) Both had signed Panchsheel Agreement, since the late 1950s.

(ii) Both countries have successfully attempted to reignite diplomatic and economic ties.

(iii) China emerged as India's largest trading partner.

(iv) The two countries have attempted to extend their strategic and military relations.

(v) Both the countries have co-operated on regional issues like regional economic integration, the Afghanistan issue and crackdown on terrorism.

(vi) China is India's largest trading partner, and their economic collaboration will inject vigorous impetus to the Indian economy.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of:

- a. non-alignment b. no nuclear weapons
c. military expansion d. no Cold War

Q 2. The first nuclear expedition undertaken by India was in May:

- a. 1964 b. 1974 c. 1984 d. 1994

Fill in the Blank Type Questions

Q 3. It was in that full diplomatic relations restored between India and Pakistan.

Q 4. The laid the foundation for Non-Alignment Movement established in 1961 with Nehru as the co-founder.



Assertion and Reason Based Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 5-6): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q 5. Assertion (A): Indian National Movement was not an isolated process. It was a part of the worldwide struggle against colonialism and Imperialism.

Reason (R): It influenced the liberation movements of many Asian and African countries.

Q 6. Assertion (A): Support for Pakistan came from the US and China. The US-China rapprochement that began in late 1960s resulted in a realignment of forces in Asia.

Reason (R): In order to counter the US-Pakistan-China axis, India signed a 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in August 1971.

Passage Based Question

Q 7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

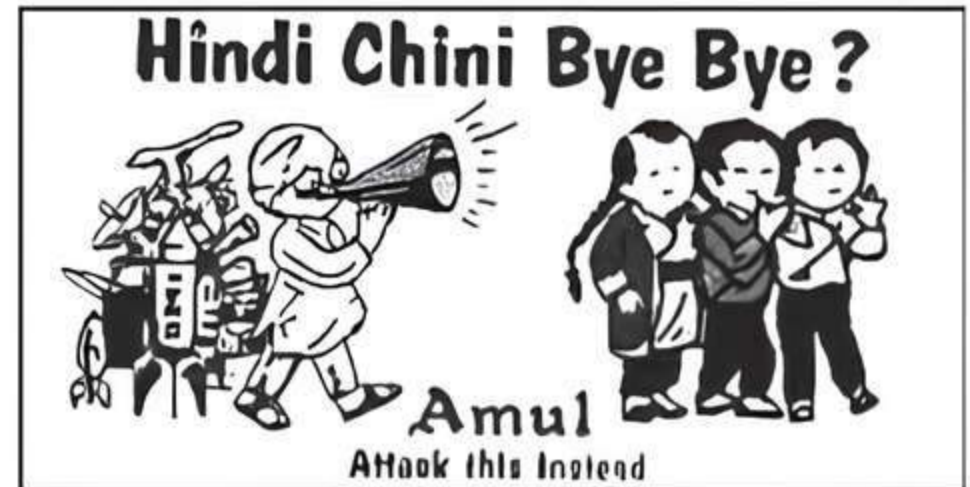
When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics.

Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil price by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.

- When did India conduct its first nuclear test and why?
- Why does the period, when the nuclear test was conducted in India, considered to be a difficult period in domestic politics?
- Which international event of 1970s was responsible for high inflation in India?

Cartoon Based Question

Q 8. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- What message does this cartoon convey?
- Which year is being shown here?
- Who gave the slogan used in above cartoon?

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 9. State any one condition of Shimla Agreement.**
Q 10. When and between whom was the Shimla Agreement signed?

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 11. How has India developed diplomatic relations with Israel? Discuss.**
Q 12. What was Bandung Conference? Describe its outcomes.

Long Answer Question

- Q 13. Mentions the reasons and consequences of the Bangladesh War of 1971.**