

6. India and the World

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct option.

(1) The core of nonalignment was

(a) Independent understanding of world affairs

(b) Participation in cold war

(c) Democratic socialism as policy

(d) Policy of regionalism

(2) Farakka Agreement about sharing of river waters is between India and

(a) Bangladesh

(b) Pakistan

(c) China

(d) Nepal

(B) Identify the incorrect pair in the set. Correct it and rewrite.

(a) NATO - Europe

(b) ANZUS - Africa

(c) SEATO - Southeast Asia

(d) CENTO - West Asia

Ans. (b) ANZUS - Australia, New Zealand, USA

Q.2 State whether the following statements are true or false with reason.

(1) Myanmar has been a traditional friend of India.

Ans. This statement is **True**.

(i) India and Myanmar (formerly Burma) have a long historical and cultural relations. In fact, Burma a part of British India from 1824 to 1937.

(ii) India established diplomatic relations after Myanmar's independence in 1948. However, Indo Myanmar ties got strained since India supported pro-democracy movements in Myanmar against the ruling military Junta. Both countries are members of BIMSTEC and cooperate to counteract drug trafficking and insurgent groups like Arakan Army operating in the border areas.

(2) In changing world order of 1990s, the issue of terrorism has been dominant.

Ans. This statement is **True**.

(i) Terrorism refers to the use of or the threat to use violence with the intention to destabilise the political system, cause economic harm and panic in society towards the attainment of some religious or ideological goals.

(ii) Post 1900s, terrorism has become a global phenomenon with forms like cross-border terrorism, international terrorism etc., causing widespread destruction e.g., 2001 attack in the USA by Al-Qaeda, attacks in Bali, Kabul, Mumbai, Madrid, etc. Each Country in the world is involved in trying to secure its territory and deal with terrorism e.g., US led 'War on Terror'.

(3) The Sagarmala project is a more comprehensive road connectivity plan.

Ans. This statement is **False**.

(i) India has sought to harness its 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic



location on key international maritime trade routes through two compatible programmes viz. Sagarmala and Bharatmala.

(ii) Sagarmala programme aims to promote port and river transport systems and Bharatmala programme is a comprehensive road connectivity plan.

Q.3 Express your opinion.

India's role in the Indian Ocean.

Ans. The Indian Ocean is one of the most busy and critical maritime transportation links in the world. The economies of littoral countries depend heavily on ports, shipping and vast natural resources. India's vast coastline of about 7500 km presents both opportunity and challenge to India in terms of security and foreign perspectives. India's exclusive economic zone is 2.4 million sq. kms. 90% of our trade by volume and almost all oil imports come through the sea. India is a co-founder of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation in 1997 (IORA). The main objective of IORA is to promote sustained, balanced development of the Indian Ocean region. India has initiated the Sagarmala and Bharatmala programmes to harness India's coastline.

Q.4 Answer the following.

(1) Write a note on India's relations with Africa.

Ans. In the first few decades after independence, India supported the fight against apartheid and provided financial and material aid to liberation struggles in Africa for eg., the AFRICA Fund created at the NAM Summit (Harare)

There are several issues in the context of India-African relations

(i) The India-Africa summit was held in 2015

(ii) About 24 percent of Indian crude oil imports are sourced from the African continent e.g., ONGC Videsh has invested in Sudan and Egypt

(iii) About two million people in Eastern and Southern Africa constitute the India diaspora which is considered as an asset by the Indian government

(iv) Indian industries are interested in offering technological and material services to developing African nations

(v) India continues to be one of the military training destination e.g., National Defence Academy, Pune has the 'Sudan Block' as a symbol of cooperation between India and Sudan

(vi) Countries from Somalia to South Africa fall under the India maritime strategic perspective. Hence, cases of terrorism and piracy in Somalian waters have made this region sensitive to Indian concerns.

(2) Describe India-Pakistan relations.

Ans. (i) There have been tensions and military standoffs between India and Pakistan since 1947 for

e.g., Conflict of 1947-48, Kargil conflict (1999) as well as two wars (1965, 1971) The main problem areas between India and Pakistan is over the Kashmir issue. India has accused Pakistan of sponsoring cross border terrorism in Indian territory.

(ii) China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a route for Chinese investments in Pakistan. China has extended support to Pakistan on the Kashmir issue while Pakistan recognizes China's claims to Aksai Chin.

(iii) Disputes over sharing of the Indus river waters and Baglihar Dam issue. Efforts have been



made to improve bilateral relations between India and Pakistan such as the Shimla Agreement (1972) signed between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Z. A. Bhutto. In 1999, Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan signed three agreements. Both countries have launched several mutual confidence building measures such as the Delhi-Lahore bus service, hotlines between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, etc.

Q.5 Answer the following question in detail with help of the given points.

Explain the factors influencing Indian foreign policy.

(a) Geography

(b) History

(c) International System Economy

(d) Polity

Ans. Factors Influencing India's Foreign Policy

(a) Geography - The extensive coastline of the India peninsula and the Himalayan mountain ranges have shaped India's security and foreign policy. India shares a border with all neighbouring countries of South Asia. It also holds a dominant position in the India Ocean.

(b) History - It includes the influence of traditional cultural values, cultural ties as well as values like anti-colonialism which were imbibed during the freedom struggle

(c) Economy - The strong urge to come out of the poverty and economic backwardness created by the colonial period as well as the policy of Non-Alignment shaped India's foreign policy. India followed democratic socialism through the policy of import-substitution and importance to the public sector Post 1991, after adopting the policy of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation many changes have occurred in the Indian foreign policy.

(d) Polity - Political leadership has a significant impact on India's foreign policy for e.g. Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Narendra Modi have played a decisive role in determining India's foreign policy. Ministry of External Affairs and National Security Advisor play an important role in formulating foreign policy.