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India's Foreign Policy

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Since Independence, India has faced three distinct periods of international relations, from a bipolar Cold War world until 1990; to a unipolar world dominated by the US from 1990 till the world economic crisis of 2008; to the present transformational moment. In each of these, it followed a strategy of non-alignment while adjusting tactically to the realities of power in order to achieve India's foreign policy goals.

Foreign Policy

A state's foreign policy consists of self-interest strategies chosen by them to safeguard its national interests and to achieve its own goals through relations with other countries. The approaches are strategically employed to interact with other countries. The foreign policy of a nation reflects the inter-play of domestic and internal factors.

Foreign policy is designed to protect the national interests of the state. In the past, foreign policies were concerned primarily with policies solely related to national interest, for example, military power or treaties. Currently, foreign policy encompasses trade, finance, human rights, environmental, and cultural issues. These issues impact

India's Foreign Policy

The formulation of foreign policy is a complex process, mediated by the participation of various stakeholders. India is a federal country and the subject of foreign affairs is included under the jurisdiction of Union or Central government.

Besides the government bodies and authorities like the Prime minister and Ministry of External Affairs, the political parties, media, and pressure groups also play an important role in the formulation of foreign policy.

India is a nation born in the back drop of the World War, it decided to formulate its foreign relations with a goal to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to accomplish security through the maintenance of peace. This goal finds an echo in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution.

Indian foreign policy is influenced by both domestic and international environmental factors. The Foreign policy of Independent India advocated the policy of Non-alignment to reduce the Cold War tensions.

Nehru's Role

Our first PM Jawaharlal Nehru played a significant role in

His Foreign Policy was based on three major objectives

- (i) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty.
- (ii) To protect territorial integrity of India.
- (iii) To promote rapid economic development.

Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of Non-alignment. But there were leaders and Political parties like B.R. Ambedkar, Bhartiya Jan Sangh and Swatantra Party who were in favour of pro-US foreign policy.

Principles of India's Foreign Policy

The principles of India's foreign policy and its objectives are closely interlinked with each other. Some of these principles are discussed below

Panchsheel

Nehru gave utmost importance to world peace in his policy planning. He was the main architect of foreign policy after independence. For him, India desired peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, particularly the big powers and the neighbouring nations. While signing a peace agreement with China; he advocated adherence to five guiding principles known as Panchsheel.

Panchsheel was signed on 28th April, 1954 and since then it has become a guiding principle of India's bilateral relations with other countries also.

Panchsheel includes the following five principles of foreign policy

- (i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- (ii) Non-aggression against each other.
- (iii) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- (iv) Equality and mutual benefit.
- (v) Peaceful co-existence

Afro-Asian Unity

The Indian National Movement was not an isolated process. It was a part of the worldwide struggle against colonialism and imperialism. It influenced the freedom movements of many Asian and African countries. Because of India's size, location and power potential, Nehru wished a greater role of India in world affairs particularly in Asian affairs. Under the leadership of Nehru, India's relation with newly independent nations of Asia and Africa was strengthened. Nehru had been a great advocate of Asian unity. India called **Asian Relations Conference** in March 1947 even five months before the independence.

India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation and firmly opposed racism, particularly apartheid in South

the newly Independent Asian and African nations. The first summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961. Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.

Policy of Non-Alignment

Non-alignment is the most important feature of India's foreign policy. Its core element is to maintain independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA and Soviet Union, which emerged as an important aspect of Cold War politics after the Second World War. It postulates taking an independent stand on international issues according to the merits of each case but at the same time not committing to coming under the influence of any military bloc.

India played a lead role in popularising and consolidating the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). After the end of Cold War, NAM proved to be a powerful mechanism to forge South-South cooperation, which is essential for their collective self-reliance in the present market driven global order.

Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes

This principle has been included in the Constitution of India, under the Directive Principles of State Policy as well as in the Charter of the UN. India has played leading role in the resolution of Korean conflict and supported negotiated settlement of Palestine issue, Kashmir problem, border problems with neighbouring countries and other such disputes.

Check Point
01

1. Foreign Policy is designed to protect
2. How many principles were there in the Panchsheel?
3. Which leader favoured the Pro-US foreign policy for India?
4. NAM postulates taking an on international issues.
5. Which principle India's foreign policy is included in Indian Constitution?

India's Changing Relations with Other Nations

India's relations with other nations are an important part of India's foreign policy. It is discussed below in detail.

China

Before the emergence of Western imperialism, both India and China were powerful countries in Asian region. In the ancient times, both Chinese dynastic rule and Emperor Rule in India extended their influence beyond their borders in

other than both had to face difficulty to evolve their foreign policy with each other.

India began its relationship with China in a very friendly way. India was one of the first countries to recognise the Communist government after the Chinese revolution in 1949. Nehru strongly supported and helped China in International forum. Despite the concern of Vallabhbhai Patel, Nehru never had suspicion of attack from China. India-China borders for a very long time were guarded under the para-military forces instead of army.

The joint declaration of Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence) between Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on 29th April, 1954 marked the strong relationship between the countries.

Issues of Conflict between India-China

The relationship between India and China strained because of the following factors

- In 1950, China annexed Tibet which removed a historical buffer between two countries. Initially, India didn't oppose it openly, but later it resented this issue when information regarding Tibetan culture suppression came up.
- Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China opposed this move by declaring that India is supporting anti-China activities.
- China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over competing territorial claims principally in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh. The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications for India-China relations.

Relations after Chinese Invasion

- India took military assistance from US and Britain to move over the crises. The Soviet Union remained neutral during this invasion.
- Diplomatic relations between the two countries were downgraded until 1976. Thereafter, relations between the two countries began to improve slowly.
- After the change in China's political leadership from the mid to late 1970s, China's policy became more pragmatic and less ideological. So, it was prepared to put off the settlement of contentious issues while improving relations with India.
- A series of talks to resolve the border issue were also initiated in 1981. Since the end of the Cold War, there have been significant changes in India-China relations. Their relations are now based upon strategic as well as an economic dimension.

- Since then both governments have taken measures to contain conflict and maintain 'peace and tranquillity' on the border. They have also signed agreements on cultural exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, and opened four border posts for trade.
- With India-China trade growing at 30 per cent per year since 1999, a more positive perspective on relations with China has emerged. Bilateral trade between India and China has increased from \$338 million in 1992 to more than \$84 billion in 2017.
- At the global level, India and China have adopted similar policies in international economic institutions like the World Trade Organisation.

Consequences of Chinese Invasion

- The China war tarnished (spoiled) India's image at home and abroad. India had to request military assistance from US and British. The USSR remained neutral during the war.
- It caused a sense of national humiliation and also strengthened the spirit of nationalism at the same time.
- Some of the top army commanders either resigned or were retired. Nehru's close associate and then Defence Minister, V Krishna Menon had to resign from the cabinet.
- Nehru's own reputation suffered, as he was criticised for lack of military preparedness and inexperienced assessment of the Chinese intention.
- For the first time, a no-confidence motion against Nehru's government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha. Besides, the Congress also lost some key by-elections to Lok Sabha.
- The Sino-Indian conflict created differences between pro-China and pro-USSR factions of CPI (Communist Party of India). This party later in 1964 split into CPI and Communist Party of India-Marxists (CPI-M).
- The China war also captured the attention of Indian leadership to the condition of North-East region. The attempts have been made to resolve the challenge of national integration through reorganisation process soon after China war.
- Nagaland was granted statehood and Manipur and Tripura were given the right to elect their own legislative assemblies.

Tibet

Tibet is one of the major issues of tension between India and China. Tibet is called as the 'Roof of the world' because it is a large plateau. China had claimed administrative control over Tibet. In 1950, China took control over Tibet which was opposed by the majority of population of Tibet. India canceled China's claim over Tibet because of the Panchsheel agreement signed between India and China in 1954.

Russia

India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are submerged in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. During the Cold War era, both entered into various agreements allowing India to jointly produce military equipment. Both the nations share a vision of a multipolar world order. Here, multipolar world order means

- Existence of several powers in the international system,
- Collective security (in which an attack on any country is regarded as a threat to all countries and requires a collective response),
- Greater regionalism,
- Negotiated settlements of international conflicts,
- An independent foreign policy for all countries, and
- Decision making through bodies like the UN should be strengthened, democratised, and empowered.

As per the Strategic Agreement of 2001, both the countries have signed more than 80 bilateral agreements. India is benefitted from Russia on several issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia, and balancing its relations with China. Indian culture and Hindi films well popular in USSR. A number of Indian artists went to soviet union.

On the other hand, India is also favourable for Russia in the following ways

- As India is the second largest arms market for Russia.
- The Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia.

India-Russia Relations

Russia is important to India and has repeatedly assisted India during its oil crises. Russia is also necessary for India's nuclear energy plans and it assisted India's space industry by providing the cryogenic rocket when India needed it. Both these countries have collaborated on various scientific projects.

Although, Indo-Russia relationship faces increasing stress from the evolving international scenario characterised by the rise of China and the impact it has on the broader regional and global order. As there are subsequent events which has led to deepening of Russia-China strategic partnership due to a commonality of interests in political, economic and strategic domains while a similar level of engagement with other countries of Asia has not been realised.

Thus, it is evident that India and Russia's relationship cannot flourish on defence and historical linkages alone. With systemic changes underway in international relations,

USA

During the Cold War years, India found itself on the opposite side of the divide from the US i.e. it was in favour of Soviet Union. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, India suddenly found itself alone in the international arena. The end of Cold War Era was marked by India's economic reforms which initiated a process of gradual shift in the way the two countries perceived each other.

The two most significant factors that have emerged between India-US in recent years are related to technological dimension and the role of the Indian-American Diaspora. This gradual process of the warming up of bilateral relations came to an abrupt halt after India's nuclear tests in May 1998.

India-US Relations

Improvement in relations was evident by the visit of President Clinton to India in March 2000, the first presidential visit in over 20 years. Since then relations between the two countries have swiftly evolved into what has been termed as a policy of comprehensive engagement.

In the post-Cold War era, India's relationship with the US on several issues has strengthened. This can be reflected in the following

- The US is the third-biggest source for Foreign Direct Investment into India in 2021.
- India-US relations have become increasingly multi-faceted, covering cooperation in areas such as trade, defence and security, education, science and technology, civil nuclear energy, space technology and applications, environment, and health.
- Trade and economic partnership between the US and India have been a key component of the bilateral relationship. For instance, US Financial and Economic Partnership to strengthen bilateral engagement on macroeconomic, financial, and investment-related issues were launched in April 2010.
- The bilateral Strategic Energy Partnership was launched in April 2018 under which India has started importing crude and LNG from the US. Now, the US is India's sixth-largest source of crude oil imports and hydrocarbons.
- Inclusion of India and South Asia in the US Maritime Security Initiative are some of the significant initiatives which help to strengthen the Indo-US relations.
- The US absorbs about 65 percent of India's total export in the software sector.
- 35 percent of the technical staff of Boeing is estimated to be of Indian origin.
- Around 300,000 Indians work in Silicon Valley.

Israel

India's Foreign policy with Israel remained unexplored notwithstanding the two nations gaining independence from the British colonial rule in 1947 and 1948 respectively. Both countries share historical and cultural ties from the past. But the formal diplomatic relations developed between the two after the opening of Israeli Embassy in India in 1992. Since then the bilateral relationship between the two countries has prospered at the economic, military, agricultural and political levels.

After the establishment of formal diplomatic relations, the relations between the two countries started gaining firmness in 1996 and 1998 onwards. India has become one of Israel's largest trading partners, many of the world's leading high-tech companies in Israel and India are forging joint ventures that are successfully competing in the tough international marketplace. Trade and cooperation between the countries now centres primarily on security-related deals and aid in areas such as agriculture and water desalination.

The relations between the two democratic nations are further intensified with the visits of the two heads of government i.e. PM Narendra Modi to Israel in 2017 and PM Benjamin Netanyahu to India in 2018. The two nations have started cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, security, defence, counterterrorism, space research, water, energy and agricultural development.

Multiple collaborative agreements were signed between Indian and Israel during Modi's visit. Like for instance, The Israel Space Agency and the Indian Space Research Organization signed an agreement to foster partnership in the development of electric propulsion systems for small satellites, and creating systems to accurately measure the extreme conditions of outer space.

Check
Point
02

1. The Chinese Revolution took place in
2. India-China relations are now based upon and dimensions.
3. When did formal diplomatic relations between India and Israel develop?
4. When did PM Narendra Modi visit Israel?

India's Relations with Its Neighbours

India's relations with its neighbours not only depend upon developments in individual countries but also the broader trends which shape the region as a whole. India's relationship with neighbouring countries are discussed below in detail.

between India and Pakistan forces in Kashmir in 1947. Although, this didn't led to a full-scale war. On the other hand, cooperation between India and Pakistan was not stopped due to Kashmir dispute. Both the governments worked together to restore the abducted women to their original families during the partition.

A long-term dispute about the sharing of river waters was resolved through mediation by the World Bank. India-Pakistan Indus Water Treaty was signed by Nehru and General Ayub Khan in 1960. In 1965, a serious armed conflict between these two countries came into existence when Pakistan started the armed attack in Jammu and Kashmir. Rulers of Pakistan were hoping to get support of local people but it didn't happen. To ease the pressure on Kashmir front, Lal Bahadur Shastri (then PM) ordered Indian troops to launch a counter-offensive strategy on the Punjab Border and successfully Indian army reached near to Lahore.

The conflict came to an end with the interference of UN. Later in January 1966, Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan's General Ayub Khan signed the Tashkent Agreement under the mediation of USSR.

Bangladesh War, 1971

In 1970, Pakistan's first general election produced a split verdict. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's party won in the West Pakistan, whereas Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman won in East Pakistan. Pakistani rulers were not ready to accept this democratic verdict nor were to accept demand of federation by Awami League. Instead in 1971, they arrested Sheikh Mujib and started terrorising the people of East Pakistan. People responded with strong movement to liberate Bangladesh from Pakistan. India provided shelter to about 80 lakh Bangladeshi refugees and gave moral and material support to freedom movement in Bangladesh. Pakistan blamed India for conspiracy to break it up.

US and China supported Pakistan. The US-China rapprochement that began in the late 1960's resulted in a realignment of forces in Asia. Henry Kissinger, the advisor to the US President Richard Nixon, made a secret visit to China via Pakistan in July 1971. To counter the US-Pakistan-China axis, India signed a 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Soviet Union in August 1971. This treaty assured Soviet support to India in case of any attack.

After months of diplomatic tension and military preparation, a full-scale war between India and Pakistan started in December 1971. Pakistani Air Force attacked Punjab and Rajasthan and its army march to the Jammu and Kashmir front.

India responded with counter-attack involving the Air Force, Navy and the army on both the Eastern and Western front. Indian Army made rapid progress in East Pakistan and within ten days it had surrounded Dhaka from three sides and the Pakistani Army of about 90,000 had to surrender. With this, Bangladesh became independent and India declared a unilateral ceasefire. The signing of the Shimla agreement on 3rd July, 1972 between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto formalised the return of normalcy and peace.

Present Issues of Conflict

- **Cross-border Terrorism** Terrorism emanating from territories under Pakistan's control remains a core concern in bilateral relations. India has consistently stressed the need for Pakistan to take credible, irreversible and verifiable action to end cross border terrorism against India and fulfil its assurances.
- **Kashmir Issue** This is one of the most sensitive issues between India and Pakistan. There was no forward movement in bilateral ties in 2020 due to the mistrust between the two countries, especially on the Kashmir issue.

India-Bangladesh Relations

Bangladesh is critical for India's security, the development of the North-East and the success of its 'Look East Policy'. The two countries have had a troubled relationship since the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in 1975. But later, bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh has grown steadily. Bangladesh is India's biggest trade partner in South Asia and India is the second biggest trade partner of Bangladesh.

The multi-dimensional cooperation between the two countries ranges from traditional sectors of tourism, health and education to frontier technologies of nuclear science, space and information technology.

The relationship between both the countries is based on sovereignty, equality, trust, understanding and partnership that goes far beyond a strategic partnership. In the last couple of years, the relationship has been further strengthened including through cooperation in new and high-technology areas.

India-Nepal Relations

Both India and Nepal enjoys excellent bilateral ties with each other. The frequent high level visits by the leaders of the two countries at different points of time and the interactions constitute the hallmark of the ties between the two countries. India has been a key economic development partner of Nepal. Strong support and solidarity from the Government of India in advancing its home-grown peace process as well as in the process of writing the Constitution through the elected Constituent Assembly is provided.

In terms of trade, India is Nepal's largest trading partner. India has provided transit facility to Nepal for the third country trade. Both public and private sectors of India have invested in Nepal. Both Nepal and India have common approach to regional and multilateral institutions and hence, work in tandem in the United Nations, Non-Aligned

Movement and other international forum on most of the important international issues.

India- Sri Lanka Relations

In recent years, the relationship has been marked by growing trade and investment, cooperation in the fields of development, education, culture and defence, as well as a broad understanding on major issues of international interest. Bilateral exchanges at various levels over the past year and significant progress in implementation of developmental assistance projects has helped to enhance friendship among both the nations.

Trade between the two countries grew particularly rapidly after the entry into force of the India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement in March 2000. Tourism also forms an important link between India and Sri Lanka and India is the largest source market for Sri Lankan tourism.

India and Sri Lanka also enjoy a growing defence relationship built on extensive training and Service-to-Service linkages. The commonality of concerns of both countries, including with respect to the safety and security of their sea lanes of communication, informs their bilateral exchanges in this field.

India-Myanmar Relations

The geographical proximity of the two countries has helped develop and sustain cordial relations and facilitated people-to-people contact. India and Myanmar share a long land border of over 1600 km and a maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal.

A number of agreements enhancing bilateral Cooperation have been signed between the two countries. Institutional mechanisms for facilitating regular dialogue on a range of issues of bilateral interest have also been established. High level visits have been a regular feature of India-Myanmar relations for several years.

Myanmar is also the beneficiary of a duty-free tariff preference scheme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs). India is also providing assistance in setting up institutions for higher learning and research, namely Myanmar Institute of Information Technology, Advanced Centre for Agricultural Research and Education, Myanmar-India Centre for Enhancement of IT Skills, India-Myanmar Industrial Training Centres.

On the other hand, Internal Security is a major concern for India; Indo-Myanmar border is porous and lightly policed which is exploited by terrorist outfits and insurgent groups from North-Eastern part of India e.g. Supply of trained cadres, arms trafficking.

India's Nuclear Programme

The first Nuclear explosion was carried out by India in May, 1974. Nehru had great faith in science and technology for building modern India rapidly. An important part of his industrialisation plans was Nuclear Programme in the late 1940s under the guidance of **Homi J Bhabha**.

Nehru was against nuclear weapons. So, he advocated for comprehensive nuclear disarmament in the world. When Communist China conducted nuclear test in October 1964, the five nuclear powered and permanent members of UN Security Council— USA, USSR, UK, France and China (Taiwan representing China) imposed the nuclear **Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)** on the rest of the world.

India termed NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. When India conducted the first nuclear test, it was called as peaceful explosion. India asserted that it was committed to the policy of peaceful use of nuclear power.

The period of conducting the nuclear test was a challenging period in domestic politics. There was economic turmoil and high inflation in India due to high rising of oil prices caused by Arab-Israel War of 1973. Numerous agitation, demonstration and nationwide strike by railway union and trade union were going on.

There are minor differences among political parties about how to conduct external relations, 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.

During the decade of 1962-1971, when India faced three wars or even later, when different parties came to power from time to time, foreign policy has played only a limited role in party politics.

India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the form of the policy of 'No First Use'. But as per the contemporary regional security challenges, the government led by PM Narendra Modi held that policy of no first use can be reviewed and changed in accordance to the regional and national security.

In addition to this, India is committed to ensure its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposes the unjust treaties like CTBT and NPT.

Check
Point
03

1. Indus Water Treaty was signed by Nehru and General Ayub Khan in
2. Write down one area of conflict between India and Pakistan in the present context.
3. India- Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement was signed in
4. helped India-Myanmar to develop cordial relationships with each other.
5. India's Nuclear Programme is based on the policy of

TERMS TO KNOW

- **Cold War** It was a sustained state of political and military tension between powers in the Western bloc and powers in the Eastern bloc.
- **Bandung Conference** An Afro-Asian conference in Bandung in 1955 to establish NAM and India's engagement with Asian and African nations.
- **Panchsheel** Five principles of peaceful co-existence to be signed in 1954 between India and China.
- **NAM** It is a group of states which are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. The founder countries were India, Burma, Indonesia, Egypt, Ghana and Yugoslavia. It was largely conceived by India's first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
- **Tashkent Declaration** This was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan which was signed on 10th January, 1966 after 1965 war. A meeting was held in Tashkent in Uzbekistan.
- **Shimla Agreement** It was signed between India and Pakistan on 2nd July, 1972 in Shimla. It followed war from 1971 that led to independence of Bangladesh.
- **Non-Proliferation Treaty** It is a international treaty whose goal is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to achieve nuclear disarmament.

NCERT FOLDER

1. Write 'True' or 'False' against each of these statements.
- Non-Alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR.
 - India's relationship with her neighbours has been strained from the beginning.
 - The Cold War has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan.
 - The Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1971 was the result of India's closeness to USA.

Ans. (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False

2. Match the following.

List I	List II
(A) The goal of India's foreign policy in the period 1950-1964.	(1) Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India.
(B) Panchsheel	(2) Preservation of territorial integrity, sovereignty and economic development.
(C) Bandung Conference	(3) Five principles of peaceful coexistence.
(D) Dalai Lama	(4) Led to the establishment of NAM.

Ans. (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 1

3. Why did Nehru regard conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence? State any two reasons with examples to support your reading.

Ans. Independent conduct of foreign policy shows that nation is free from fear and favour of any strong nation. This is why, Nehru decided to independently conduct its foreign policy without being influenced by US and USSR camps. To Nehru, foreign policy was an essential indicator of independence because

- Independent foreign relation protect the sovereignty of nation in international system and can bring rapid economic development. Nehru pursued it in the form of NAM.
- Independent foreign relation respect the sovereignty of all other nations and protect security through the maintenance of peace. This proposition also echoed in the Directive Principles of State Policy of our constitution.

4. "The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a

Ans. The statement is true and justified that foreign policy is the outcome of interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international politics. For instance, during the China War of 1962, India had to approach the US and Britain for military assistance to tide over the conflict and Soviet Union which was closer to India remained neutral.

In domestic politics, India's defeat became a matter of national humiliation and top army commander had to resign. Nehru's own popularity suffered setback. Even no-confidence motion was moved against the Congress Party for the first time in history. Communist Party of India also faced split over differences on Sino-Indian conflict.

5. Identify any two aspects of India's foreign policy that you would like to retain and two that you would like to change, if you were to become a decision maker. Give reasons to support your position.

Ans. Two aspects of India's foreign policy that should be retained are

- NAM as the ideal foreign policy approach of India since the beginning should be retained even today because India should not be the part of any camp in world politics. Instead, it should keep friendly relations with all nations to promote world peace.
- Even today, Afro-Indian unity must be maintained to protect the energy needs and security of the nation.

Two aspects that needed to be changed are

- India must be assertive to protect its interest with neighbours.
- India should attempt to be a strong economy and military power to exercise greater role in international politics.

6. Write short notes on the following.

- India's Nuclear Policy
- Consensus in foreign policy matters

Ans. (i) **India's Nuclear Policy** The first nuclear explosion was carried out by India in May, 1974. Nehru had great faith in Science and Technology for building modern India rapidly. An important part of his industrialisation plans was Nuclear Programme in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J Bhabha. Nehru was against nuclear weapons, so he advocated for comprehensive nuclear disarmament in the world. When Communist China conducted nuclear test in October 1964, the five nuclear

India termed NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. When India conducted the first nuclear test, it was called as peaceful explosion.

- (ii) **Consensus in Foreign Policy Matters** Although, there are minor differences among the political parties about how to conduct foreign relation, however the foreign policy's concerns are same for every political party which has come to the power since the independence. There is a limited role of politics over foreign policy.

There have been consensus among all the major political parties over national integration, protection of international boundaries and on the questions of national interest. Since independence, we have dispute with Pakistan and China. But, whether it be Congress or BJP or coalition government, there has been consensus to maintain trade and cultural exchange and scientific cooperation with them.

7. India's Foreign Policy was built around the principles of peace and co-operation. But India fought three wars in a space of ten 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. No, this was not a failure of foreign policy but this was the result of international situation.

- As India's Foreign Policy was based upon the international system of different ideologies presented by two blocs i.e. USA and USSR.
- There were barriers in the way of establishing a territorial integrity and sovereignty between India and China as well as between India-Pakistan which resulted in full scale wars.
- At the global level, it was necessary for India to protect its democratic and political nature this is the reason that led India to participate in the wars.
- To preserve its national interest was another factor which led India to participate in the wars.

8. Does India's foreign policy reflect her desire to be an important regional power? Argue your case with the Bangladesh war of 1971 as an example.

Ans. **Bangladesh War 1971**

In 1970, Pakistan's first general election produced a split verdict. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Party won in the West-Pakistan, whereas Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman won in East Pakistan. Pakistani rulers were not ready to accept this democratic verdict nor were to accept demand of federation by Awami League.

India's Role during Bangladesh War

- India provided shelter to about 80 lakh Bangladeshi refugees and gave moral and material support to freedom movement in Bangladesh. Pakistan blamed India for conspiracy to break it up.
- US and China supported Pakistan. To counter the US-Pakistan-China axis, India signed a 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Soviet Union in August 1971. This treaty assured Soviet support to India in case of any attack.
- After months of diplomatic tension and military preparation, a full-scale war between India and Pakistan started in December, 1971. Pakistani air force attacked Punjab and Rajasthan and its army march to the Jammu and Kashmir front.
- India responded with counter attack involving the air force, navy and the army on both the Eastern and Western front. With the support of local population, Indian army within 10 days surrounded Dhaka from three sides. And Pakistani army of about 90000 had to surrender before Indian Army. With this, Bangladesh became independent and India declared a unilateral ceasefire.

Thus, we can conclude from above given points that during the Bangladesh war of 1971, India's foreign policy reflect its desire to be an important regional power.

9. How does political leadership of a nation affect its foreign policy? Explain this with the help of examples from India's foreign policy.

Ans. Political leadership of a nation always affect its foreign policy. There are two examples given below

- (i) **Foreign Policy of Nehru** Nehru was the main architect of foreign policy after independence. He had a deep knowledge of world affairs.

He was the main leader to advocate the unity of the Asian nations. The main elements of his foreign policy were as follows

- Non-Alignment Movement.
- Panchsheel Agreement.
- Not to join any of the two blocs (US and USSR).

- To promote the international peace and co-operation.

- Nuclear disarmament and promoting democratic relationship with overseas.

- (ii) **Foreign Policy of Shastri, Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai** India faced war during the period of Shastri and Mrs Gandhi. 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

In the era of Morarji Desai, Janta Party came into power in 1977 which focused on the NAM and followed the principles of NAM. This resulted in change in the pro-USSR foreign policy. Since then, all government attempted to have better relation with US and China.

10. Read this passage and answer the questions below.

“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.” —**Jawaharlal Nehru**

- (i) Why does Nehru want to keep off military blocs?
- (ii) Do you think that the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty violated the principle of Non-Alignment? Give reasons for your answer.

(iii) If there were no military blocs, do you think Non-Alignment would have been unnecessary?

- Ans.**
- (i) Nehru wanted to keep off military blocs because he sought to maintain friendly and peaceful relations with all the countries of the world. And wanted to chalk out a new path in the form of NAM for newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.
 - (ii) No, the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty not violated the principle of Non-Alignment because Indo-Soviet friendship treaty was to counter US-China axis through diplomacy. It was not a military alliance but a diplomatic alliance to protect its interest.
 - (iii) No, apart from maintaining distance from both US and USSR camps, NAM was also a platform for newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to discuss the issue of decolonisation, disarmament, terrorism, economic cooperation, etc.

CHAPTER PRACTICE

Objective Type Questions

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- Which countries after the Second World War decided to support the foreign policy of powerful states?
 - Underdeveloped countries
 - Developing countries
 - Less developed countries
 - less economically developed countries

Ans. (b) Developing countries
- On which of the following objectives Nehru's foreign policy was based?
 - To preserve the hard earned sovereignty.
 - To protect territorial integrity of India.
 - To promote rapid economic development.
 - All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above
- In which year the Afro-Asian Conference known as the Bandung Conference was held?
 - 1952
 - 1961
 - 1955
 - 1954

Ans. (c) 1955
- Which of the following were the issues of conflict between India and China?
 - China annexed Tibet in 1950.
 - China began to suppress Tibetan Culture.
 - When China claimed that two areas of Aksai Chin in the Ladakh and much part of Arunachal Pradesh as part of Chinese Territory.
 - All of the above

Ans. (c) When China claimed that two areas of Aksai Chin in the Ladakh and much part of Arunachal Pradesh as part of Chinese Territory.
- Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in January 1966 signed the Tashkent Agreement with which General of Pakistan?
 - Ayub Khan
 - Yahya Khan
 - Muhammad Zia Ul Haq
 - Yahya Khan
- Which of the following statement about India's nuclear policy is/are correct?
 - India Nuclear Programme was started in the late 1940.
 - It was started under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
 - Nehru was against the nuclear power and pleaded the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament.
 - All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above
- Which one of the following statements related to Indo-China War (1962) is correct? **CBSE 2020**
 - China could not cross the line of control.
 - The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict.
 - The Soviet Union helped China against India.
 - The Chinese forces did not withdraw their troops back to earlier position.

Ans. (b) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict.
- The first meeting of NAM was held in
 - Belgrade
 - Uzbekistan [Tashkent]
 - Baku
 - New Delhi

Ans. (a) Belgrade
- Shimla agreement, 1972 was signed between Indira Gandhi and
 - Asif Ali Zardari
 - Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
 - Bilawal Bhutto
 - Yahya Khan

Ans. (b) Zulfikar ali Bhutto
- Which one of the following statements about India-China relations is not correct? **CBSE Term I 2021**
 - 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's entry into the UN Security Council was opposed by India.

11. Which one of the following statements about India's relations with Pakistan is incorrect?

CBSE Term I 2021

- (a) India and Pakistan signed the Indus water Treaty which has survived inspite of various military conflicts.
- (b) India and Pakistan worked together to restore people back to their families.
- (c) India and Pakistan have signed a treaty of friendship to work against terrorism.
- (d) India and Pakistan signed the Tashkent Agreement in 1966.

Ans. (c) India and Pakistan have signed a treaty of friendship to work against terrorism.

12. Identify the country which has all the four features
- 1. It is a part of India's 'Look East Policy'.
 - 2. It came into existence with India's help.
 - 3. Its border touches the border of India
 - 4. It is a secular and democratic country

Choose the correct option **CBSE Term I 2021**

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Bangladesh

Ans. (c) Bangladesh

13. Which one of the following is not a part of India's Foreign Policy?

- (a) Policy of Non alignment
- (b) Respect for SAARC
- (c) Opposition to United Nations
- (d) Respect for peaceful co-existence

Ans. (c) Opposition to United Nations

14. Which one of the following factors has least affected the foreign policy of India?

- (a) Economic competition at the global level.
- (b) Establishment of the UN.
- (c) The creation of nuclear weapons.
- (d) Beginning of decolonisation.

Ans. (b) Establishment of the UN.

15. Which one of the following is not True about India - Israel relations?

- (a) Cooperation in the field of Defence and Security.
- (b) Cooperation in the field of Cultural Exchange.
- (c) Cooperation in the field of Space Research.
- (d) Cooperation to form a Military Alliance.

Ans. (d) Cooperation to form a Military Alliance.

Ans. (c) 1954

17. Which of the following statement (s) is/ are incorrect about the Bangladesh war, 1971?

- (I) The war conditions led India signing a 20 year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with USA in 1971.
- (II) The Shimla Agreement between Lal Bahadur Shastri and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto formalised the return of peace in July 1972.
- (III) US and China supported Pakistan.
- (IV) India retaliated the Pakistan army with an attack mainly using the air force, navy and the army.

Codes

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Only (III)
- (d) Only (IV)

Ans. (b) Only (II)

18. What was India's role during Bangladesh war, 1971?

- (I) It provided shelter to about 80 lakh Bengali refugees.
- (II) Gave moral and material support to freedom movement in Bangladesh.
- (III) India's foreign policy reflected her desire to be an important regional power.
- (IV) Both (I) and (II)

Codes

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Only (III)
- (d) Both (I) and (II)

Ans. (d) Both (I) and (II)

19. Arrange the following events into correct sequence.

- (I) Opening of Israeli Embassy in India.
- (II) Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China.
- (III) Bilateral Strategic Energy Partnership between India and US.
- (IV) PM Narendra Modi visit to Israel.

Codes

- (a) (I), (III), (IV), (II)
- (b) (II), (I), (IV), (III)
- (c) (IV), (III), (II), (I)
- (d) (III), (II), (IV), (I)

Ans. (b) (II), (I), (IV), (III)

20. Choose the statements which are not true about India's Nuclear Programme **CBSE Term I 2021**

- 1. India's Nuclear Programme has always been peace - oriented.
- 2. India's Nuclear Programme is in favour of CTBT.
- 3. India is committed to be a member of Nuclear

Choose the correct option

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (a) 1 and 2

- 21.** Choose the features of India's Nuclear Policy from the following CBSE Term I 2021

1. It is peace oriented
2. The policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed.
3. Supports the nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.
4. Ensuring the membership in the Nuclear Supplier Group.

Choose the correct option

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4

Ans. (c) 1, 2 and 3

- 22.** Choose the correct statements about India's relations with Nepal. CBSE Term I 2021

1. India and Nepal enjoy a very special relationship.
2. India does not interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal.
3. India has always helped Nepal during natural disaster.
4. Citizens cannot travel to the other country without visas.

Choose the correct options

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
(b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2, 3 and 4

Ans. (c) 1, 2 and 3

- 23.** Which of the statements are related to the strained relations between India and China because of annexation of Tibet by China in 1950?

CBSE Term I 2021

1. Initially, the Government of India did not oppose this act openly
2. When Chinese started suppressing the Tibetan culture, the Indian Government grew uneasy.
3. When the Indian government gave asylum to Dalia Lama, China alleged that India was allowing anti-Chinese activities.
4. India strongly opposed the annexation of Tibet by China

Choose the correct option

- (a) 1, 2 and 3

Assertion-Reason Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 24-26) In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

- 24. Assertion (A)** Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.

Reason (R) The Foreign Policy of Independent India advocated the policy of non-alignment to reduce the cold war tensions.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 25. Assertion (A)** Though the cultural ties between India and Israel from time immemorial, yet the political relations developed after the establishment of the NDA government in India.

Reason (R) Leaders of both the countries have been visiting one another's country since 1990.

CBSE Term I 2021

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 26. 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 Term I 2021

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Passage Based Objective Type Questions

- 1.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical 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

- (i) In the above passage 'historical buffer' means
- a country which prevents conflicts.
 - a country lying between two rival or potentially hostile powers.
 - an agreement between the countries.
 - None of the above

Ans. a country lying between two rival or potentially hostile powers.

- (ii) Why didn't Government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China?
- Due to the Panchsheel Agreement signed between India and China.
 - As it believed that it is the internal matter of China.
 - China assured India that Tibet will be given greater autonomy.
 - Both (a) and (c)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (c)

- (iii) Why Indian Government grew uneasy over the Tibet Issue?
- As Tibetan culture was suppressed by China.
 - Due to migration from Tibet to India.
 - As India was unable to help Tibet.
 - All of the above

Ans. (a) As Tibetan culture was suppressed by China.

- (iv) How far it was justified on the part of India to grant political asylum to Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees?
- As Dalai Lama was a known Tibetan Spiritual leader.
 - India granted political asylum on humanitarian grounds.
 - Dalai Lama had a political influence over India.
 - As there were many followers in India who supported Dalai Lama.

Ans. (b) India granted political asylum on humanitarian grounds.

- 2.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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

- In the Constituent Assembly of India.
- In the Press Conference at his residence.
- In the Public meeting at Rashtrapati Bhawan.
- None of the above

Ans. (b) In the Constituent Assembly of India.

- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru made this statement in
- March 1948
 - March 1949
 - March 1950
 - January 1951

Ans. (b) March 1949

- (iii) What is the symbol of Independence of a nation?
- Maintaining peaceful relations with neighbours.
 - By indulging in wars to show regional supremacy.
 - Conduct of foreign relations.
 - By signing peaceful treaties.

Ans. (c) Conduct of foreign relations.

- (iv) How India did maintain its independence in the Cold War period?

- By not joining either of the super blocs i.e. USA and USSR.
- It adopted a new path in the form of NAM.
- By establishing a separate identity in the International arena.
- Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

- 3.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

It is important to remember that India choose to involve other members of the Non-aligned group in this mission. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organisations, which were not a part of the alliances led by the superpowers. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the cold war.

- Which two superpowers led their alliances?
- What type of positive role was expected from the free and cooperating nations?
- Why did India want to involve other members of the non-aligned group in the said mission?

Ans. (a) The two superpowers were US and USSR.

- The positive role that was expected from the free and cooperating nation was to take an independent stand on international issues according to the merit of each case.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why did India not join either of the two camps during the Cold War?
- Ans.** India did not join either of the two camps of world during the Cold War because
- India wanted to separate itself from military blocs.
 - India wanted to preserve its sovereignty.
2. State any two Directive Principles of State Policy relating to foreign affairs policy.
- Delhi 2008, All India 2008**
- Ans.** The two Directive Principles of State Policy relating to foreign affairs policy are
- Promotion of international peace and security.
 - Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
3. In your opinion, how far is India justified in choosing the policy of non-alignment?
- Ans.** In my opinion, India is justified in choosing the policy of non-alignment as it served India's interest directly in two ways
- Non-Alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of superpowers and their allies.
 - India was able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it could shift towards the other.
4. Enumerate any two principles of Nehru's Foreign Policy.
- Delhi 2011**
- Ans.** The two principles of Nehru's Foreign Policy are as follows
- Non-Alignment** The Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) is an international organisation (group of countries) which don't want to be officially aligned with or against any major power blocs viz the US or the Soviet Union but sought to remain independent or neutral.
 - Panchsheel** It refers to five principles of peaceful co-existence. This was signed between India and China on 29th April, 1954.
5. What does Panchsheel imply?
- All India 2011**

Ans. The Panchsheel agreement was signed by Zhou Enlai (Prime Minister of China) and Indian counterpart Pandit Nehru in 1954. This agreement stated the five principles as

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non-aggression

6. What was the purpose of the Bandung Conference?

Ans. This conference was held in 1955. It placed India on zenith to engage with the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa. This conference further led to the establishment of Non-Alignment movement.

7. What had been Afro-Asian unity.

Ans. The Bandung Conference in 1955 in Indonesia marked the peak point of Afro-Asian unity where nations from both Asia and Africa came together to show solidarity. This Bandung Conference later led to the beginning of Non-Alignment movement.

8. Explain any four objectives of NAM.

Ans. Four objectives of NAM are as follows

- Member countries refrained from joining military blocs.
- Non-Alignment was neither about isolation nor neutrality.
- NAM members aimed at reducing Cold War rivalries.
- They helped in promoting peace by avoiding wars and ending existing ones.

9. Why did Dalai Lama seek refuge in India?

Delhi 2009

Ans. When China annexed Tibet and tried to suppress its culture, the Tibetans rebelled. In return, Chinese forces crushed this rebellion, which worsened the situation. This led Dalai Lama flee to India and seek refuge.

10. Who signed the Tashkent agreement and when?

Delhi 2012

Ans. Tashkent agreement was signed between Lal Bahadur Shastri (Prime Minister of India) and General Ayub Khan (President of Pakistan) in 1966.

11. Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan.

All India 2015

Ans. Two measures to have good relations with Pakistan are as follows

- Economic relations should be consolidated.
- Cultural give and take relationship should be appreciated.

12. Highlight any two contribution made by Jawaharlal Nehru to the Foreign Policy of India.

All India 2014

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister for nearly two decades played a pivotal role in shaping India's Foreign Policy based on the principle of peace, freedom and prosperity. He focused on

- Policy of Non-Alignment.

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

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

14. What issue made China's relation with India bitter with special reference to Dalai Lama?

Ans. The spiritual leader of Tibet, Dalai Lama led the movement against China's interference into Tibet. China sent army against this movement.

A lot of Tibetans took shelter in India and Dalai Lama took asylum in 1959. This issue led to the conflict with China and finally, China invaded India in 1962.

15. Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment among the people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan? **Delhi 2013**

Ans. The two reasons were as follows

- (i) Internal disturbance in both East and West Pakistan.
- (ii) Protest of people of East Pakistan for the government based in West Pakistan.

16. India's policy of Non-Alignment has been criticised for being 'inconsistent and unprincipled'. Do you agree?

Ans. No, I do not agree with the above statement because India has always supported the policy of NAM. It made distance from the two power blocs. India criticised Britain on the issue of Suez Canal. During the war between two Korean nations, India played the role of mediator while applying peaceful approaches.

17. Highlight the present issues of conflict between India and Pakistan.

Ans. The present issues of conflict between India and Pakistan are

Cross-border Terrorism Terrorism emanating from territories under Pakistan's control remains a core concern in bilateral relations. India has consistently stressed the need for Pakistan to take credible, irreversible and verifiable action to end cross border terrorism against India and fulfil its assurances.

Kashmir Issue This is one of the most sensitive issues between India and Pakistan. There was no forward movement in bilateral ties in 2020 due to the mistrust between the two countries, especially on the Kashmir issue.

India didn't oppose it openly, but later it resented this issue when information regarding Tibetan culture suppression came up.

- Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China opposed this move by declaring that India is supporting anti-China activities.
- China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over competing territorial claims principally in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh. The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications for India-China relations.

2. How did China War of 1962 dirt India's image at home and abroad? Explain any four points.

CBSE 2020

Or Evaluate the impact of the Chinese invasion of 1962 in denting India's image at home and abroad.

All India 2019

Ans. The China War (1962) damage India's image at home and abroad in the following ways

- India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to overcome the crises. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict which caused a sense of national humiliation.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was severely criticised for his naive assessment of the Chinese intentions and the lack of military preparedness.
- Some of the top army commander either resigned or were retired which made the situation worse.
- For the first time, Nehru's image was suffered and a no-confidence motion against his government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha.

3. Explain with the help of any two examples from India that foreign policy is always dictated by the ideas of national interest.

CBSE 2020

Ans. India's foreign policy is always dictated by its ideas of national interest. This can be explained in these ways

- (a) India pursued the dream of peaceful world by advocating the policy of Non-Alignment which tried to reduce the cold war tensions. India is always against the military aggression and neo-colonial invasions.
- (b) The Government of India imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect its domestic industries. This step helped public and private sector industries to grow. This strategy limited India's economic interaction with the outside world.

4. Discuss the relations between India and Israel.

Ans. The relations between India and Israel are discussed below

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the strained relationship between India and China which led to Chinese invasion of 1962?

Ans. The strained relationship between India and China

- The relations between two countries started gaining firmness only after the formation of BJP-led NDA Governments in 1996 and 1998 onwards. India has become one of Israel's largest trading partners.
- Later on relations between the two democratic countries further intensified with the visits of the two heads of the Government i.e. Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Israel in 2017 and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to India in 2018.
- The two nations have started cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, space research, security and defence, counter terrorism, water, energy and agricultural development.

5. Explain any two reasons that led to National Jubilation (triumph) in India after the 1971 war with Pakistan. **CBSE 2020**

- Ans.** India started a war with Pakistan in December 1971 for the Independence of Bangladesh. Pakistan army was forced to surrender and Bangladesh became a sovereign country. A decisive victory in the war led to National Jubilation because
- (i) Most people in India saw this as a moment of glory and clear sign of India's growing military powers.
 - (ii) At that time, the Congress was in power and Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. Her popularity increased immensely and the people of India under the leadership of Indira Gandhi considered it to be their own victory against Pakistan.

6. Explain any four features of the India's Nuclear Policy. **CBSE 2020**

- Ans.** Some of the main features of the India's Nuclear Policy are
- Jawaharlal Nehru was against nuclear weapons, thus he emphasised on generating atomic energy only for peaceful purposes.
 - India is against the international treaties which aimed at non-proliferation as the five nuclear states (US, USSR, UK, France and China) are not restricted from proliferating nuclear weapons. The Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) denied right to peaceful nuclear explosions by non-nuclear states.
 - India's nuclear policy dependable on minimum nuclear deterrence proclaims 'no first use'.
 - This policy reaffirms India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world.

7. Explain the circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China. Highlight India's role in helping the Tibetan refugees. **All India 2015**

or What was the Tibet issue? How did it cause tension

Ans. China administrated Tibet since older times and wanted to control all its parts which China did it in 1950. Tibet was good friend of India since history, therefore India insisted China to give independence to Tibet. According to Panchsheel agreement, India conceded China's claim over Tibet. China assured India that it will provide full autonomy. But these issues of Tibet led to war between China and India.

When China suppressed the revolt, spiritual leader of Tibet Dalai Lama fled to India.

Dalai Lama wanted help from India and discussed the worse condition of Tibet. China, then claimed Arunachal Pradesh as many Tibet refugees settled there. The Tibetan people opposed this takeover of China and they settled in India. Thus, China invaded Indian Territory in 1962 which led to tensions between India and China.

8. Explain any two points of conflict between India and Bangladesh.

- Ans.** Two points of conflict between India and Bangladesh are
- (i) **Water disputes** Sharing of Ganges water is a point of conflict between India and Bangladesh. This conflict arose when India decided to construct Farakka barrage to divert water from Ganges to Hoogly river (in India).
 - (ii) **Illegal Migration** It is one of the bones of contention between these two countries, since 1971 war of Independence that created Bangladesh. Around 80 Lakhs Bangladeshi immigrants (majority of them illegal) have poured into India. While the Indian government has tried to deport them but the porous border between the two countries has made such an enterprise impossible.

9. Explain any two reasons for the popular struggle in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan during 1971. **Delhi 2014**

or Describe any two major issues of conflict between India and Pakistan leading to the war of 1971. **Delhi 2013**

- Ans.** Reasons for 1971 war/conflict are following
- In 1970, Pakistan had to face its biggest internal disturbance. The first general elections of Pakistan constructed a rift between West Pakistan and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's party won all the seats in West Pakistan but he lost in East Pakistan. In East Pakistan, Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman's party Awami League swept through East Pakistan.
 - The Bengali people of East Pakistan had voted to protest against being treated as second class citizens over years by the government based in West Pakistan.
 - The Pakistani Government was not ready to accept this democratic judgement nor even they accepted the Awami League's demand for a federation. In

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

Thus, full scale war broke out between India and Pakistan in 1971, when Pakistan attacked on Punjab and Rajasthan.

- 10.** Describe any four consequences of the Bangladesh War of 1971. **All India 2011**

Ans. Consequences of Bangladesh war of 1971 were

- (i) A great victory in the war resulted in national joyousness. 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 state assembly elections.
- (iii) India's Foreign Policy reflected its 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.

- 11.** Describe any two major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy. **Delhi 2015**

or Mention the objectives of Nehru's Foreign Policy. What was the strategy through which he wanted to achieve them?

Ans. Nehru was the main architect of foreign policy after independence. He had a deep knowledge of world affairs. He was the main leader to advocate the unity of the Asian nations.

Nehru's Foreign Policy was based on three major objectives

- (i) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty.
- (ii) To protect territorial integrity of India.
- (iii) To promote rapid economic development.

Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of Non-Alignment.

- 12.** Mention two ways in which Non-Alignment Policy of India served its national interests. Also write any two basis on which this policy was criticised.

Ans. Non-Alignment helped India in furthering his national interest in two ways

- (i) It equipped India to take a firm stand on international issues. This way India found its place in the international political system.
- (ii) India through NAM also managed to balance one superpower against the other.

India's policy of Non-Alignment has been criticised for being 'inconsistent' and unprincipled due to following reasons

- (ii) India took contradictory standpoints which were highly inconsistent with its foreign policy. For instance, India's Treaty of Friendship with the USSR in August, 1971 for 20 years was considered as the violation of the principles of the NAM.

- 13.** Discuss the shift in India's Foreign Policy in post-liberalised world.

Ans. In the post liberalised era, India's Foreign Policy has shifted to more pro-US because of the disintegration of USSR. At present India's Foreign Policy emphasises more on economic interests in place of military.

Every Indo-Pak relations have also witnessed many new developments in trade, cultural exchange and scientific collaboration. Efforts are being made to restore normal relations with other countries through cultural exchange. Focus is more on economic cooperation even with countries having dispute with US.

Long Answer Type Questions

- 1.** Explain the role played by India in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity. **All India 2015**

or Examine the efforts taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the promotion of Afro-Asian Unity.

Ans. Afro-Asian Unity with India can be understood by following ways

- Due to India's size, location and power potential, Nehru dreamt of major role for India in world affairs specially in Asia.
- Under Nehru's leadership, India made contact with other newly emerged independent nations of Asia and Africa.
- 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.
- India was a staunch supporter of decolonisation and firmly opposed Racism, particularly apartheid in South Africa.
- The Afro-Asian Conference known as the Bandung Conference was held in 1955.
- The Bandung Conference marked the climax of India's engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations.

- 2.** Assess India's role in Non-Aligned Movement. **All India 2009**

Ans. Non-Alignment was a consistent feature of Indian Foreign Policy by the late 1940s and it enjoyed strong support among the Indian elite. We can understand the

- In Egypt, Lal Bahadur Shastri represented India and he put forward certain points for world peace such as border disputes, ban on nuclear weapons, etc.
- In 1980, under Indira Gandhi, NAM focused on the relationship between disarmament and economic development by addressing to the economic grievances of developing countries.
- Through many efforts, India turned NAM into broad-based multi-ethnic and regional movement. Through NAM, India helped the world to shift its focus from the politics of confrontation to cooperation and co-existence.
- India drew the world attention towards disarmament, human rights, NIEO, etc through the Non-Alignment movement.
- India encouraged the freedom struggle in Asian and African countries from colonialism and imperialism. India was also a founding member of the group of fifteen, which were established at the 9th NAM summit in Belgrade in 1989 to facilitate discussion with the industrialised countries.
- India was host to the 4th group of fifteenth summit in March, 1994. At the summit, Prime Minister Narsimha Rao was concerned over new trade barriers raised by the industrialised countries despite the conclusion of a new World Trade Agreement.

3. 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.

or Describe any two major objectives of Nehru’s Foreign Policy. Delhi 2015

or Describe the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru which helped in shaping properly the Foreign Policy of India. Delhi 2013

or Mention the objectives of Nehru’s Foreign Policy. What was the strategy through which he wanted to achieve them? Delhi 2012

or Assess any four principles of India’s Foreign Policy.

Ans. India formulated its Foreign Policy with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace.

The major principles of India’s Foreign Policy are

- Non-Alignment** It means not to join any of the power blocks or enter into military alliance, having an independent Foreign Policy and working for peaceful co-existence. Non-Alignment stands for disarmament, development, decolonisation, democratisation of international organisations, protection of the environment, etc.
- Panchsheel** It is a guideline in our relation with

(b) Mutual non-aggression.

(c) Mutual non-interference in each other’s internal affairs.

(d) Equality and mutual benefit.

(e) Peaceful co-existence.

(iii) **Opposition to Colonialism** Since we have been the victims of colonial rule and exploitation, we stand for the right of self-determination and anti-imperialism. We supported the cause of freedom of the colonies of Africa and Asia, as colonialism is a violation of fundamental human rights. India cooperated with Indonesia in its efforts for freedom and also supported the freedom struggles in Malaya, Algeria, Tansia and Namibia, etc. India’s concern for Bangladesh and of Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait reflects our opposition to colonialism.

(iv) **Disarmament** It means cutting down on production of arms and their stockpiles so as to make the world a more secure place to live in. An arms race leads to wasteful expenditure, mutually assured destruction, environmental pollution and a lopsided economy. The same money could be used for welfare and constructive purposes. We signed the Chemical Weapons Ban Treaty and also supported disarmament talks like SALT-I, SALT-II, START-I, etc.

4. Discuss India-Russia relations in detail.

Ans. Indo-Russian relations are submerged in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions.

- During the Cold War Era, both entered into various agreements allowing India to jointly produce military equipment. Both the nations share a vision of a multipolar world order.

- As per the Strategic Agreement of 2001, both the countries have signed more than 80 bilateral agreements. India is benefitted from Russia on several issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China.

- India is also favourable to Russia as India is the second largest arms market for Russia. The Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia.

- Russia is important to India and has repeatedly assist India during its oil crises. Russia is also necessary for India’s nuclear energy plans and it assisted India’s space industry. Both these countries have collaborated on various scientific projects.

- Indo-Russia relationship faces increasing stress from the evolving international scenario characterised by the rise of China and the impact it has on the broader regional and global order. As there are

- It is evident that India and Russia's relationship cannot flourish on defence and historical linkages alone. With systemic changes underway in international relations, new dimensions of cooperation need to be found to build a strong economic and strategic partnership.

5. Discuss India-US relations in the post-cold war era.

Ans. In the post-cold war era, India's relationship with the US on several issues has strengthened. This can be reflected in the following

- The US is the third-biggest source for Foreign Direct Investment into India.
- India-US relations have become increasingly multi-faceted, covering cooperation in areas such as trade, defence and security, education, science and technology, civil nuclear energy, space technology and applications, environment and health.
- Trade and economic partnership between the US and India have been a key component of the bilateral relationship. For instance, US Financial and Economic Partnership to strengthen bilateral engagement on macroeconomic, financial and investment-related issues were launched in April 2010.
- The bilateral Strategic Energy Partnership was launched in April 2018 under which India has started importing crude and LNG from the US. Now, the US is India's sixth-largest source of crude oil imports and hydrocarbons.
- Inclusion of India and South Asia in the US Maritime Security Initiative are some of the significant initiatives which help to strengthen the Indo-US relations.

Picture Based Question

1. Observe the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions.



- What does this cartoon refer to?
- Why did China attack India?
- Discuss the consequences of war.

- Ans.**
- The above cartoon refers to the relationship between China and India during the war of 1962, where China attacked India and reversed the earlier slogan of 'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai' to 'Hindi Chini Bye Bye'.
 - China attacked India because India supported the cause of Tibetan which was bitterly objected by China. Even India has granted asylum to Dalai Lama and his followers. China responded this with attack on Aksai-Chin and Arunachal Pradesh.
 - Consequences of war of 1962 were
 - It caused a sense of national humiliation.
 - Top army commanders resigned or retired.
 - VK Menon left the cabinet.
 - First time no confidence motion was moved and Congress lost some important byelections to Lok Sabha.

CHAPTER ASSESSMENT

Objective Type Questions

1. Panchsheel Agreement was signed on
(a) 28th April, 1950 (b) 28th April, 1952 (c) 28th April, 1954 (d) 28th April, 1956
2. Choose the wrong statement from the given options.
(a) One of the principles of Panchsheel is Peaceful co-existence.
(b) Foreign policy is designed to protect the national interests of the state.
(c) India-China borders for a very long time were guarded under the Para-military forces instead of Army.
(d) Diplomatic relations between India and Russia were downgraded until 1976.
3. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the India-Bangladesh relations?
(a) India is the second biggest trade partner of Bangladesh.
(b) Bangladesh is critical for India's security.
(c) There is a multi- dimensional cooperation among both the countries.
(d) None of the above
4. forms an important link between India and Sri Lanka.
(a) Tourism (b) Border Issues (c) Trade (d) Security

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name the two objectives of Foreign Policy of India.
2. What is the NPT?
3. When did India conduct its first nuclear test?
4. What were the basic principles of Nehru's Foreign Policy?
5. Discuss India-Myanmar relations briefly.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the role of NAM in the world politics of Cold War era.
2. What was the basic tenets of Nehru's Foreign Policy?
3. Highlight the areas of conflict and cooperation between India and Bangladesh.
4. What was the reasons of Sino-Indo war?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What do you understand by Panchsheel declaration and why was it signed?
2. Discuss India-Sri Lanka relations in detail.
3. Discuss India's Nuclear Policy.
4. Describe India-Nepal relations.