



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

INDIAS EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Write 'True' or 'False' against each of these statements.

(a) Non-alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR



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2. (b) India's relationship with her neighbours has been strained from the beginning.



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3. (c) The Cold War has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan.



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4. (d) The Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1971 was the result of India's closeness to USA



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

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6. “The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate. Take one example from India's external relations in the 1960s to substantiate your answer

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7. 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.



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8. Write short notes on the following:

(a) India's nuclear policy

(b) Consensus in foreign policy matters



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9. India's foreign policy was built around the principles of peace and cooperation. 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.

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10. 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.



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



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12. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

“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

(a) Why does Nehru want to keep off military blocs?

(b) Do you think that the Indo-Soviet

friendship treaty violated the principle of non-alignment? Give reasons for your answer,

(c) If there were no military blocs, do you think non-alignment would have been unnecessary?



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The foreign policy of a nation reflects the removed a historical buffer between the two

interplay of domestic and factors.
countries.



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2. The first foreign minister of independent
removed a historical buffer between the two
India was .. countries.



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3. Parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be friendlier with the bloc led by the US because that block claimed to be .



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4. Identify the country which invaded India in 1962.



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5. Identify the country with which India had war in 1965.



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6. Identify the country with which India had Tashkent agreement.



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7. Select the correct option.

The Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India

A. Dalai Lama

B. Tenzin Dalai

C. Labzang

D. Zhou Enlai

Answer: (a) Dalai Lama



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8. Select the correct option.

The conference which led to the establishment of NAM

A. NEFA

B. Panchsheel

C. Bandung conference

D. Shimla Agreement

Answer: (c) Bandung conference



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9. Select the correct option.

Chinese revolution took place in

A. 1947

B. 1949

C. 1951

D. 1957

Answer: b



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10. Correct and rewrite the statement.

The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in Sri Lanka in 1959.



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11. Correct and rewrite the statement.

China annexed Tibet in 1959 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries.



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12. Correct and rewrite the statement.

Between 1957 and 1959, the Chinese occupied the Aksai-chin area and built a strategic hospital there.



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13. Identify the policy of not aligning any military alliances created due to cold war.



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14. Identify the agreement that took place between India and china on 3rd July 1972.



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15. Identify the war that took place between Indian and Pakistan Army in 1999.



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16. What is foreign policy?



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



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18. Why did India not sign Nuclear Nonproliferation treaty?



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19. Mention the Article of Indian Constitution to promote international peace and security.



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20. Which step was the beginning of Indochina's strong relationship?



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Additional Questions With Answers li Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What was Afro-Asian unity?



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



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3. In the post-Cold War era what is the nature of India's foreign policy in terms of shifting

alliances in world politics?



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

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



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



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



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Additional Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. Being a popular leader of the world what policies would you make for the international peace and security?



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2. Why did India declare the policy of Non-alignment? Describe the principles and policy of Non-alignment.



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3. Write a note on the war and peace with Pakistan.



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Additional Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions

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

“Another crucial development of this period was the first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974. 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 the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. However,

the nuclear arsenal kept rising, when Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964, the five nuclear weapon powers, the US, USSR, UK, France, and China (Taiwan then represented 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. India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it. 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.”

(i) Name any four nuclear powers of the world during 1960s?

(ii) Write any three points for India’s nuclear policy.



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

What does independence consist of? It

consists fundamentally and basically of foreign relations. That is the test of independence. All else is local autonomy. Once foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else, to that extent and in that measure you are not independent.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

(i) What does the extract signify?

(ii) What is not an independence as per Pt.

Jawaharlal Nehru?

(iii) What did India do to maintain its sovereignty?

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(iii) What did India do to maintain its sovereignty?



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Additional Questions With Answers V Picture Map Based Questions

1. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow:



(i) Identify the two main personalities shown in the picture.

(ii) On which papers they are signing?

(iii) What do you know about it?



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Additional Questions With Answers Vi Long Answer Type Questions

1. Highlight the role of Pt. Nehru in

(i) setting the national agenda.

(ii) Afro-Asian unity



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2. Discuss about the Bangladesh war of 1971.



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**Previous Years Board Questions With Answers I
Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Which two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of Non-alignment.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers li Very Short Answer Type Questions

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



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



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



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



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5. Highlight any two/four major objectives of the Prime Minister Nehru's foreign policy.



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6. Select the incorrect option.



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7. How did the Sino-Indian conflict of 1962 affect the Communist Party of India?



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**Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iii
Short Answer Type Questions**

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



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions

1. 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.

(i) When did India conduct its first nuclear test and why?

(ii) Why does the period, when the nuclear test

was conducted in India, considered to be a difficult period in domestic politics?

(iii) Which international event of 1970s was responsible for high inflation in India?



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

Two developments strained this relationship.

China annexed Tibet in 1960 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 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.

(i) What is meant by 'historical buffer'?

(ii) Why didn't the government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China?

(iii) How far was it justified on the part of India

to grant political asylum to the Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees?



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

“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?



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers V

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Analyse the impact on Sino-Indian Relations since 1962 onwards.



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2. How far has India been successful in conducting its foreign policy peacefully and avoiding international conflicts. Explain with the help of examples.



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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.



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4. Give any three suitable arguments in favour of “India being a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and in firm opposition to racialism”.



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New Topics Introduced By The Cbse In Latest Syllabus 2020 21 | Very Short Answer Type Question

1. What was India's attitude towards Israel after 45 years of independence?



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New Topics Introduced By The Cbse In Latest Syllabus 2020 21 Ii Short Answer Type Question

1. When was Israeli embassy opened in India?



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2. “India’s nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented”. Justify the statement in brief.



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New Topics Introduced By The Cbse In Latest Syllabus 2020 21 Iii Long Answer Type Question

1. Write a note on India-Israel relations.



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