

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th



[aglasem.com](https://www.aglasem.com)

Class : 12th

Subject : Political science

Chapter : 4

Chapter Name : India's external relations

Q1 Write 'true' or 'false' against each of these statements.

- (a) Non-alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from the USA and USSR.
- (b) India's relationship with her neighbours has been strained from the beginning.
- (c) The cold war has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan.
- (d) The Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1971 was the result of India's closeness to the USA.

Answers.

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) True
- (d) False

Page : 80 , Block Name : Exercises

Q2 Match the following :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) The goal of India's foreign policy in the period 1950-1964. who crossed over to India. | i. Tibetan spiritual leader |
| (b) Pansheel and economic development. | ii. Preservation of territorial integrity, sovereignty |
| (c) Bandung Conference | iii. Five principles of peaceful co-existence. |
| (d) Dalai Lama | iv. Led to the establishment of NAM. |

Answers.

a. The goal of India's foreign policy in the period 1950- 1964	ii. Preservation of territorial integrity, sovereignty and economic development.
--	--

b. Panchsheel	iii. Five principles of peaceful co-existence.
c. Bandung Conference	iv. Led to establishment of NAM
d. Dalai Lama	i. Tibetan Spiritual leader who crossed over to India

Page : 80 , Block Name : Exercises

Q3 Why did Nehru regard conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence? State any two reasons with examples to support your reading?

Answer. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru regarded the conduct of the foreign relations as an essential indicator of the independence because:

(a) His basic ideology was based upon the principles that the political stability of the respective country is subject to the international relations.

(b) He believed that the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity is protected from any external threats to security if a stable foreign system is in place .

(c) He also believed that the conduct of the foreign relations in the correct manner also helps in the continuation of the country's own ideals without any outside interference or hegemonization.

The two reasons to support the above argument are:

(a) The adoption of NAM as the main ingredient of the foreign policy saved the political structure of India from the imperialistic tendencies of USA and USSR.

(b) The essence of India's foreign policy was based upon the legacy of Indian National struggle so that is why the decision to adopt an eclectic foreign policy led to the opposition of India towards the spreading colonialism and racism.

Page : 80 , Block Name : Exercises

Q4 "The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-nation interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate."Take one example from India's external relations in the 1960s to substantiate your answer.

Answer. Foreign affairs are considered as two-nation interaction as :

(a) The international relations are the result of the mutual understanding between the two

countries , primarily done for the maximum and integrated development of both the countries on political and economic lines.

(b) The foreign relations are based upon the domestic transformation of the country, and some major 'foreign relation analysts' believe that the "foreign relations are no longer foreign"-(Shashi Tharoor) , as they are deeply inclined towards the native politico-economic problems.

(c) The effect of globalisation also increases the scale of two-way relationship between the countries for the increase in trade, culture, hard power etc.

The example in the 1960s, connected with the foreign policy of India that empowers the above argument, can broadly be assessed in terms of 'Chinese Aggression-1962'. The Sino- Indo war, was the result of the tensions between China and India over the 'border issues' and 'the annexation of Tibet' by China. The forceful occupation by China over Tibet and the granting of Asylum by Indian government to Dalai Lama, further created tensions.

These international tensions between the two countries also fueled the domestic tensions which resulted in the isolation and increase in turbulence in North-East , imprisonment of political leaders associated with CPI and also led to the domestic change in the position of Indian National Congress as it appeared as weak in the face of threat.

Page : 80 , Block Name : Exercises

Q5 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.

Answer. The two aspects of India's foreign policy that we would like to retain are :

(a) The desire for the establishment of complete sovereignty and the maintenance of the territorial integrity over the country of India. The respective notion is very important for the country of India because it will allow the native government to have control over the resources and will also result in the deduction of exploitation.

(b) The continuation of Afro-Asian unity which will help in boosting of the economic and cultural relations between several countries of 'Third-World'.

The two aspects of India's foreign policy that we would like to change are:

(a) The stance over the 'USSR invasion of Hungary', as the Indian government was silent, it led to various questions being imposed on NAM policy of India and affected its foreign policy.

(b) The resolution of Kashmir dispute, so that it will result in the establishment of friendly relations or close affinity between India and Pakistan.

Page : 80 , Block Name : Exercises

Q6 Write short notes on the following:

- (a) India's Nuclear policy.
- (b) Consensus in foreign policy matters.

Answer.

- (a) India's Nuclear policy.

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, was against the increasing nuclear capacity of the developed countries. He urged the political and economical giants to accept the 'universal disarmament' but the nuclear arsenals began developing all over the world. The development of nuclear weapons by Russia and the challenges to the external security resulted in the formation of India's foreign policy. Due to all the changes, the first nuclear tests were conducted in 1974. The Nuclear policy of India is in favour of complete disarmament but only if its universal and non-discriminatory. The nuclear policy of India is against the discriminatory policies like Nuclear Non -proliferation treaty and the Comprehensive test ban treaty.

- (b) Consensus in foreign policy matters.

The consensus or the sense of collectiveness is very imperative for the functioning of smooth and efficient foreign policy of different countries. The consensus can only be achieved if the debate or discourse is performed on conflictual issues between two or more countries so that it can result in the 'bilateral agreements' or CBM(Confidence Building measures) between the countries of contrasting ideologies.

Page : 80 , Block Name : Exercises

Q7 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 this was the failure of the foreign policy? Or would you say this was the result of international situation? Give reasons to support your answer.

Answer. Yes, The wars were the result of International situation as :

- (a) India's foreign policy was subject to the colossal changes present in the international system due to the creation of two powerful blocs-USA and USSR.

- (b) The hindrance in the way of establishment of territorial integrity and sovereignty were the main reasons that led to war between India -China and India-Pakistan.

- (c) It must be considered that to protect the political and democratic nature of India , it was necessary to participate in wars.

(d) It was quintessential for India to participate in the respective wars for its own preservation of national interests.

Page : 80 , Block Name : Exercises

Q8 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 ?

Answer. Yes, the India's fooreign policy reflects her desire to be an important regional power as :

- (a) The Indo-Pak war of 1971, was the reflection of the conflict between the two countries and the influx of refugees from 'East-Pakistan' , forced the Indian government to participate in the respective regional issue pertaining to the creation of 'Bangladesh'.
- (b) The desire to be an important regional power and the move towards the establishment of PAN-INDICA was also one of the major objectives for the establishment of peace and stability in South-east Asia as it was the part of India's foreign policy and national interests.
- (c) It was also important for India to interfere to show the internal and external might to Pakistan and China.

Page : 81 , Block Name : Exercises

Q9 How does political leadership of a nation affect its foreign policy? Explain this with the help of examples from India's foreign policy.

Answer. The political leadership of a nation affects its foreign policy as :

- (a) The political executive have a tremendous impact upon the foreign policy of a particular country as these representatives are responsible for the implementation of laws or practices within a political setup.
- (b) The basic ideology of the executive and the elected legislature have an imperative impact the objectives and provisions of international system.

Examples:

The foreign policy of India under the leadership of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru , was completely based upon the ideals of political and economic development , feasible on the lines of objectivity . While as, the prevailing government of BJP is inclined towards extremism and that is why the foreign policy of India is tilting towards evident extremist governments .

Page : 81 , Block Name : Exercises

Q10 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

- (a) Why does Nehru wanted 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 necessary?

Answer.

(a)Nehru wanted to keep off from the blocs so that the choices and the decisions of India should not be viewed from the perspective of its alliances.

(b)No, the indo-soviet friendship treaty did not violate the principles of non-alignment because the policy of NAM didn't stop India to establish friendly relations with any country as it was in favour of self-determination.

(c) No, it would not have been necessary as it was wholly based on the idea of non-alignment from bloc politics.

Page : 81 , Block Name : Exercises

aglasem.com