

**Q1. What is a foreign policy? How does India view its foreign policy?**

**Ans:** Foreign policy of a country means what relations a nation should have with other nations of the world. It is set of ideas or plans which determines a nation's dealings with other nations, India views its foreign policy as:

1. **Promotion of world peace:-** Achievement of world peace is the main aim of India's policy. She believes that international disputes should be settled through negotiations and peaceful means and not by force.
2. **Opposition to colonialism:-** India's foreign policy opposes imperialism and colonialism and supports those nations which struggle for freedom. India firmly believes that imperialism not only violates the fundamental human rights but is also the main cause of international conflicts.
3. **Opposition to Racism:-** India opposes racism because it is based on injustice. India believes in the equality of all the races without any discrimination of colour or class.
4. **Non-Alignment:-** It is the most important element of India's foreign policy. It means the rejection of military or political alliances. When India got independence the world was divided into two powerful and hostile blocs. India decided to remain aloof from these blocs and adopted an independent approach to international affairs.
5. **Panchsheel:-** The Panchsheel principles clearly define India's foreign policy. Pandit Nehru defined five principles of peace which were stated on 29<sup>th</sup> April 1954 as the part of the Indo-china agreement.
6. **Faith in the U.N.O.:-** India is the founder member of U.N.O and has full faith in its ideals. India regards U.N.O. as an effective organ to promote international peace and security.

**Q2. What is the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the world today?**

**Ans:** Although the cold war has come to an end with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 but there is still the relevance of NAM. Even in the post-cold war period, conflicts did occur in Palestine, Iraq etc. which are posing a threat to the world peace. Moreover, the world is still divided into the developed and the developing countries where the economic gap is quite wider. As such the need of NAM is all the greater in bringing a new international economic order based on equality between different nations. Further, the growing world populations are to be checked, earth and environment are to be protected and the world is to be made free from nuclear weapons. This is what makes NAM relevant.

**Q3. What has been India's contribution in the field of world affairs?**

**Ans:** India believes that international disputes should be settled through negotiations and peaceful means. India gave full support to the U.N.O in solving the crisis in Korea, Indo-china and West Asia. India has always offered to solve the Kashmir problem with Pakistan through peaceful means. It has endeavored for peaceful settlement of international disputes. India has also supported the freedom movements in African countries. India vehemently opposed the Apartheid policy in South Africa. She showed solidarity with the brave freedom fighters of South Africa and always supported the just cause of the African people. It is mainly due to the efforts of U.N.O that SAARC came into existence which aims to promote mutual co-operation from economic development among the member countries. India has always made efforts for the reduction of ornaments and destruction of the nuclear weapons. Thus, India has always worked for the cause of peace and progress.

**Q4. Write a brief note on Indo-Chinese relations?**

**Ans:** India and China had good relations since ancient times. India always supported the liberation movement of China. In 1949, when communist Revolution came in India, India recognized the People's Republic of China and strongly advocated its admission to the U.N.O. In 1954 India signed an agreement with China. This agreement is known as the Panchsheel or five principles of peaceful Co-

existence. But the relations between the two countries became strained when Dalai-Lama, the political and religious head of the Tibet, took shelter in India. China changed her policy towards India and encroached upon her territory. In 1962, China invaded India. Although war was over by Nov. 21, 1962 but normal relations between the two countries could not be restored. Both countries withdrew their ambassador. On India's initiative, both the countries once again established diplomatic relations. At present India-China relations are deteriorating. China is making incursions in the territory of J&K.

**Q5. What is the policy of India towards her neighbouring countries?**

**Ans:** India is a big country. It has always tried to maintain friendly relations with her neighbouring countries. The policy of India towards her neighbouring countries is to maintain good relations with them based on Co-operation, mutual trust understanding. India wants to settle her disputes with her neighbours peacefully. It is against third party intervention to settle her disputes. India wants to keep the Asian region free from the domination of the big powers. It was mainly due to the efforts of India SAARC came into existence.

**Q6. Why did India follow a policy of Non-Alignment?**

**Ans:** India followed a policy of non-alignment because it was well aware of the high price of military involvement. It also felt that the new found freedom would become meaningless if it aligned itself to either of the two blocs. More over, Indian wanted to have an impartial approach towards world issues without being influenced by either bloc.

**Q7. What is the essence of Panchsheel? When and between whom was it signed?**

**Ans:** Panchsheel paved way for peaceful co-existence between India and Pakistan. The two nations decided to show mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The Panchsheel Principles were part of India – China Agreement Signed on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 1954.

**Fill in the blanks:**

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. The Second World War | 2. Cold War       |
| 3. 15 <sup>th</sup>     | 4. Holland        |
| 5. Apartheid            | 6. Nelson Mandela |
| 7. Belgrade in 1961     | 8. 1955           |
| 9. U.S.S.R              | 10.               |

## **Extra Questions:**

**Q1. What do you mean by Cold War?**

**Ans:** after the Second World War, the world got divided into two opposite blocs. One bloc was headed by the former Soviet Union and the other by the United States of America.

These blocs attempted to include newly independent nations on their side. This rivalry among nations created an atmosphere of tension, fear, mutual distrust and suspicion. This situation came to be known as the cold war.

**Q3. What do you mean by apartheid?**

**Ans:** It was the policy of racial segregation in South Africa in which Blacks were discriminated against Whites.

**Q4. What is the role of Indian Council for cultural Relations?**

**Ans:** It tries to establish, revive, and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and the world.

**Q5. What do you mean by Communism?**

**Ans:** Communism is the political belief that all people are equal and that workers should control the means of producing things.