

**Q1. What is the policy of India towards her neighbouring countries?**

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.

**Q2. When was the Panchsheel agreement signed between India and china?**

Panchsheel or five principles of peaceful co-existence were formulated by Pt. Nehru as part of the Indo-China Agreement on April 29, 1954 when the Chinese premier Chou-en-hai visited India.

**Q3. In what way has India helped in the development of Nepal?**

The hilly kingdom of Nepal is situated in the north of India. India has friendly relation with Nepal which are based on mutual respect. India gives much financial help to Nepal for her economic development. India has given assistance to Nepal for construction of Mahendra Rajmarg and other economic development projects. India has also provided an aid for the construction of an out-patient department of Bir hospital. India provides transit facilities to Nepal for the import and export of goods from other countries. In 1990, India and Nepal launched a joint programme covering trade and transit, harnessing waters of common rivers, development of industries and human resources.

**Q4. What are the issues of dispute between India and Pakistan?**

The two independent states of India and Pakistan came into existence as a result of partition in August 1947. These two states had common history, traditions, culture and languages. But the communal bitterness between the two countries at the time of partition left its ugly marks on the relations between the two. There have been disputes on some issues between the two countries. The main issues of dispute between the two countries are:-

1. There is dispute over border, distribution of river water and settlement of evacuee property.
2. The Kashmir problem is a bone of contention between the two countries.
3. India is also expressing its concern over Pakistan acquiring latest sophisticated weapons.
4. Another cause of conflict is the help to extremists in the Punjab and Kashmir by Pakistan

**Q5. Why did India send a peace keeping force to Srilanka?**

In recent years ethnic crises have started in Srilanka. The Tamils settled in Srilanka wants a separate clan and restored to violence in support of their demands. The escalation of violence and large scale killings of Tamil civilians caused concern in India. So India signed an agreement in 1987 by which India agreed to help Srilanka in resolving her Internal ethnic problem with this purpose India send the peace keeping Force (IPKF) to Srilanka, which rendered a great service there during its 3 years of stay. Such a force was sent and withdrawn at the aqest of Srilankan government.

**Q6. When did Bangladesh came into being?**

Under the leadership of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman the people of east Pakistan demanded restoration of democracy and an end to their exploitation by west Pakistan. On Dec. 17, 1971, the struggle ended successfully and eastern wing of Pakistan became an independent country under the name of Bangladesh.

**Q7. Write short notes on Relations between:-**

**a) India and Bangladesh:-** In 1971 Bangladesh came into being. India was the first country to recognize the Republic of Bangladesh to improve her economic condition. India developed trade relations with Bangladesh and helped in the rebuilding of Bangladesh in every possible way The question relating to the Farakka Barrage was also solved. In Dec. 1996, India signed a historic treaty with Bangladesh, over the sharing of the Ganga waters. Although we have good relation with Bangladesh but some minor border problems and refugees are posing problems in our good relations.

**b) India and Nepal:** India has traditional and friendly relations with Nepal. There are 265 joint Ventures between India and Nepal. The Treaty of trade and transit between the two countries promotes

Indo – Nepalese economic and cultural relations. Many students from Nepal study in India Universities. The Two countries have extended bilateral cooperation on culture, tourism and Sports, Science and Technology. Nepal is a major tourist spot for thousands of Indians.

**c) India & Bhutan:-** Bhutan is a very small kingdom in the lap of the Himalayas. India has followed a policy of friendship and co-operation based on mutual respect, with Bhutan. By a treaty, India has undertaken the responsibility regarding external relations, defense and communication of Bhutan. India supported Bhutan's membership in the U.N.O. India is giving large economic aid to Bhutan for the development of her economy. India also offers the students of Bhutan opportunities of higher education.

**d) India & Pakistan:-** As a result of the partition of India, the two independent states of India & Pakistan came into existence in August 1947. These two states have common history, traditions, culture and language. But the communal bitterness between the two countries at the time of partition left its ugly marks on the relation between the two. The two countries had border disputes, river water distribution disputes and had to make settlement of evacuee property. Although these problems have been solved to a great extent but the Kashmir problem is a bone of contention between the two countries. India has made every effort to establish friendly relation with Pakistan but the tension and hatred between the two countries seems to have no end in the near future.

**e) India & Srilanka:-** The state of Srilanka is situated in the south of India. India's relations with Srilanka are cordial. Both believe in the Principle of co-existence. The two countries have resolved by mutual negotiations the problem of settlers of Indian origin in Srilanka. India has developed good trade relations with Srilanka. The two countries have co-operated with each other both within the *U.N.O.* and the non-aligned group. In 1987, at the request of the Srilankan government. India sent **IPKF** to Srilanka to resolve her internal ethnic problems. India has consistently expressed its desire for peaceful settlement of Tamil Problem.

**f) India & Myanmar:-** Myanmar achieved independence from the British rule in Jan. 1948. It has maintained cordial relations with India since then. India helped her to receive the common wealth Economic and Military aid. Various steps have been taken by India to increase trade between the two countries. Delegations are exchanged between them to promote good will. Myanmar's government send her officers to India to receive training in administration. But there is a problem of smuggling and crossing of borders. The governments of the two countries are making efforts to check such unlawful activities.

**Fill in the blanks:**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. 16 <sup>th</sup>   | 2. Pakistan                             |
| 3. 1971               | 4. Intra-regional connectivity in SAARC |
| 5. Karwaan – e – Aman |   |