

**CBSE Test Paper 03**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-4 India's External relations)**

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1. What does PTBT stand for?
  - a. Political Test Ban Treaty
  - b. Partial Test Ban Treaty
  - c. Petroleum Test Ban Treaty
  - d. Permanent Test Ban Treaty
2. Why did India not sign Nuclear Non-proliferation treaty?
3. What is the meaning of Panchsheel?
4. Why were Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party in favour of a pro-US foreign policy?
5. Which were the two disputed regions between China and India?
6. Match the following:

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

7. Highlight the contribution made by Nehru to the foreign policy of India.
8. What does Panchsheel imply?
9. Explain the role played by India in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity.
10. What was Tibet issue? How did it cause tension between India and China? Explain.
11. Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions:

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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 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 within India.

- i. What is meant by historical buffer?
- ii. Why didn't 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?

- 12. Explain any two aspects of India's nuclear policy.
- 13. Identify 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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**Answer**

1. b. Partial Test Ban Treaty

Explanation: India signed on Partial nuclear test ban treaty in 1963 which allowed only to test Underground.

2. India did not sign Nuclear Non-proliferation treaty because India considered the NPT as discriminatory policy to argue it to be used for peaceful purposes only.
3. The Panchsheel treaty, also known as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, is a 1954 declaration of foreign policy that defined the relationship between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China.
4. Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party were opposed to communism, so they favoured a pro-US foreign policy.
5. Aksai-chin area in the Ladakh region and NEFA (North East Frontier Agency) in the eastern region were the two disputed regions between China and India.
6. 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 principle of peaceful coexistence.  
c. Bandung Conference - (iv) Led to the establishment of NAM.  
d. Dalai Lama - (i) Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India.
7. Jawaharlal Nehru is considered the architect of modern India. Apart from his careful handling of India's domestic situation in the years immediately after Independence, Nehru's major contribution lies in foreign policies. The contribution made by Nehru to the foreign policy of India are highlighted below:
  - i. India's initiatives for non-alignment for maintenance of mutual understanding and security.
  - ii. India always maintained her dignity and image of the peace-loving country by taking initiatives to bring about equality and understanding among nations i.e. to end the Korean war in 1953, French rule in China etc.
8. The joint enunciation of Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, by the Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on 29 April 1954 was a step in the direction of stronger relationship between the two countries. This agreement stated the five principles as :

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- i. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
  - ii. Mutual non-aggression.
  - iii. Mutual non-interference in each other's integrity and sovereignty.
  - iv. Equality and cooperation for benefit.
  - v. Peaceful co-existence.
9. Afro-Asian unity with India can be understood in the following ways:
- i. Due to India's size, location and power potential, Nehru dreamt of a major role for India world affairs, especially in Asia.
  - ii. Under Nehru's leadership, India made contact with other newly emerged Independent nations of Asia and Africa.
  - iii. During the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru advocated with great enthusiasm to support Asian unity. Under his leadership India hosted the Asian relations conference in March 1947, five months before India's independence.
  - iv. India even made efforts to support the liberation movement of Indonesia to free it from the clutches of Dutch colonial rule by convening an international conference in 1949.
  - v. Afro-Asian meeting held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 commonly known as the Bandung Conference. It was a watershed in India's engagement with the newly liberated nations of Asia and Africa.
10. Tibet is situated at the border between India and China. Hence any action here, influence both China and India.
- i. From the very beginning of independence from time to time, China has claimed its administrative control over Tibet.
  - ii. In 1950, China took over control of Tibet. Large sections of the Tibetan population opposed this takeover.
  - iii. In 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. India supported the cause of Tibetan which was bitterly objected by China. Even India has granted asylum to Dalai Lama and a large number of Tibetans. These circumstances had created a deep crack in the relationship between India and China.
11. i. A buffer is a country lying between two rival or potentially hostile greater powers. Its existence can sometimes be thought to prevent conflict between them. The invasion of a buffer state by one of the powers surrounding it will often result in

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war between the powers.

- ii. In 1954, the 'Panchsheel Agreement' was signed between India and China for a stronger relationship between the two countries. Through one of its clauses about respecting each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, India conceded China's claim over Tibet. China had assured India that Tibet will be given greater autonomy than enjoyed by any other region in China.
- iii. In 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. This was suppressed by the Chinese forces. But more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian Government grew uneasy. Consequently, the Tibetan Spiritual leader the Dalai Lama, Sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959, along with thousands of Tibetan refugees. Thus, it was justified on the humanitarian ground on the part of India to grant political asylum to the Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees.

12. Two principles of Nehru's foreign policy are:

- i. **Panchsheel:** The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, known as the Panchsheel Treaty: Non-interference in others internal affairs and respect for each other's territorial unity integrity and sovereignty (from Sanskrit, panch: five, sheel: virtues), are a set of principles to govern relations between states.
  - a. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries.
  - b. One country will not interfere with the internal affair of other countries.
  - c. No country should invade other countries.
  - d. All countries should regard each other as equal and work for mutual co-operation and gains.
  - e. All the countries should pursue the policy of peaceful co-existence and should make the principle of living and let live as a sound base of their policy.
- ii. **Non-Alignment:** It was founded as a movement in 1961. Principles of that movement are as under:
  - a. To establish peace and order in the world.
  - b. To oppose racial discrimination.
  - c. Keeping aloof from military blocs, oppose them.
  - d. To work for disarmament and to end the arms race.
  - e. To end colonialism.

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f. To encourage the feeling of co-existence (live and let live).

13. i. Various aspects of India's foreign policy are as mentioned below:

- a. A policy of Non-alignment.
- b. Friendly relations with Russia.
- c. Afro-Asian Unity.
- d. Comprehensive nuclear disarmament without discrimination.
- e. Use of Atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- f. The solution of international disputes by negotiations and peaceful methods.
- g. The supporter of UNO.

ii. If I was a decision maker, I would like to retain the following two aspects of India's foreign policy:

- a. Comprehensive nuclear disarmament without any discrimination. The reason is that a nuclear war may destroy human civilisation on earth. It will be very much destructive. There will be no winner or loser because a losing country will also be in a position to destroy the winning country. So there should be nuclear disarmament for all without any discrimination.
- b. The solution of international disputes by negotiations and peaceful methods. The reason for this is that if the disputes are not settled by negotiations and peaceful methods, it may lead to wars that are always harmful to mankind.

iii. I would like to change the following two aspects:

- a. A policy of non-alignment: The reason for the change is that in the present unipolar world, it has become irrelevant. Our relations with the US have also improved, so we should follow a policy of cooperation with all countries including the US and its allies as well as Russia. If necessary treaties may be signed for cooperation.
- b. Friendly relations with Russia; During the cold war, we came closer to Russia and even signed the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in 1971. Now we should have good relations with the US. We should not prefer Russia to the USA anymore in this unipolar world.