
CBSE Test Paper 04
Class 12 - Political Science (B-2 Ch-4 India's External relations)

1. Which of the following nation joined the USA military alliance SEATO?
 - a. Thailand
 - b. Iran
 - c. Iraq
 - d. Turkey
2. Mention any two principles of India's foreign policy.
3. Describe the foreign policy adopted by the Janata Party government that came to power in 1977 and subsequent governments.
4. When was Shimla Agreement signed and who were its signatories?
5. When and why was the Communist Party of India (CPI) divided into two factions?
6. Describe any two efforts made by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to establish contacts between India and other newly independent countries.
7. State any four events that are responsible for the strained relations between India and China.
8. Why did Dalai Lama seek refuge in India?
9. Describe various stages in India-China relations from 1947 to 1962.
10. Describe any four issues of conflict between India and China.
11. Read the Passage:

“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?

12. What were the effects of the Chinese invasion in 1962 on India?

13. “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.

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Answer

1. a. Thailand

Explanation: Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan joined the USA military alliance SEATO after Manila agreement in 1954.

2. Panchsheel and Non-alignment are the two principles of India's foreign policy.
3. During non-congress government in 1977, the Janata Party announced to follow non-alignment genuinely. This implied that the pro-Soviet tilt in foreign policy will be corrected. Since then, all governments (Congress or non-Congress) took initiatives to restore better relations with China and entered into close ties with the United States.
4. The Shimla Agreement was signed on 3 July 1972 by Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
5. The Communist Party of India was divided in 1964 following the ideological rift between the Soviet Union and China. The Communist Party of India (CPI) was divided into two factions because pro-USSR faction remained close to the Congress and CPI (M) was against any ties with the Congress because they were closer to China.
6. The two efforts made by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to establish contacts between India and other newly independent countries were:
- i. Throughout the 1940s and 1950s Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Asian Unity.
 - ii. India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle.
7. Events that are responsible for the strained relations between India and China were as:
- i. The annexation of Tibet by China.
 - ii. Political Asylum given to Dalai Lama by India.

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- iii. The border dispute between India and China.
 - iv. The Chinese invasion, 1962.
8. When China annexed Tibet and tried to suppress its culture, the Tibetans rebelled. In return, Chinese forces crushed this rebellion, which worsened the situation. At the outset of the 1959 Tibetan uprising, fearing for his life, the Dalai Lama flee from Tibet with the help of the CIA's Special Activities Division, crossing into India on 30 March 1959, reaching Tezpur in Assam on 18 April.
9. The various stages in India-China relations are as mentioned below:
- i. **Friendly relations:**
 - a. After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government.
 - b. Prime Minister Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai adopted Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence on 29 April 1954.
 - ii. **The Chinese Invasion and strained relationship:**
 - a. China annexed Tibet in 1950. it removed a historical buffer between the two countries.
 - b. Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama sought asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that India was allowing anti-China activities in India.
 - c. Boundary disputes arose between the two countries over Aksai-chin area in the Ladakh region and NEFA in the eastern region.
 - d. The boundary disputes led to a Chinese invasion in October 1962. China declared a unilateral ceasefire but relations between the two countries were strained.
10. Four Issues of Conflict between India and China are as follow:
- Serious conflict arose when China annexed Tibet in 1950 and removed a historical buffer between two nation and India did not oppose this openly but it had been a matter of concern between the relationship between both these countries.
 - India grew uneasy when China began to suppress Tibetan culture. It seemed that China is looking for territorial countries.

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- Another border dispute arose when China claimed Aksai Chin Area and NEFA (much of the state in Arunachal Pradesh) within the Indian territory.
 - Despite long term correspondence and discussions, these issues have not been resolved even by top leaders of both the country.

Hence, India had to indulge in conflict with China.

11.
 - a. Nehru wanted to keep off military blocs to maintain friendly and peaceful relation with all nations of world as well as to maintain India's uniqueness at international stage.
 - b. No, the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty did not violate non-alignment because it was not to maintain military relations but to maintain diplomatic friendly relations with the US. Moreover this treaty was signed to counter the US-Pakistan-China axis at that time.
 - c. Even if there were no military bloc, the non-alignment would have been necessary. Non-alignment was based on a recognition that decolonised states share a historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they come together.
12. The effects of Chinese invasion were as mentioned below:
 - i. The war dented India's image at home and abroad. India had to approach the US and Britain for military assistance.
 - ii. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict.
 - iii. It induced a sense of humiliation but strengthened the spirit of nationalism.
 - iv. Some of the top army commanders either resigned or were retired. The Defence Minister V. Krishna Menon too had to leave the cabinet.
 - v. It affected Nehru's stature and he was criticized for his naive assessment of Chinese intentions and the lack of military preparedness
 - vi. For the first time, a vote of no-confidence motion was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha.
 - vii. The Congress lost some key by-elections to Lok Sabha.
 - viii. The war led to differences within the Communist Party of India. It was ultimately divided and the faction closer to China formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

ix. To preserve national integration and political unity in the eastern region, its reorganisation began. Nagaland was granted statehood. Manipur and Tripura became Union Territories with the right to elect their own legislative assemblies.

13. It is correct to say that domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate influence the foreign policy of a nation. For example, one of India's objective in the 1960s was the rapid economic development and alleviation of poverty. It needed financial and technical assistance for rapid industrialisation which was the object of second five-year plans. Thus, India followed a policy of non-alignment and did not join any bloc. India, therefore, was able to get assistance from both the blocs. Similarly, international climate influenced India's external relations. In 1962 China had invaded India and in 1965 there was a war with Pakistan who was an ally of the US. This led to India's growing partnership with the Soviet Union. After the 1965 war, the Tashkent Agreement was brokered by the Soviet Union in January 1966. In 1971, the 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union was too a result of the US- Pakistan-China axis.