

# 1. India and world Peace

## Exercise

### 1 A. Question

Indian is a country with an unbounded faith in

- A. War
- B. Peace
- C. Love
- D. Enmity

### Answer

India has always been taking steps to promote international peace. It declared the five principles of peace-Panchasheel, promoted disarmament and even mediated between countries to avoid any war.

### 1 B. Question

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peace are named as

- A. Swadeshi
- B. New Deal
- C. Panchasheel
- D. Apartheid

### Answer

The principles focused on respecting the sovereignty of each country, preventing attacks and interference in the internal affairs of a country. It supports peaceful coexistence and equality among countries.

### 1 C. Question

Nuclear Test ban Treaty was signed in

- A. 1963
- B. 1993
- C. 1936
- D. 1998

### Answer

India is against the development of dangerous weapons like nuclear weapons that can destroy millions of people at once. Therefore, it signed NTBT in 1963 to show its support for disarmament.

### 1 D. Question

India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in

- A. 1965
- B. 1956
- C. 1995
- D. 1976

### Answer

As India supported disarmament, it presented the resolution UN General Assembly so that there could be international support for the same. It was a step towards peaceful coexistence between countries.

### 1 E. Question

Apartheid was abolished in

- A. 1990
- B. 1991
- C. 1890
- D. 1989

**Answer**

Apartheid was systematic discrimination against Africans based on their race. The fight against Apartheid led by Nelson Mandela and support of countries like India brought an end to Apartheid.

**1 F. Question**

The first Secretary General of SAARC was

- A. Jinnah
- B. Abul Ahsan
- C. Kofi Annan
- D. Gandhiji

**Answer**

SAARC is meant to increase regional cooperation between countries in South and South-East Asia. Abul Ahsan from Bangladesh was made its first Secretary General.

**2 A. Question**

Mention the important aspects of India's policy for promoting world peace.

**Answer**

Important aspects of India's policy for promoting world peace:

1. India played an important role in settling various world disputes. Such disputes not only established peace but also prevented war.
2. India's mediation has stopped worsening of international relations like in Korea and Indo-China.
3. India made a crucial interference when Israel, France and England attacked Egypt. Stopping a fight between powerful countries prevented another World War.

**2 B. Question**

Why is world peace an essential one?

**Answer**

World Peace is important because:

1. Without peace, a World War may happen which can destroy millions of people and cause destruction everywhere.
2. World Peace increases international cooperation between countries which is important when a region faces a problem or a disaster.
3. World Peace is necessary to ensure development and equality for people.

**2 C. Question**

What are the five principles of the Panchasheel?

**Answer**

The five principles of the Panchasheel:

1. Territorial integrity and sovereignty of every country must be respected.

2. No country must attack another country.
3. Internal affairs of a country depend on that country's decisions. No other country must interfere.
4. Every country should believe and follow equality and work for each other's benefit.
5. All countries must cooperate for a peaceful coexistence.

## **2 D. Question**

Write a note on the policy of Apartheid.

### **Answer**

The policy of Apartheid:

1. Apartheid was a policy of racial discrimination in South Africa.
2. The white population exploited black people.
3. People of Africa were led by Nelson Mandela to fight for equality which was their right.
4. With the help of allies like India, Apartheid came to an end in 1990.

## **2 E. Question**

Name the areas identified by the SAARC Countries for mutual Co-operation.

### **Answer**

SAARC aims for mutual cooperation between countries of South and South-East Asia:

1. Tourism and shipping
2. Postal Service
3. Transport and Communications
4. Health
5. Agriculture and rural development
6. Meteorology and Science

## **2 F. Question**

India has rendered wholehearted support to the UNO- Justify.

### **Answer**

India's support for the UNO:

1. It has helped UNO in promoting world peace and supported its policies.
2. It has provided financial as well as military support for the peacekeeping efforts.
3. It has been an active member of the General Assembly and introduced the resolution on disarmament in 1956.

## **3 A. Question**

Write a paragraph about Panchasheel and the policy of Non-Alignment.

### **Answer**

Both Panchasheel and the policy of Non-Alignment were India's attempt to promote world peace:

1. **Panchasheel:** It consisted of 5 principles of peace which focused on respecting countries' boundaries to maintain peace as well as increasing cooperation. It believed that countries must have the full right to handle its territory and internal affairs. Also, a peaceful coexistence should contribute to equality and mutual benefit.
2. **Policy of Non-Alignment:** The policy of Non-Alignment was led by India and World War II. India refused to align with American bloc or Russian bloc. India believed in having peace, not a war so it not only refused

to take sides but also helped in removing differences whenever there was a threat of war.

### **3 B. Question**

Write a short note on SAARC.

### **Answer**

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation:

1. It was formed to promote peace, cooperation and development in South and South-East Asia.
2. Member Countries of SAARC: Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives.
3. Its first meeting was held in 1985 at Dacca, Bangladesh. Abul Ahsan was the first Secretary General.
4. It decided to increase cooperation in trade, communications, agriculture, health, postal service, technology etc.