

**CLASS:--12<sup>TH</sup>,POLITICAL SCIENCE,**

**DATE:- 5/08/2**

**CHAPTER:--13**

**Question 1**

**What does Panchsheel imply?**

**Answer:**

The Panchsheel agreement was signed by Zhou Enlai (Prime Minister of China) and Indian counterpart Pandit Nehru in 1954.

This agreement stated the five principles as:

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non-aggression.
- Mutual non-interference in each other's integrity and sovereignty.
- Equality and cooperation for benefit.
- Peaceful co-existence.

**Question 2.**

**List any two problems faced by the Government of India after 1971-72**

**Answer:**

Two problems faced by India after 1971-72 are :

- There was heavy strain on India's economy due to illegal migration from Bangladesh.
- In the international market, oil prices increased and prices of essential commodities increased unexpectedly.

**Question 3.**

**What was Shimla Agreement? Name its signatories.**

**Answer:**

Shimla Agreement is the agreement signed between India and Pakistan to stop war between the two countries in 1972. Its main signatories were Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

**Question 4.**

**Mention the causes Kargil Conflict.'**

**Answer:**

Causes of Kargil Conflict are :

- In 1999, Pakistan army occupied Indian posts in Kargil.
- Mashkoh, Dras, Kaskshar and Batalik areas were occupied by MujAllideens.

**Question 5.**

**Why did Dalai Lama seek refuge in India?**

**Answer:**

When China annexed Tibet and tried to suppress its culture, the Tibetans rebelled. In return, Chinese forces crushed this rebellion, which worsened the situation. This led Dalai Lama's flee to India and seek refuge.

**Question 6.**

**State any two directive principles of state policy relating to foreign affairs policy.**

**Answer:**

The two directive principles of State Policy relating to foreign affairs:

- Promotion of international peace and security.
- Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.

**Question 7.**

**How did the plateau of Tibet become an issue of tension between India and China?**

**Answer:**

According to Panchsheel agreement, India conceded China's claim over Tibet. China assured India that it will provide full autonomy. But these issues of Tibet led to war between China and India. Thus, the plateau of Tibet become an issue of tension between India and China.

**8. What was Bandung Conference? Describe its outcomes,**

**Answer:**

In April 1955, representatives from twenty-nine governments of Asian and African nations gathered in Bandung, Indonesia to discuss peace and the role of the Third world in the Cold War, economic development and decolonisation.

The core principles of the Bandung Conference were :

- Political self-determination
- Non-interference in internal affairs
- Mutual respect for sovereignty,
- Non-aggression, and
- Equality

The governments of Burma, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka co-sponsored the Bandung Conference and they brought together an additional twenty-four nations from Asia, Africa and the middle East.

**The outcomes of the conference were :**

1. India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations.
2. The conference's final resolution laid the foundation for the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) during the Cold War.
3. Leaders of the developing countries banded together to avoid being forced to take sides in the Cold War contest. The initial motivation for the movement

was the promotion of peace. In the 1970s it grew increasingly radical in its condemnation of the policies of the Cold War superpowers.

### 6 Marks Question

**Give any three suitable arguments in favour of "India being a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and in firm opposition to racism".**

**Answer:**

**Yes, it is true that India is a staunch (firm) supporter of the decolonisation process and in firm opposition to racism. It can be defined by the following arguments :**

- **The period of the India's independence also witnessed the developments like, the establishment of the UN, the creation of nuclear weapons, the emergence of Communist China, and the beginning of decolonisation in the world.**
- **It was also the period of emergence of two Super powers namely the US-led North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. Most of the countries of the world were joining the two camps.**
- **But India did not join either of the two camps during the Cold War era. Because India wanted to keep away from the military alliances led by US and Soviet Union against each other and it was also opposed to the colonisation.**
- **India advocated non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach. This was a difficult balancing act and sometimes the balance did not appear perfect. In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion.**
- **But in the same year when the USSR invaded Hungary, India did not join its public condemnation. Despite such a situation, by and large India did take an independent stand on various international issues and could get aid and assistance from members of both the blocks.**
- **Yet, given its size, location and power potential, Nehru envisaged a major role for India in world affairs and especially in Asian affairs. His era was marked by the establishment of contacts between India and other newly independent states in Asia and Africa. Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Asian unity. Under his leadership, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence.**

- **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.**
- **India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism.**
- **Especially apartheid in South Africa. The Afro-Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955. commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the Zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations.**
- **The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961. Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.**