

**Chapter 18 : Natural Disasters**

- I. 1. We often use disasters or natural disasters to describe the terrifying forces of nature such as earth-quakes, volcanic eruptions, cyclones, droughts and floods. A disaster cause loss of lives and property.
2. The sudden, mild or violent shaking of a part of the earth is called earthquake. Some are slight tremors and barely rock a cradle.  
Earthquakes occur whenever there is a sudden displacement of strata along lines of weakness in the earth's crust.
3. Tsunamis are huge waves that begin when the sea floor is violently shaken by an earthquake, a landslide or a volcanic eruption. The word tsunami is Japanese word for harbour wave. In deep water tsunamis travel almost unnoticeably below the surface. However, once they reach shallow coastal waters they rear up into waves 30m or higher.
4. Volcanoes are places where magma emerges through the crust and into the surface. The melted rocks magma contains gas and steam in the mantle of the earth where a high pressure also builds up. If there is a weak spot on the earth's crust, this magma forces its way through the crust in the form of volcano. A violent explosion forms thick clouds of ashes, gas, steam and rocks which spread over a long area. The magma which comes out of the crust of the earth and flows over the land is called lava. This whole process is known as volcanic eruption.
5. The causes of landslides are as follows :
- (a) Sometimes rivers weakened the foundation of the hills.
  - (b) Heavy structures built on non-solid hills.
  - (c) Deforestation.
  - (d) Continued rain.
6. Cyclones are powerful, whirling tropical storms. They are also called hurricanes. A cyclone is low pressure area surrounded by high pressure area from all sides resulting in winds blowing from all sides towards the centre of the cyclone.
7. The factors responsible for droughts are as follows :
- (a) Inadequate rainfall
  - (b) Reduction of vegetation cover
  - (c) Changing land use patterns
  - (d) Over grazing
8. When there is heavy downpour for a prolonged period and the water is not drained away rapidly, it results in floods. Floods happen during monsoon, usually in the months of August and September when there are the heaviest rains. Rivers burst their banks and the surrounding areas get submerged under water resulting in heavy lose of life and property.
9. Sediment is the small and solid particles of soil in a river that settle on the river beds or on flood plains.

10. The earthquakes occur when a section of rock in the earth's plate slips due to fault in the crust. These faults are caused by the tension that builds up in the continental plates. Thus earthquakes occur in the regions of the crust that are constantly subjected to great stresses.
- II.
1. Landforms are carved out of the materials of the earth's crust by certain natural processes. The internal processes are abrupt as well as slow and produce movements in the earth's crust, leading to mountain building, volcanic eruption or earthquakes. These are called geological hazards.  
The external processes act slowly, wearing down the highlands and depositing materials in the lowlands. These are called weather associated hazards.
  2. Vertical movements primarily involve either uplift or subsidence of the earth's crust along lines of weakness. Such large scale vertical movements are called continent-building movements.  
Horizontal movements of the earth's crust are responsible for producing deformation of the layers of rocks. Large scale horizontal movements are known as mountain building movements.
  3. If the molten material rises up from the mantle and breaks through the surface, it forms a dark runny lava called basalt. It flows over long distances before solidifying. The volcanic mountain thus formed is broad and low. It is called shield volcano.  
Cinder-cone Volcanoes consist mainly of ash and tuff. Tuff is formed from compressed ash, cinder and small lava masses. They are formed by silica and rich magma.
  4. The belt surrounding the Pacific Ocean is also known as the Ring of Fire. Most of them are active volcanoes. Active volcanoes erupt time to time.  
Extinct Volcanoes are such volcanoes which were active millions of years ago and had not erupted in the historical period.
- III.
1. Rajasthan, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana.
  2. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujrat, Bihar
  3. West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
  4. Maharashtra Niokobar Island, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra
- IV.
1. The global warming is the general increase in average temperature around the world.
  2. Hurricanes are powerful, whirling, tropical storms.
  3. The vibrations of an earthquake are called seismic waves.
  4. The magma which comes out of the crust of the earth and flows over the land is called lava.
  5. Composite Volcanoes are cone shaped. They build up in layers from a succession of explosive eruptions.
  6. The belt surrounding the Pacific Ocean is also known as the Ring of Fire.

7. A device used to measure earthquakes is called a seismograph.
  8. A natural disaster may be defined as any natural occurrence or event which is infrequent and is capable of threatening life and property.
  9. The centre point at which the earthquake is the strongest is called epicenters of the earthquake.
  10. Natural occurrence or event which comes with a lot of destruction is called hazard.
- V.    1. Seismograph      2. Richter      3. Deccan Plateau    4. Tsunami  
       5. 8.9                6. drought      7. crops                8. Mt. Rainier  
       9. Typhoons        10. Rajasthan
- VI.   1-c,    2-a,    3-b,    4-d
- VII. 1. true    2. true    3. true    4. true    5. true

### **Chapter 19 : Environmental Degradation**

- I.    1. The causes of environmental degradation are as follows :
- (a) The growth of the population in the world has been relatively high since the beginning of the 20th century. The growth of population has resulted increase in the demand of food products. Thus, the demands of fast growing population have put pressure on the available crop land.
  - (b) Once man learnt the art of agriculture, he started cutting trees to gain land for agriculture. The discovery of metals helped him in chopping off even big trees.
  - (c) Ignorance of man towards nature is also a prominent cause.
2. Today river and sea water is getting polluted. Substances which cause pollution of river are decedent poisonous waste products of factories, effluents, pesticides and weed killers. One of the serious causes of pollution of the seas is oil. The oil escapes into sea causing seabirds and other aquatic flora and fauna to die and spreads on beaches. All these types of pollutants in water affect aquatic life.
  3. Flood irrigation leads to soil salinity as it removes soil layer and reduces soil fertility.
  4. Air pollution is caused mainly by the burning of fossil fuels and emission from automobiles. The main waste products that pollute the air are gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Smoke can also cause pollution as it consists of small particles of solid materials, such as tar and carbon, suspended in the air. Lead from the exhaust fumes of cars also cause dangerous pollution of the air. Air pollution can also come from farmer's crop sprays, farm animals, mining and volcanic eruptions. Air pollution is probably a major cause of global warming. It may destroy the ozone layer inside the earth's atmosphere.

5. All organisms in the biosphere are interdependent as the lower organisms provide food for higher organisms.
  6. The available fresh water resources on the earth are not distributed evenly. Moreover the rainfall received in an area is not fully utilised by man. The industries are also consuming large quantities of water. Thus, conservation of water resource is very essential.
  7. Solid wastes dumped on land pose a serious environmental problem. Unwanted solid wastes, can form heaps of the size of small hills. The chemical contents of the waste seep into the soil and pollute the soil.
  8. Indiscriminate hunting has resulted in the extinction of some species. Many animals are just killed for enjoyment. Reduction of forests cover also pollute the air and water by toxic chemicals that led to extinction of several species.
- II.
1. Environment refers to the surroundings of organisms in which they live and interact.
  2. The nitrates cycle in nature converts atmospheric nitrogen into nitrates that are absorbed in the soil and turn into plant proteins.
  3. Depletion means deprive of something essential.
  4. Soil is the medium in which all plants grow. Therefore, soil is indispensable for providing food for men and animals.
  5. Plant cover or vegetation cover is the area covered by the forests.
  6. Minerals are the building blocks of earth's rocks.
  7. The rain is generally slightly acidic but air pollution can turn rain into harmful acid rain.
- III.
- |               |                     |   |
|---------------|---------------------|---|
| 1. acidic     | 2. fossil fuels     | 3. follies                              |
| 4. lead       | 5. air, water, soil | 6. physical, biological                 |
| 7. population | 8. afforestation    | 9. 30                      10. minerals |
- IV.
- |         |         |         |          |         |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. true | 2. true | 3. true | 4. false | 5. true |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|

## **Chapter 20 : Developmental Issues**

- I.
1. The total number of people inhabiting a country at a particular point of time is the population of that country.
  2. Development of country means increase in the income of the people of that country. Development also includes making available the basic necessities such as food, clothing, housing, quality education and health, Development of a country is also reflected by the majority of the working people shifting from agriculture to industry and service jobs i.e movement from rural to urban areas.
  3. Sustainable development means development without damaging the environment. It is a pattern of development that does not reduce production, but changes its quality in such a way that the needs of the present generation can be met without jeopardising the resource requirements of the future generations.

4. Poverty implies to the inability of an individual to get minimum requirements of food, clothing, housing, education and health. Hunger is the extreme situation of poverty.

5. The developmental issues are—

1. economic    2. educational    3. political    4. social

6. The developmental issues affect different traits of population. It is almost universally accepted that the growing population of a country possesses challenges in all areas of national life and especially economic.

It is observed that excessive population and rapid rate of its growth is not matched by the rate of increase in production. Consequently, it leads to malnutrition, unemployment, poverty etc. The infrastructure like electricity, roads, health etc. is also affected. Rural areas usually remain under developed. However a developed society gets improved standard of living, its people get proper health facilities, sufficient amount of food and safe drinking water. This leads to decline in death rates.

Thus a gradual and smooth population growth is established. Over population affects the economy of a country.

7. Age structure of the population affects the development directly. If a country has greater proportion of young people in the age group from O to M, they are to be nurtured for the future, by providing with proper education and health care facilities. If most of the population is made of 65+ elderly people, they also have to be provided with retirement or old age benefits and health care facilities. This will divert the resources that should be mobilised by the government to development programmes in such a way that the requirements of these age-groups are met.

8. The measures to minimise poverty are as follows :

- (a) More employment opportunities.
- (b) Providing Medical and health care facilities
- (c) Care of vulnerable groups
- (d) Women are to be empowered by making them literate.
- (e) Encouragement of women to participate in elections and allowing them to work in factories and offices.

- II.    1. China            2. rapid            3. age            4. education  
      5. affects          6. food grains    7. life            8. agriculture  
      9. colonial, Africa    10. Cape Verde

III.    1. Poverty implies to the inability of an individual to get minimum requirements of food, clothing, housing, education and health. Hunger is the extreme situation of poverty.

2. Development of country means increase in the income of the people of that country.

Sustainable development means development without damaging the environment.

- IV. 1. India 2. In India 3. billion 4. Sustainable development  
5. South Africa 6. Population 7. 1952 8. Africa 9. drought  
10. 2 per cent
- V. 1. false 2. true 3. true 4. true 5. false

### **Chapter 21 : Globalisation**

- I. 1. Globalisation means concerning or including the whole world. In ordinary words, globalisation means coming closer of different countries of the world in the social, cultural and technological fields and especially in the economic field.
2. The arguments in favour of globalisation are as follows :
- (a) Through globalisation, countries of the world come closer in the social, cultural and technological fields and especially in the economic field.
  - (b) Globalisation encourages healthy competition and promotes trade.
  - (c) Globalisation enhances the world's prosperity and makes it possible to establish and promote a shared set of core values in the areas of labour, standards, human rights and environmental practices between UN and the business community.
3. Globalisation brings countries closer economically. In developing countries globalisation affects the producers of food grains and manufactured goods. Globalisation brings in capital from other countries as well as the latest technology and machinery. Few countries that have gained in employment and national income because labour and capital shifted from import competing industries to expandently competitive export industries.
4. From around 200 BC to 1000 AD, the most significant example of interaction and long-distance trade was happened through Silk Route. The Silk Route stretched nearly 6000 km across central and south-west Asia, linking China to India, western Asia and the Mediterranean sea. Along the route goods and people travelled thousands of kilometres between China, India and Europe.
5. The main thrust of globalisation is in two areas :
- (i) Liberalisation (ii) Privatisation
  - (i) Liberalisation means relaxation of government regulations relating to activities in industrial and service sectors and encouragement of foreign companies to set up business and production units within the domestic area.
  - (ii) Though privatisation, private sector companies are allowed to produce goods and services, which were not allowed earlier. Privatisation also includes the sale of the assets of the public sector companies to private sector companies.

6. Many international organisations like UN and World Bank support the idea of globalisation because according to them the growth to trade between nations increases the wealth of everyone. Globalisation according to them, will enhance the world's prosperity and make it possible to establish and promote a shared set of core values in the areas of labour, standard, human rights and environmental practices between UN and the business community.
- II.
1. There is a lot of difference between the past globalisation and present day globalisation. As during the past finished products travelled from eastern countries to western countries. At that time India was the centre of all this. Most of the international trade was dominated by the eastern countries. The products and goods of these countries were highly valued. But today's globalisation is dominated by the western countries. New goods, raw materials and technology travel from one continent to other. The scene is dominated by the western countries. Today the USA is the centre of all this.
  2. Liberalisation means relaxation of government regulations relating to activities in industrial and service sectors and encouragement of foreign companies to set up business and production units within the domestic area.  
Through privatisation, private sector companies are allowed to produce goods and services which were not allowed earlier. Privatisation also includes the sale of the assets of the public sector companies to private sector companies.
  3. The effects of globalisation in developed countries will be different from that of developing countries. Poor country will be benefitted by doing the trade with other nations. There are instances when countries achieved higher rate of growth by opening their markets to the goods of other countries. As a result, there has been a considerable decline in poverty in these nations. However in developed nations globalisation has led to less of jobs because many companies relocate production units in developing countries to reduce the cost of production.
- III.
- |                    |                       |                |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. globalisation   | 2. international      | 3. brain drain |
| 4. 6,000 km        | 5. Rapid growth       | 6. developed   |
| 7. products, goods | 8. competition, trade | 9. American    |
| 10. 1980s          |                       |                |
- IV.
- |          |          |         |          |          |         |          |         |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. True  | 2. False | 3. True | 4. False | 5. False | 6. True | 7. False | 8. True |
| 9. False | 10. True |         |          |          |         |          |         |
- V.
1. Today globalisation has been characterised by brain drain. It means exodus of talented people from the east to the west.
  2. Global means the whole world.
  3. Liberalisation means relaxation of government regulations relating to activities in industrial and service sectors and encouragement of foreign companies to set up business and production units within the domestic area.



4. Privatisation means companies are allowed to produce goods and services which were not allowed earlier. Privatisation also includes the sale of the assets of the public sector companies to private sector companies.

## **Chapter 22 : Terrorism : A Challenge**

- I.
  1. Terrorism means an act of violence to terrorise individuals or government to achieve political aims. During the last decade or more, terrorism emerged as a serious global problem. There are hundreds of terrorist organisations which are active throughout the world.
  2. Naxalite Terrorism is inspired by the ideology of Karl Marx and Mao which is based on class-struggle. Naxalism originated in a village named Naxalbari in West Bengal. Later, this movement spread over to other states of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Tripura, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh etc. There are many Naxalite militant organisations operating in different parts of India. Among them People's War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) are the two most prominent outfits.
  3. Pakistan is supporting terrorist activities with a view to destabilise the Indian Union. Thousands of innocent people, army personnel have been killed. Thousands of Kashmiri Pandits have been forced to leave Kashmir to find shelter and security in other parts of India.
  4. Terrorist's acts are aimed at elected governments of their own country and other countries also. They do not think once and take lives of innocent people. They are multinational and act against common people. They are religion oriented.
  5. In communal terrorism, majority of terrorist groups is religiously motivated. They seek to promote their own religion over others. The call of jehad by the terrorist Islamic radicals in Jammu and Kashmir is the example of communal terrorism.  
Insurgency refers to the terrorism within a state. Terrorists take violent measures to claim the state as their own land.
  6. Revolutionaries were the activists who fought for Indian freedom struggle and they cannot be equated with the present day terrorists. Indian revolutionaries were against British colonial rule.
  7. India is worst affected by terrorism. In doing all terroristic activities, main aim of terrorists is to destabilise India. It is also known that other countries who are against India, are helping those terrorists in every manner. It is now an open secret that behind all these terrorist activities, one of India's next door neighbours is involved directly or indirectly.  
Religion has traditionally been a source of amity, companion and unity in society for governments. India from 1947 is following secularism. But in the present context, the terrorists are their sponsoring countries. They are attempting to divide states and societies on the one hand and discredit their religion on the other.



- II. 1. unpredictable violence 2. terror 3. Insurgency 4. religion  
5. Violence 6. Greater Nagaland 7. secularism  
8. Karl Marx, Mao 9. religiously 10. wage
- III. 1. Revolutionaries are different from terrorists who fought for Indian freedom struggle and they cannot be equated with the present day terrorists. Indian revolutionaries were against British colonial rule. They laid down their lives for India.  
However the terrorist's acts are aimed at elected governments of their own country and other countries also. They do not think once and take lives of innocent people. They are antinational and act against common people.
2. Insurgency is confined within the national boundary and is directed with the support of a section of the local people.  
Terrorism is a slightly by phenomenon. It can cross over the national boundaries and it may be directed against one's own or other countries.
3. Naxalite Terrorism is inspired by the ideology of Karl Marx and Mao which is based on class struggle.  
Communal terrorism is religiously motivated. The terrorists promote their own religion over others. The call of jehad by the terrorist Islamic radicals in Jammu and Kashmir is the example of communal terrorism.

### **Chapter 23 : United Nations, International Agencies and Human Rights**

- I. 1. United Nations was formed to bring all nations of the world together to work for peace and development, based on the principles of justice, human dignity and the well-being of all the people.
2. The organs of UN are as follows :
  - (a) The General Assembly
  - (b) The Security Council
  - (c) The Economic and Social Council
  - (d) The Trusteeship Council
  - (e) The International Court of Justice
  - (f) The Secretariat
3. The main objectives of the United Nations are :
  - (a) To maintain international peace and security
  - (b) To develop friendly relations among nations.
  - (c) To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.
  - (d) To promote and encourage freedoms for all.
  - (e) To act as a centre for harmonising the actions of nations.
4. The World Bank consists of five financial institutions.
  - (a) The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. (established in 1945).
  - (b) The International Finance Corporation (1956).

- (c) The International Development Association (1960).
- (d) The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (1988).
- (e) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (1966).

The main function of the World Bank is to promote economic development in developing countries. It is hoped that the aid provided by the World Bank will bridge the disparity between the developed and developing countries.

5. Human rights are those rights which a person should have in order to be a human being. They are the rights which every person should enjoy to lead an honourable life as a human being. These rights are inherent and inalienable. All human beings are equally entitled to these rights without any distinction of race, sex, religion, language, region, nationality, property, birth or status.
6. There are 15 members in the Security Council. Permanent members of the Security Council are United States of America, United Kingdom, Russia, France and China. The other 19 members are to be chosen as follows :
  - ◆ Five from African and Asian countries
  - ◆ One from eastern European countries
  - ◆ Two from Latin-American countries
  - ◆ Two from western European and other countries

The Presidency is held by each member in turn for one month. Each member of the council has one vote. The approval of all the permanent members is necessary. If any permanent member casts a veto to show its disagreement then no decision can be taken. The consent of all the permanent members is also known as Great Power Unanimity.

7. UNICEF had its birth from a common humanitarian urge to wipe out or prevent those diseases which usually affect children. It now concentrates its assistance on developmental activities aimed at improving the quality of life for children and mothers in developing countries. It is not dependent on UN in terms of finance. The entire amount spent on its activities is donated by the member states in accordance with their economic capabilities.

- II.
  1. League of Nations      2. 51      3. 192      4. General Assembly
  5. 5      6. 9 years      7. Ban Ki-Moon
  8. International Labour Organisation      9. 161 countries.
- III.
  1. Veto means a right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law making body.
  2. Human rights are those rights to which every individual is entitled as a human being.
  3. The Trusteeship Council was established to supervise the administration of trust territories by the administering the states. It is composed of UN

members who administer trust countries, the permanent members of the Security Council not administering trust territories and as many other non-administering members elected by terms as are necessary to ensure an equal numbers in total membership.

4. The Secretariat consists of the 10,000 strong workforce drawn up from all member nations to run the daily business of the UN. It consists of a Secretary General and other staff.
5. The World Bank is the World's foremost inter-governmental organisation concerned with the external financing of economic development in developing country. The main function of the World Bank is to promote economic development. It is hoped that the aid provided by the World Bank will bridge the disparity between the developed and developing countries.

- IV.
  1. International Monetary Fund
  2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  3. United Nations
  4. The Economic and Social Council
  5. The International Court of Justice
  6. International Labour Organisation
  7. United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
  8. United Nation Children's Fund
  9. Food and Agriculture Organisation
  10. World Health Organisation
- V.
 

1. 1945, Washington DC	2. 1945, Washington DC
3. 1946, Geneva	4. 1945, Rome (Italy)
5. 1946, Paris	6. 1948, Geneva
7. 1984, New York	
- VI.
 

1. 1-e,	2-f,	3-a,	4-f,	5-d,	6-b
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- VII.
 

1. 1-d,	2-a,	3-e,	4-b,	5-c
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## **Chapter 24 : India and the United Nations**

- I.
  1. The UN has been a universal neighbour. Besides involving itself on political issues, the UN is committed to social progress and the fulfilment of people's needs everywhere.
  2. Apartheid is the racial discrimination. It is against humanism and democracy. India fought against apartheid and opposed all types of racial discrimination. India gave full support to the cause of victims of racial discrimination both within and outside the UN.
  3. India, itself was the sufferer of colonialism. Its long fight against colonialism made it committed to fight against colonialism in all forms. On India's initiative, the UN passed a resolution on 14 December, 1960 called the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and People”. India was also the member of the 17 member special committee who implemented this declaration.

India stands for the solidarity among the newly liberated Afro-Asian countries. The UN which earlier dominated by the USA and its friend countries, now came under the influence of the newly liberated countries, popularly called Third World or Non-aligned countries.

4. The prominent Indians who served UN are as follows :
  - (a) Mr. R. Mudaliar : Signed the UN charter
  - (b) Mrs. Vijaylakshmi : Elected President of the UN General Assembly
  - (c) Mr. B.N Rau : Served as Judge of the ICJ
  - (d) Mr. Nagendra Singh : Served as President of the International Court of Justice
5. India always supported the UN expansion by supporting membership to new states. In the cold war period often the entry of new states was blocked by the one block of super powers or the other. But even at that time, India persuaded these powers to give membership to the nations strictly on the basis of their merit without any prejudice. India felt that for the world peace, it was essential that China, world's most populous country must get the membership of UN and for this idea India fought hard. Even after its stand, Indian efforts finally succeeded in 1971 when China gained admission in the UN.
6. Indian troops participated in almost all the major UN operations. Under the UN Flag, India has played a key role in various peacekeeping activities. After the announcement of cease fire in Korea in 1953, India was made the chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, Indian troops were sent to Korea to establish peace and ensure the implementation of cease fire. The yeoman services of the Indian soldiers, their professional sincerity, dedicated services and humanitarian concerns received worldwide appreciation.

India was the Chairman of the International Control Commission (ICC) which was set-up in 1954 to implement ceasefire agreement among Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and France. India contributed more than 12,000 troops to United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for over 11 years from 1956 to 1967.

In 1960, when Congo crisis occurred, India provided its troops. Indian Air Force was sent to help the United Nations Peace keeping Force in Sierra Leone in 2002 also.
7. Disarmament means the reduction or withdrawal of military forces and weapons. India firmly believes in disarmament. India is deadly against the use of Atomic Energy for the production of deadly weapons like Atom Bomb, Hydrogen Bomb, Rockets etc. But India is no doubt in favour of developing its Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes.

- II. 1. imperialism, colonial 2. 192 3. backward, oppressed  
4. India 5. India 6. 192 7. Asian, African, Latin American  
8. Non-alignment 9. Atomic 10. World Bank
- III. 1. Imperialism means a policy of extending a country's power and influence through means such as establishing colonies or by military forces.  
2. Apartheid is the racial discrimination. It is against humanism and democracy.  
3. Disarmament means the reduction or withdrawal of military forces and weapons.

### **Chapter 25 : Foreign Policy of India**

- I. 1. Foreign policy means “a policy towards foreign countries”. It’s a policy of a country to behave and maintain relations with other countries.  
2. NAM's main principles are :  
 (i) Disarmament  
 (ii) Against racial discrimination  
 (iii) against military alliances  
 3. India always believed in a policy of peace and non-violence both in domestic and foreign affairs. The foreign policy of a nation is influenced by many factors such as its geographical position, historical experiences, political traditions, economic compulsions, cultural foundations constitutional system, national character and the charisma of its leaders personality.  
 The roots of India's foreign policy can be traced back to its freedom movement. The Indian National Congress in its several annual sessions made it clear that its policy was to oppose colonialism and imperialism and that it supported all Asian and African countries in their struggle for freedom. The impact of Gandhian principles and Jawaharlal Nehru's personality can be seen in an India's foreign policy. Since Independence, pursuit of world peace has been one of the cardinal principles of India's foreign policy.  
 4. After the Second World War, the World was divided and dominated by two military blocks led by capitalist USA and Communist USSR. The ideological differences between the USA and the USSR led to tensions and the rivalry to as the cold war. India evolved the policy of non-alignment for the maintenance of peace and security in the world.  
 5. The five principles of the Panchsheel are as follows :  
 (a) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.  
 (b) Mutual non-aggression  
 (c) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs ;  
 (d) Equality and mutual benefit ;  
 (e) Peaceful coexistence

6. Disarmament is one of the basic principles of India's foreign policy. An action plan for Nuclear Weapon Free and Non-Violent World Order was presented by India in 1988 in the 3rd session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament. India supports the reduction of armament and elimination of nuclear arms. The same is true for the world. The world should support the reduction of armament and elimination of nuclear arms to maintain peace.
  7. The full form of SAARC is South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was established in 1985. The idea was given by the President of Bangladesh, Zia-ur-Rehman. The seven countries of South Asia namely India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal and Bhutan joined together to form SAARC.
- II. 1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 2. USSR 3. Chou-en-Lai  
4. Kathmandu 5. India
- III. 1. 1986, 1995 2. peace, non-violence 3. Indian National Congress  
4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 5. NAM 6. Afro-Asian  
7. Russia, America 8. the USA 9. five, rules  
10. Nehru, Chou-en-Lai
- IV. Do it yourself.
- V. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. false
- VI. 1. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation  
2. Association of South East Asian Nations  
3. Non-Aligned Movement  
4. New International Economic Order  
5. Non Proliferation Treaty  
6. Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

## **Chapter 26 : India and its Neighbours**

- I. 1. Kashmir problem has been a major cause of conflict between India and Pakistan. Pakistan claimed Kashmir on grounds of religions, economic and physical security. At the time of independence princely states were given the right to determine and to join India or Pakistan or the remain Independent. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir decided to join India in October 1947. India sent its armies to check the Pakistan advances. Pakistan claimed that in view of nearly 77 per cent of its population being Muslim, Jammu and Kashmir should join Pakistan. Since then the relations between the two countries have remained hostile.
2. India is adjoined in the north by Nepal, Bhutan and China. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India from Myanmar. Also in the east, lies Bangladesh. In the north-west, Pakistan and Afghanistan are our neighbours. The Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait separates India from Sri Lanka.

3. India has cooperated in the economic development of Nepal by giving material and technical assistance. India has contributed about Rs 50 crore in the construction of Mahendra Rajmarg. India also gave its assistance in area such as power and irrigation, telecommunications, agriculture, forestry, education and health.

During the visit of king Birendra of Nepal a series of agreements was signed between the two countries. Under these agreements India agreed in set up a cement plant, a sugar mill and an ancillary engineering factory to Nepal. India also agreed to collaborate in the industrial field to set up the Karnali project and to assist in the Devighat project.

4. India always supported the liberation movement of China. India recognised the People's Republic of China and strongly advocated its admission to the UN. Today both are the major economic and military powers as well as nuclear powers.
5. India has friendly relations with Sri Lanka since ancient times. Many of the outstanding issues between the two countries, like the problem of settlers of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, have been resolved through mutual negotiations. India send its peace keeping forces at the request of Sri Lanka to end violence and to restore normalcy. But the militant outfit LTTE opposed it. India supported Sri Lankan government's peace efforts and called back IPKF in 1990. India always gave a helping hand to Sri Lanka. Even during the fury of Tsunami in December 2004 Indian government helped Sri Lanka in each and every manner. Under operation ships have been sent to Sri Lanka. India provided immediate relief to Lankan victims and poor available resources, it also sent relief packages.
6. The relations between India and Bhutan are largely governed by the India-Bhutan Treaty of Friendship of 1949. Following are the aspects of this treaty.
  1. Non-interference in the internal affairs of Bhutan.
  2. Bhutan's external affairs were placed under the Government of British India.
  3. Bhutan to seek India's advice in regard to its foreign relations.
  4. India is responsible for the defence of Bhutan.
7. India has developed friendly and cooperative relations with Myanmar since independence. Friendly ties between the two countries are rooted in history culture and tradition. India helped Myanmar in framing its constitution. The Indo-Burma Treaty of Friendship was signed in 1951 to widen and deepen of bilateral relations. Soon after Myanmar's independence, India helped to secure the commonwealth economic and military aid. India always has followed the policy of non-interference in Myanmar's internal affairs. Myanmar is the world's second producer of illegal drugs after Afghanistan. India is affected by this illegal trade of



dry trafficking. For this a treaty was signed in 1993, on Cross Border insurgency and trans border trafficking. Various steps have been taken to increase India's trade with Myanmar.

8. The two points of disagreement between India and Bangladesh were as follows :

- (a) Handing over Tin Bigha Corridor to Bangladesh
- (b) Taking back the Chakma refugees.
- (c) Ganga water

II. 1. China occupied Tibet in 1950. India peacefully resolved the matter and accepted the Panchsheel in 1954. India recognised Tibet as a part of India. Tibetan highest spiritual leader Dalai Lama took shelter in India in 1959.

2. Due to the Divide and Rule Policy of Colonial rulers, M. A. Jinnah, leader of Muslim league had been advocating the Two-Nation Theory. Thus the circumstances forced Indian National Congress to agree to the creation of Muslim state Pakistan, so India and Pakistan have many things in common-history, culture, tradition and the struggle against the same foreign rule. But the creation of Pakistan led to communal riots, lot of bloodshed and dislocation of crores of people as the separation of the two countries resulted in migration of the minority community i.e, Hindus from Pakistan and Muslims from India. This also left a lot of bitterness behind and the relations between the two countries remained strained even after.

3. India played a significant role in the emergence of Bangladesh. India pledged to protect the territorial integrity of Bangladesh. After independence Bangladesh adopted the principles of democracy and socialism.

4. There is free trade region between India and Bhutan under the India-Bhutan Trade and commerce Agreement which has been extended upto March 2005.

India and Bhutan are friends. Both the countries are in constant touch and are cooperating with each other in all the matters of concern. Both India and Bhutan are facing problem of terrorist activities and cooperating each other to meet this danger.

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| III. 1. Pakistan, Bangladesh    | 2. Kashmir |
| 3. East Pakistan, West Pakistan | 4. Tibet   |
| 5. Arunchal Pradesh             | 6. Hindu   |
| 7. Bhutan                       | 8. Myanmar |
| 9. India                        | 10. LTTE   |
| 11. Bangladesh.                 |            |