

INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

STUDY NOTES

International Relations

- In post independence period, India faced many challenges to make a strong foreign policy.
- India shaped its foreign relations with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace.
- In post Second World War period, world politics led to the division of countries of the world into two clear camps-one under the United States and other under the Soviet Union(USSR).

The Policy of Non-Alignment

- The Cold War era marked the political, economic and military confrontation at the global level between the two blocs led by the superpowers, the US and the USSR.
- Along with this in other prevailing world politics Indian leadership was in the direction to pursue its national interests with these international context.

Nehru's Role in NAM

- Nehru exercised foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development.
- Despite the fact that many leaders from India, wanted India to follow a pro-US foreign policy; Nehru wished to achieve his objectives of foreign policy through the strategy of non-alignment.

Distance from two Camps

- India wanted to keep away from the military alliances led by US and Soviet Union against each other. The US was not happy about India's independent initiatives the policy of non-alignment.
- During 1950s India took an independent stand on various international issues and could get aid and assistance from members of both power blocs.
- India's independent stand and her growing relations with USSR hurt the sentiments of USA. Therefore, there was a considerable unease in Indo-US relations during 1950s.

Afro-Asian Unity

- Nehru era marked the establishment of contacts with newly independent Afro-Asian countries.
- Under the leadership of Nehru, India convened the Asian Relations between India and other newly independent states in Asia and Africa.

Conference in March 1947.

- India supported the process of decolonisation and opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa.
- The Afro-Asian Conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 which is known as Bandung Conference and marked the establishment of the NAM.
- The first summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961.

Peace and Conflict with China

- Independent India began its relationship with China on a friendly note as India was one of the first countries to recognise the Chinese communist government.
- Some of Nehru's colleagues like Vallabhbhai Patel, were worried about possible Chinese aggression in future but Nehru thought it was exceedingly unlikely that India will face an attack from China.
- Panchsheel (The five principles of peaceful co-existence) Agreement signed between Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on 29th April, 1954 was a step in the direction of stronger relationship between two.

Tibet

- Tibet, a plateau of the Central Asian region, is one of the major issues that historically caused tension between India and China.
- After the Panchsheel Agreement of 1954 India conceded China's claim over Tibet.
- In 1959, the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama was given asylum (refuge) by India which worsened the relations between both countries.

The Chinese Invasion, 1962

- China annexed Tibet in 1950 and removed historical buffer between two countries. The issue of Dalai Lama added fuel to the fire.
- China claimed two areas within the Indian territory: Askai-Chin area in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and state of Arunachal Pradesh in North Eastern Frontier Agency (NEFA).
- China launched a swift and massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed areas. The China war dented India's image at home and abroad.
- The Sino-Indian conflict and the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India (CPI). The Pro-USSR faction remained within the CPI and moved towards closer ties with the Congress.

Wars And Peace With Pakistan

- The conflict started with Pakistan just after independence over the dispute on Kashmir.
- The India-Pakistan Indus Water Treaty was signed by Nehru and General Ayub Khan in 1960 which has worked well despite all ups and downs in the Indo-Pak relations.
- In April 1965, Pakistan launched armed attacks in the Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat which was followed by a bigger offensive in Jammu and Kashmir in August-September.
- The hostilities came to an end with the UN intervention. Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan's General Ayub Khan signed the Tashkent Agreement, brokered by the Soviet Union, in January 1966.

Bangladesh War, 1971

- In a dramatic internal politics during 1970 the East and West Pakistani rulers were not willing to accept the democratic verdict.
- Throughout 1971, India had to bear the burden of about 80 lakh refugees who moved to East Pakistan and took shelter in the neighbouring areas in India.
- After months of diplomatic tension and military build-up, a full-scale war between India and Pakistan broke out in December 1971.
- On 3rd July, 1972 the Shimla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

India's Nuclear Policy

- The first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974.
- In India nuclear programme was initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.

- Nehru was against nuclear weapons and India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- The five permanent members of the UN security council-tried to impose the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world.
- India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it.
- India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrated its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Who made the remarks by saying that The foreign policy of a country is the outcome of her economic policy.
(a) Indira Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Morarji Desai (d) Charan Singh
- Bandung Conference was held in which year?
(a) 1954 (b) 1955 (c) 1956 (d) 1957
- When did the Bangladesh emerge as an independent nation?
(a) January 1972 (b) December 1971 (c) March 1971 (d) November 1971
- When was the China made a sudden attack on India?
(a) August 1962 (b) September 1962 (c) October 1962 (d) September 1965
- Who was the Architect of Non-alignment?
(a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Y. B. Chavan (d) Atal Behari Vajpayee

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 principles of peaceful coexistence
(D)	Dalai Lama	(iv)	Led to the establishment of NAM

Option :

- (a) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i) (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)
(c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii) (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
- Name the leader who accompanied the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama during the official Chinese visit to India in 1956.
(a) Hua Guofeng (b) Zhao Ziyang
(c) Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai (d) Li Peng
 - Apartheid is the practice of _____.
(a) religious discrimination (b) racial discrimination
(c) linguistic differences (d) human behaviour
 - India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947 under whose leadership?
(a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar (b) Dr. Radha Krishnan (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Rajendra Prasad
 - In the Nehru cabinet _____ was apprehensive of the future attack from China.
(a) Vallabhbhai Patel (b) C. Rajagopalachari (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Jagjivan Ram

11. _____ exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964.
 (a) Motilal Nehru (b) Sardar Patel (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
12. After the Second World War, the world was divided into two blocks, known as-
 (a) USA and UK (b) USSR and China (c) Japan and Korea (d) USA and USSR
13. Article 51 of the Indian Constitution lays down some provisions regarding
 (a) Powers of Prime Minister (b) Fundamental Rights
 (c) Promotion of international peace and security (d) Fundamental Duties
14. What is the basis of India's foreign policy?
 (a) Non alignment (b) Promoting US bloc (c) Promoting USSR bloc (d) Aligning with China
15. After Nehru, who was the first Prime Minister to visit China?
 (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) V.P. Singh
16. For the early freedom of which country India made earnest effort by convening international conference?
 (a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia (c) Vietnam (d) Singapore
17. Why did Britain attacked Egypt in 1956?
 (a) Over Suez Canal issue (b) Over Suzhou Canal issue
 (c) Over Panama Canal issue (d) Over Bruges Canal issue
18. _____ conference marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations?
 (a) Bandung Conference (b) Singapore Conference (c) Egyptian Conference (d) Malaysian Conference
19. China annexed Tibet in -
 (a) 1930 (b) 1940 (c) 1950 (d) 1960
20. Expand the term NEFA
 (a) North Eastern Far Agency (b) North Eastern Frontier Agency
 (c) North Eastern Fullest Agency (d) North Eastern Farther Agency
21. The term Non - Alliance refers to
 (a) Being neutral (b) Freedom to decide on issues independently
 (c) Demilitarisation (d) None of these
22. The Janata Party government came to power in which year among the following?
 (a) 1976 (b) 1977 (c) 1978 (d) 1979
23. The Kargil conflict took place during May and June in _____.
 (a) 1998 (b) 1999 (c) 2000 (d) 2001
24. The Panchsheel agreement was signed between India and _____.
 (a) Pakistan (b) China (c) USA (d) India
25. Which article of Indian Constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?
 (a) Article 50 (b) Article 52 (c) Article 51 (d) Article 53
26. Pakistan is located in _____ to India.
 (a) the northwest (b) the northeast (c) the southwest (d) the southeast
27. It was in _____ that full diplomatic relations restored between India and Pakistan.
 (a) 1976 (b) 1966 (c) 1956 (d) 1946
28. Why were stronger countries foreign policies supported by many countries after World War-II?
 (a) Because stronger countries supported them and aided them financially
 (b) Because they were afraid of being colonised again
 (c) Because most countries in the world did so (d) Because they were poor

29. Which of the following was not among the founding members of NAM?
 (a) Nasser (b) Nkrumah (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) Tito
30. Where was the first summit of NAM held?
 (a) Tehran (b) Shimla (c) Accra (d) Belgrade
31. First summit of NAM was held in Belgrade in _____.
 (a) September 1961 (b) March 1961 (c) July 1962 (d) April 1965
32. Dalai lama has made _____ his home in India.
 (a) Tibet (b) Dharamshala (c) Manali (d) Coorg
33. The Panchsheel agreement was signed between _____ and _____.
 (a) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Yahya Khan
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Zhou Enlai (d) Jawaharlal Nehru and Ayub Khan
34. Who was the Defence Minister at the time of Indo China War 1962?
 (a) V.Krishna Menon (b) Manohar Parrikar (c) Jagjivan Ram (d) YV Chavan
35. Who was the Second Prime Minister of India?
 (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) V.K. Menon
36. Shimla agreement was signed between _____ and _____.
 (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Zhou Enlai (b) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
 (c) V.P. Mandal and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (d) None of these
37. Panchsheel agreement was signed on
 (a) 29 April 1954 (b) 21 August 1956 (c) 19 January 1953 (d) 25 April 1954
38. Which of the following was not a reason of bitterness between India and China in 1962?
 (a) Tibet issue (b) Boundary dispute (c) Water dispute (d) Both (b) and (c)
39. Which statement is true about Indo – Pak war 1965?
 (a) Pakistan launched armed attacks in the Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat
 (b) Indian army reached close to Lahore
 (c) Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri ordered Indian troops to launch a counter-offensive on the Punjab border
 (d) All the above
40. Which among the following was not the area occupied by Pakistan in the Kargil War?
 (a) Dras (b) Kaksar (c) Mashkoh (d) Doda
41. Henry Kissinger, the adviser to the US President _____ made a secret visit to China Via Pakistan in 1971.
 (a) Richard Nixon (b) Lyndon B Johnson (c) George HW Bush (d) Barack Obama
42. What are the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?
 (a) To preserve the sovereignty gained from hard struggle
 (b) Maintaining territorial integrity
 (c) Rapid economic growth
 (d) All the above
43. Under the leadership of Nehru, India organised the Asian Relations Conference in
 (a) January 1947 (b) March 1947 (c) August 1947 (d) February 1949
44. When did the Dalai Lama seek asylum in India?
 (a) 1960 (b) 1962 (c) 1965 (d) 1959
45. Who among the following resigned after the Indo-China war in 1962?
 (a) VK Krishnamanan (b) C Rajagopalachari (c) Major General Sanjeet (d) Indira Gandhi

46. Which Indian Prime Minister died during the Tashkent Agreement?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri (c) Gulzarilal Nanda (d) Morarji Desai
47. When was Kargil war fought?
 (a) 1948 (b) 1965 (c) 1971 (d) 1999
48. When did India conduct its first nuclear test?
 (a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1998 (d) 1999
49. When was the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty introduced?
 (a) 1968 (b) 1970 (c) 1975 (d) 1990
50. The term CTBT stands for-
 (a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (b) Computer Test Ban Treaty
 (c) Comprehensive Test Ban Technology (d) Common Test Ban Treaty
51. What is the objective of India's nuclear policy?
 (a) Weapons for your protection (b) Keeping the peace
 (c) Not having used a nuclear weapon before (d) All of these
52. In which year McMahon Line boundary line was determined?
 (a) 1914 (b) 1918 (c) 1942 (d) 1945
53. Assertion (A): The first Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was himself a foreign minister.
 Reason (R): Thus, both as the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
54. Assertion (A): While India was trying to convince the other developing countries about the policy of non-alignment, Pakistan joined the US-led military alliances.
 Reason (R): Unlike its relationship with Pakistan, India began its relationship with China on a very friendly note.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
55. McMahon Line boundary was determined between India and _____.
 (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) China (d) Sri Lanka
56. Who proposed the partition of Kashmir?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) M. C. Noughton
57. Assertion (A): The Sino- Indian conflict affected the opposition as well.
 Reason (R): This was the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India (CPI).
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

58. **Assertion (A):** Indian air crafts attacked parts of Pakistan and the army moved into PoK and Swat Valley.
Reason (R): After months of diplomatic tension and military build-up, a full-scale war between India and Pakistan broke out in December 1971.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
59. **In which year China invaded India?**
- 1945
 - 1962
 - 1971
 - 1972
60. **After the Chinese revolution in 1949, which country was the first to recognise the Chinese Communist Government?**
- India
 - Pakistan
 - China itself
 - USA
61. **Assertion (A):** Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964.
Reason (R): The five nuclear weapon powers, the US, USSR, UK, France, and China – also the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council – tried to impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
62. **Assertion (A):** There are no differences among political parties about how to conduct external relations.
Reason (R): Indian politics is generally marked by a broad agreement among the parties on national integration, protection of international boundaries, and on questions of national interest.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
63. **What do you mean by Panchsheel?**
- Five principles
 - Conductedness
 - Behaviour
 - All of these
64. **Which is a major issue of dispute between India and Pakistan?**
- Water
 - Religion
 - Kashmir
 - Nuclear weapons
65. **Assertion (A):** The Indian National Movement was not an isolated process. It was a part of the worldwide struggle against Colonialism and Imperialism.
Reason (R): It influenced the liberation movements of many Asian and African countries.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
66. **Assertion (A):** The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment, by reducing Cold War tensions and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations.
Reason (R): India continued to oppose Pakistan on joining the Western Camp.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.

67. The plateau of the central Asian region called Tibet is one of the major issues that historically caused tension between India and
 (a) China (b) Sri Lanka (c) Bhutan (d) Nepal
68. The _____ War has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan.
 (a) First (b) Second (c) Cold (d) Kargil
69. Assertion (A): A boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China. India claimed that the boundary was a matter settled in colonial time, but China said that any colonial decision did not apply.
 Reason (R): The China war dented India's image at home and abroad. India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the crisis.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
70. Assertion (A): Support for Pakistan came from the US and China. The US-China rapprochement that began in the late 1960s resulted in a realignment of forces in Asia.
 Reason (R): In order to counter the US-Pakistan-China axis, India signed a 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in August 1971.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
71. Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow:



- I. In which year did this event happen?
 (a) 1962 (b) 1974 (c) 1969 (d) 1950
- II. Which two countries' relationships were strained after Suppression of Tibetan culture?
 (a) India and Nepal (b) India and Bangladesh (c) India and China (d) India and Myanmar
- III. What message is this cartoon trying to convey?
 (a) Scenario of recession. (b) Persisting Indo- China tensions.
 (c) Boycotting foreign products. (d) Reduce exports of Indian goods.
- IV. Which event does this cartoon depict?
 (a) Recession (b) Globalisation (c) Chinese Invasion (d) Historical buffer
- V. What was the previous version of slogan- Hindi Chini Bye-Bye?
 (a) Hindi - Chini Bhai-Behan (b) Hindi - Chini Bhai- Bhai
 (c) Hindi - Chini Dost (d) None of these

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (72 to 76):

The first Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was himself a Foreign Minister. Thus, both as the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the hardearned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development.

Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment. There were, of course, parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be friendlier with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy. Among those who thought on these lines were leaders like Dr. Ambedkar. Some political parties, which were opposed to communism, also wanted India to follow a pro-US foreign policy. These included the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and later the Swatantra Party. But Nehru possessed considerable leeway in formulating foreign policy.

72. What was the nature of the policy of US bloc?

- (a) Pro- communist (b) Pro- capitalist (c) Pro- liberalist (d) Pro-democratic

73. Who was the foreign minister during the time of Pt. Nehru?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) Sardar Patel (c) Nehru himself (d) Jay Prakash Narayan

74. Who of the following leaders were in favour of supporting the US bloc?

- (a) Sardar Patel (b) BR Ambedkar (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

75. The party who wanted India to follow a pro-US foreign policy?

- (a) INC (b) BJP (c) BJS (d) RJD

76. The first Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the _____ agenda.

- (a) State (b) Regional (c) Local (d) National

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (77 to 81):

India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange.

The international community was extremely critical of the nuclear tests in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waived. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world. Foreign policy is always dictated by ideas of national interest. In the period after 1990, Russia, though it continues to be an important friend of India, has lost its global pre-eminence. Therefore, India's foreign policy has shifted to a more pro-US strategy.

77. Why India's foreign policy shifted to become more pro-US?

- (a) Because Russia betrayed India (b) Because Russia attacked India
(c) Because US derived more profit to India (d) Because Russia lost its global pre-eminence

78. Which of the following nuclear treaties were rejected by India?

- (a) NPT, CTBT (b) Kyoto Protocol (c) Panchsheel Agreement (d) None of these

79. Which one of the following is India's stand for the use of nuclear weapon?

- (a) No use of nuclear weapon at all (b) No first use of nuclear weapon
(c) Use nuclear weapon in case of war (d) Use nuclear weapon in case of terror attack

80. When did India conduct series of nuclear tests?

- (a) June 1998 (b) May 1998 (c) April 1998 (d) March 1998

81. Foreign policy is always dictated by ideas of _____ interest.
 (a) Foreign (b) Global (c) National (d) International

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (82 to 86):

On April 8th, 2008 The Hindu published an article titled "Potential consequences of a regional nuclear conflict" in which the author convincingly illustrates the dangers a nuclear- armed South Asia presents. The fact that both India and Pakistan, but of course also China, possess nuclear weapons has been an alarming reality since 1998. The relative progress that has been achieved in India- Pakistan relations should not lead one to forget that two conflicts in 1999 and 2001 could easily have escalated into a nuclear confrontation.

India had embarked upon a civilian nuclear programme right after her independence but the "weapon option" has always been present. India's nuclear policy has been an evolutionary, sometimes painful process equally shaped by domestic and international factors. This paper attempts to analyse some of these factors and argues that the development of nuclear weapons was a logical, albeit not planned, consequence of them. It is interesting that even those in India fiercely opposed to nuclear weapons subconsciously seemed to have realised that India's nuclear programme could not be limited to civilian application forever. On May 27th, 1998, the government of the then- Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee issued a statement to the 12th Lok Sabha titled the "Evolution of India's Nuclear Policy".

82. Which of the two conflicts between India and Pakistan could have led to a nuclear war?
 (a) 1999 and 2001 (b) 2000 and 2008 (c) 1999 and 2003 (d) None of these
83. Who issued the statement in 12th Lok Sabha for "Evolution of India's nuclear policy"?
 (a) Lal Krishna Advani (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (c) Shri Narendra Modi (d) Dr. Manmohan Singh
84. Which newspaper published the article titled "Potential Consequences of a Regional Nuclear Conflict"?
 (a) Indian Express (b) Times of India (c) The Hindu (d) Times Now
85. Since 1998, other than India and China, possession of nuclear weapons has been an alarming reality of which country?
 (a) USA (b) Pakistan (c) Israel (d) Brazil
86. Who was the Indian Prime Minister at the time of 1998?
 (a) Lal Krishna Advani (b) Narendra Modi (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (d) None of these

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) | 26. (a) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (a) | 35. (a) | 36. (b) | 37. (a) | 38. (c) | 39. (d) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (d) | 45. (a) | 46. (b) | 47. (d) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (a) | 53. (a) | 54. (b) | 55. (c) | 56. (d) | 57. (a) | 58. (d) | 59. (b) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (a) | 63. (d) | 64. (c) | 65. (a) | 66. (c) | 67. (a) | 68. (c) | 69. (b) | 70. (a) |

71. I-(a), II-(c), III-(b), IV-(a), V-(b)

Input Text Based MCQ's

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 72. (d) | 73. (c) | 74. (b) | 75. (c) | 76. (d) | 77. (d) | 78. (a) | 79. (b) | 80. (b) | 81. (c) |
| 82. (a) | 83. (b) | 84. (c) | 85. (b) | 86. (c) | | | | | |