

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. (c)      2. (d)      3. (b)      4. (d)      5. (c)  
6. (c)      7. (a)      8. (d)

**Short-Answer Questions**

1. What is the meaning of NAM or the Non-Aligned Movement?

**Ans.** The Non-Aligned Movement is that movement of the newly independent countries or the Third World Countries which aims at maintaining their independent status on international issues. It is an attempt by these newly independent countries to keep themselves away from the superpower rivalry.

2. Name any two factors which led to the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement.

**Ans.** (a) Military alliances and division of world into two power blocks.

(b) Struggle against Imperialism and Neo-colonialism.

3. How did the military alliances and division of world into two power blocs prompt the origin of the Non-Aligned Movement?

**Ans.** After Second World War the world was divided between two military group headed by the USA and the USSR. The USSR tried to extend its influence by following the policy of spreading Communism in Eastern Europe. In order to restrict the Soviet Union to its existing position in Europe, America formed NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) with the help of certain European countries. To counteract it, the USSR laid the foundation of Warsaw Pact with the help of East European countries under her control. Thus, we see that the world was divided into two rival but powerful blocs after the World War II – the American Bloc and the Soviet Bloc. They were hostile

to each other. Their hostility posed a great danger to the world, especially to the newly independent countries which could recover and flourish only under peaceful circumstances.

**4.** What do you understand by 'Panchsheel'?

**Ans.** The Panchsheel comprised five principles of mutual co-existence.

**5.** State any two principles of 'Panchsheel' (five principles of mutual coexistence).

**Ans.** (i) To resolve the differences by negotiations rather than war.

(ii) Not to interfere in the internal affairs of others.

**6.** When and in which country was the Bandung Conference held?

**Ans.** The Bandung Conference was held in 1955 in Indonesia.

**7.** When and in which country was the Belgrade Conference held?

**Ans.** The Belgrade Conference was held in 1956 in Yugoslavia.

**8.** Who represented India at the Belgrade Conference?

**Ans.** Jawaharlal Nehru.

**9.** In which two ways was Jawaharlal Nehru instrumental in laying the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement?

**Ans.** (i) Jawaharlal Nehru convinced the leaders of Asian, African and Latin American countries not to entangle themselves in the shackles of two power blocs, otherwise their fate would be doomed.

(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru prompted the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to remain united and maintain their separate identity.

**10.** Where was the First Summit of the NAM held?

**Ans.** Belgrade (Yugoslavia).

**11.** Name any two objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

**Ans.** (i) The non-aligned countries keep themselves away from

power blocs so that they may do something to defuse the tense atmosphere and if there is any war they may act as mediators and prevent war and bring peace in the world.

- (ii) Colonialism and imperialism have encouraged the spirit of exploitation, so every attempt is made by the Non-Aligned countries to end colonialism and imperialism.

**12.** Which and when was the NAM summit held in Delhi?

**Ans.** Seventh NAM summit in 1983.

**13.** Which NAM summit was held at Zimbabwe in 1986?

**Ans.** Eight NAM summit.

**14.** Name the place where two summits of the NAM have been held up till now.

**Ans.** Belgrade in Yugoslavia (1961 and 1989).

**15.** Name any two countries of the NAM from Asia.

**Ans.** Afghanistan and Nepal.

**16.** Name any two countries of the NAM from Africa.

**Ans.** South Africa and Zimbabwe

### **Structured Essay-Type Questions**

**1.** With reference to the Non-Aligned Movement explain the following :

(a) Meaning of the Non-Aligned Movement.

(b) Major objectives of the NAM

**Ans.** (a) The Non-Aligned Movement is that movement of the newly independent countries or the Third World Countries which aims at maintaining their independent status on international issues. It is an attempt by these newly independent countries to keep themselves away from the superpower rivalry.

(b) The main objectives and principles of the NAM are as follows :



- (i) The new independent states should avoid alignment to preserve their independence because they are militarily weak.
  - (ii) The newly emerged states do not like to be involved in foreign wars in which they have no interest.
  - (iii) Colonialism and imperialism have encouraged the spirit of exploitation, so every attempt is made by the non-aligned countries to end colonialism and imperialism.
  - (iv) The Non-Aligned countries keep themselves away from power blocs so that they may do something to defuse the tense atmosphere and if there is any war they may act as mediators and prevent war and bring peace in the world.
  - (v) The NAM is against the spirit of warfares. It has full faith in co-operation and peaceful co-existence.
  - (vi) The Non-Aligned countries have firm faith in the principle of equality.
  - (vii) The Non-Aligned countries keep themselves away from the power blocs, so as to receive economic and technical assistance from both the blocs.
  - (viii) The Non-Aligned countries want to establish economic relations between the nations based on equality because they are essential for economic and social reconstruction at home.
  - (ix) The NAM is against the manufacture of dangerous weapons because they poison the whole atmosphere.
  - (x) The Non-Aligned countries have full respect for human rights because they are necessary for the development of the individuals.
2. Various factors and circumstance led to the formation of the NAM. In this connection, explain the following :
- (a) Asian Relations Conference of March 1947.
  - (b) Military alliances and division of world into two power blocs.

**Ans. (a) The Asian Relations Conference, March 1947 :** The international leaders convened the Asian Relations Conference at Delhi in March 1947. Its main purpose was to show to the world that Asian countries would no longer be pawns in the hands of imperialist powers and they would function independently and effectively in the maintenance of peace. In this conference Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was soon to become the first Prime Minister of Free India, openly declared. "The West has ... driven us into wars and conflicts without number and even now, after a terrible war, there is talk of further wars in the atomic age that is upon us. In this atomic age, Asia will have to function effectively in the maintenance of peace."

(b) After Second World War the world was divided between two military group headed by the USA and the USSR. The USSR tried to extend its influence by following the policy of spreading Communism in Eastern Europe. In order to restrict the Soviet Union to its existing position in Europe, America formed NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) with the help of certain European countries. To counteract it, the USSR laid the foundation of Warsaw Pact with the help of East European countries under her control. Thus, we see that the world was divided into in two rival but powerful blocs after the World War II – the American Bloc and the Soviet Bloc. They were hostile to each other. Their hostility posed a great danger to the world especially to the newly independent countries which could recover and flourish only under peaceful circumstances.

3. With reference to the Bandung Conference, explain the following :
- (a) When was this Conference held?
  - (b) Name the Five Principles of Mutual Coexistence adopted in this Conference.



(c) By which popular name they are generally called?

**Ans.** (a) In the year 1955

(b) (i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

(ii) Non-aggression

(iii) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs

(iv) Equality & mutual benefit

(v) Peaceful co-existence

(c) Panchsheel

4. With reference to the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the foundation of NAM, explain the following :

(a) His role in urging the newly independent countries to maintain their unity and separate identity.

(b) His role in the first two Summits of the NAM.

**Ans.** (a) Jawaharlal Nehru explained to the leaders of Asian, African and Latin American countries not to entangle themselves in the shackles of two power blocs, otherwise their fate would be doomed.

Jawaharlal Nehru prompted the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to remain united and maintain their separate identity.

(b) The First Summit of the Non-Aligned countries took place in 1961 at Belgrade. Jawaharlal Nehru played significant role in it. When the Second Summit of the NAM took place at Cairo in 1964 the number of non-aligned countries rose to 47 from 25. Nehru discussed freely about the problems of newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He also showed great concern for those countries which were still under the bondage of the imperialist countries.

5. With reference to the different Summits of the NAM, answer the following :

(a) In what way have the NAM objectives changed over the years?

(b) Do you think Non-Alignment is necessary today?

Give reasons for your answer.

**Ans.** (a) Since its inception at its First Summit in 1961, the Non-Aligned Movement has widened its scope in the course of its progress. It began as a political movement against imperialism and racialism of the Western countries. But after 19 fruitful summits NAM has included more issues in its agenda. NAM has raised its voice against economic oppression and called for a new economic order. It has laid stress on disarmament, apartheid in South Africa which no longer exists. Palestinian problem, Iraq-Iran conflict and problems in Central America. It has included terrorism in its agenda and even spoken against nuclear tests.

(b) Yes, Non-Alignment is necessary today.

(i) First, it is said that UNO is dominated mainly by five countries of the world – England, France, China, U.S.A. and Russia – which have monopolised the U.N.O. They do whatever they like without caring for the sentiments of others. They veto anything in the Security Council which goes against their interests. In such a case only the Non-Aligned Movement, where all countries have an equal say, can achieve something.

(ii) Second, it is said that it is only the NAM which truly represents the Third World countries. It has done a great service in helping these countries to win their independence from the imperialist powers and then set their house in order with their true devotion and love and whatever little help they were able to afford.