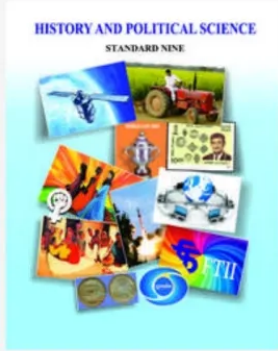


Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 9- Political Science: Chapter 5- India and Other Countries

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 9
POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 5
India and Other Countries

Maharashtra Board Solutions→



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Class 9: Political Science Chapter 5 solutions. Complete Class 9 Political Science Chapter 5 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 9- Political Science: Chapter 5- India and Other Countries

Maharashtra Board 9th Political Science Chapter 5, Class 9 Political Science Chapter 5 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence:

Question 1.

The country that has a free international border with India _____.

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Myanmar

Answer:

- (c) Nepal

Question 2.

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The countries that have tense relations with India _____.

- (a) Pakistan and China
- (b) Nepal and Bhutan
- (c) Myanmar and Maldives
- (d) Afghanistan and America

Answer:

- (a) Pakistan and China

Question 3.

Factors that have an influence on the relations between India and Pakistan _____.

- (a) Difference in the world view of both the countries
- (b) Kashmir issue
- (c) Nuclear Rivalry
- (d) All of the above

Answer:

- (d) All of the above

2. Explain with reasons whether the following statements are true or false:

Question 1.

India has an important position among the South Asian countries.

Answer:

True.

- India's position in Asia is geographically and politically important.
- Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan, China and Maldives are India's neighbours.

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- The values of equality and mutual respect have a great importance in India's foreign policy. India has established relations with neighbouring countries on the basis of these values.
- India is the biggest country in the Indian subcontinent. Similarly, India is economically and technologically more advanced. It is thus natural that India has a great influence among the South Asian countries.

Question 2.

Sino-Indian relations are friendly.

Answer:

False.

- The conflict between India and China is connected to two issues : (a) Border issue and (b) The status of Tibet.
- The border dispute between India and China is related to the Aksai Chin area and the Macmahon line.
- China claims that the area, South of Aksai Chin and Macmahon line (Arunachal Pradesh) is Chinese Territory. China is not willing to agree that Macmahon Line is an international border.
- India made several efforts to sort this border dispute by means of dialogue, but it has not met with much success. In 1962, China Attacked India.
- When China was stepping up its military control in Tibet, Dalai Lama took asylum in India. This issue has been responsible for the conflict between the two countries.

Question 3.

India sent a peacekeeping force to help the Sri Lankan government.

Answer:

True.

- India has friendly relations with the southern neighbour Sri Lanka.
- Political instability in Sri Lanka after 1985 was a result of the differences between the Tamil and the Sri Lankan Government. At that time, India had sent a peace keeping force to help the Sri Lankan government.
- Friendly relations with Sri Lanka are important from the point of view of security in the Indian Ocean.

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3. Complete the following chart.

Question 1.

Treaties/Exchanges	Countries
.....	India and Pakistan
Macmahon Line	
.....	India and Bangladesh
Import of natural gas	
.....	India and Africa

Answer:

Treaties/Exchanges	Countries
Shimla Agreement, Tashkent Agreement	India and Pakistan
Macmahon Line	India and China
Treaties about sharing river waters and borders	India and Bangladesh
Import of natural gas	Myanmar
Civil Nuclear Agreement	India and Africa

4. Write short notes :

Question 1.

Shimla Agreement

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Answer:

- (i) India tried to solve Indo-Pak conflict bi-laterally. The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was based on these principles.
- (ii) Pakistan considers Kashmir as the biggest hurdle in establishing relations with India.
- (iii) The first Indo-Pak war took place in 1965, over Kashmir. The Tashkent Agreement was signed in 1966, but nothing much came out of it.
- (iv) Even though the 1971 war was about the creation of Bangladesh, it also had the dimension of the Kashmir problem to it.
- (v) The Shimla Agreement in 1972 provided a new format to the interaction between India and Pakistan.

Question 2.**Indo-Nepalese Friendship Treaty****Answer:**

- (i) The foundation of friendship between India and Nepal was laid with Indo-Nepalese Friendship Treaty in 1950.
- (ii) According to this treaty, Nepalese citizens can not only enter India, but they are also permitted to take up government jobs and carry on trade in India.
- (iii) The year 1990 marked the beginning of Nepal's transition to democracy.
- (iv) Nepal is dependent upon India for economic progress, basic facilities, food related needs, trade and energy needs.
- (v) India sent a lot of help to Nepal at the time of the 2015 earthquake.

Question 3.**MacMahonLine****Answer:**

- (i) The conflict between India and China is connected to two issues :

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- Border issue
- The status of Tibet

(ii) The border dispute between India and China is related to Aksai Chin area and the Macmahon line.

(iii) China claims that the area South of Aksai Chin and Macmahon line (Arunachal Pradesh) is Chinese Territory.

(iv) China is not willing to agree that Macmahon Line is an international border.

(v) India made several efforts to sort this border dispute by means of dialogue, but it has not met with much success.

(vi) In 1962, China attacked India.

Question 4.

Indo-Afghanistan Relation

Answer:

(i) There is a lot of political instability in Afghanistan.

(ii) The dominance of the terrorist organisation, Taliban is responsible for this.

(iii) India has extended help to bring peace, security and stability, curb violence and establish a democratic government.

(iv) Similarly, India is also helping Afghanistan in re-establishing communication facilities that have got destroyed due to war, build roads, cooperate in the fields of science and technology, build schools, health facilities and irrigation projects.

5. Answer the following questions in brief:

Question 1.

Explain the background of cooperative relations between India and America.

Answer:

India and America are two powerful nations who have democratic political systems. Right from the beginning, America was India's most important trading partner.

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- (i) Many Indians have gone to America for education or work. Due to the presence of these non-resident Indians, the cultural, social and economic relations between America and India have been increasing.
- (ii) After the end of Cold War, the military relations between India and America have increased on a large scale.
- (iii) After India accepted free market economy, the speed of economic progress slowly increased. It resulted in further strengthening the trade relations between India and America.
- (iv) When India conducted nuclear tests in 1998, there was tension in the relations between the two countries.
- (v) Many rounds of discussions took place after that to improve the relations. Through these rounds of talks, America came to believe that India will use its nuclear weapons with responsibility. This completely transformed the Indo-American relations.
- (vi) The Civil Nuclear Agreement signed in 2005 that was approved by the U.S. Congress in 2008 was an important landmark in Indo-American relations.

Question 2.

Give some information about the efforts taken by India for the establishment of democracy in neighbouring countries with examples.

Answer:

India upheld sovereignty and democratic values in Nepal, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

- (i) Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom which adopted democratic government in 2006. India backed up its decision of adopting popular rule by helping Nepal with constitutional guidelines.
- (ii) India also extended friendly relations to Ashraf Ghani through SAARC and other international platforms after the collapse of Taliban there.
- (iii) India sent a peacekeeping force to Sri Lanka to bring about a cease fire between Sinhalese and Tamils and enforce peace and democracy.
- (iv) The regime of Pervez Musharraf had adopted aggressive foreign policies and oppressed public opinion in Pakistan which led to violence and chaos. India had also criticised military rule in Pakistan.

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Question 3.

What is the role of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation?

Answer:

SAARC is a regional organisation established by the South Asian countries in 1985.

- (i) The aim of this organisation is to encourage economic co-operation between South Asian nations and thereby achieve the development of the South Asian region.
- (ii) The organisation of SAARC is a platform for South Asian countries to come together and discuss common questions and interests.
- (iii) Some common interests of South Asian countries are alleviation of poverty, development of agriculture and technological revolution.
- (iv) Some treaties were signed on the SAARC platform to make it easy for South Asian countries to trade with each other.
- (v) As a part of this, it has been decided that South Asia should be made into a free trade area. For an equitable development of South Asian nations, a treaty about forming South Asian Free Trade Area was signed and South Asian University was established.

6. Give your own opinion about :

Question 1.

What remedies would you suggest in order to reduce the tensions in the relations between India and Pakistan?

Answer:

- (i) To reduce tensions in the relations between India and Pakistan, I suggest that
- (ii) Cultural exchange between the two nations must be enhanced by allowing and inviting artists of these nations to perform in each other's countries. Films and sports would also work wonders to improve relations between them.
- (iii) Since India is the largest democracy in the world, it should assist and uphold establishment of democratic systems in Pakistan, where government is either overpowered or practically governed by military.

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(iv) Pakistan should be convinced through world opinion at international summits, conferences and organisations such as the UN.

(v) India should ascertain that the media does not mislead people in both the nations, by telecasting exaggerated content which might negatively influence the relations.

(vi) India should appeal the Pakistani Government for preservation of Hindu and Sikh pilgrimage places and cultural sites. India must also promote tourism in both the countries, so that civilians across borders have cordial relations.

(vii) Incidents of cross-border terrorism, violence and infiltration must be taken to international forums. Government of India should frame suitable policies for retrieval of Indian subjects, Prisoners of War and fishermen held in captivity of Pakistani Government.

Question 2.

Do you agree with the statement: 'Hurdles are created in the way of internal development due to tense relations of India with neighbouring countries/ Explain with reasons.

Answer:

(i) Yes, I agree that hurdles are created in the way of internal development due to tense relations of India with neighbouring countries. Due to tense relations with the neighbours, India is unable to focus on the internal law and order situation and social welfare.

(ii) Non-cordial relations with the neighbours will force India to embark on military and nuclear mobilisation to retaliate the pressure of foreign aggression. This might culminate into a war.

(iii) War with neighbours will disturb the peace in the Indian subcontinent and compel India to divert its resources and efforts towards defence and manufacturing weapons.

(iv) Money and resources which should be invested for constructive purposes like health, education and infrastructure would be diverted towards destruction.

(v) A war with her neighbours can put tremendous pressure on India's economy giving rise to problems like scarcity and inflation.

Question 3.

Do you think that strong healthy relations of India with America are conducive to India's economic development?

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Answer:

- (i) Yes, I believe that strong healthy relations of India with America are conducive to India's economic development.
- (ii) America is an undisputable super power of the world and India is on its way to become a super power. Co-operation between these two countries can thwart terrorism in the world, which is a big challenge in the path of economic development.
- (iii) Both countries follow democratic systems of government and free market economies. Co-operation from America is a must to enhance India's economic prospects.
- (iv) The non-resident Indians in America have helped to improve on Indian Foreign Reserves. With Indians taking up more employment in America, India can boost its foreign exchange.
- (v) Call centres of American MNCs and other ways of outsourcing have provided employment opportunities to the Indian youth. American companies such as Coca Cola, Colgate and MacDonald established their franchises in India, whereas Indian IITians have dominated the Silicon Valley. An Indian – Sundar Pichai, today is the CEO of 'Google' – an American company.
- (vi) As American companies find Indian economy very promising, FDI has also increased. The 'Make in India' drive is now seeking empowerment of Indian economy and employment of Indians through such FDI's.

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Choose the correct option from the given options and rewrite the statements:

Question 1.

in 1972,_____ provided a new format to the interaction between India and Pakistan.

- (a) Tashkent Agreement
- (b) Shimla Agreement
- (c) Civil Nuclear Agreement
- (d) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

Answer:

- (b) Shimla Agreement

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Question 2.

Aung Sang Su Kyi is credited with having established democracy in _____.

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Myanmar
- (c) Cambodia
- (d) the Maldives

Answer:

- (b) Myanmar

Question 3.

The border dispute between India and China is related to _____ area and the Macmahon line.

- (a) Sir Creek Area
- (b) Siachien
- (c) Aksai Chin
- (d) Baltistan

Answer:

- (c) Aksai Chin

Question 4.

Due to a series of tripartite talks between _____, China and India, Sino-Indian relations are improving slowly.

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) America
- (c) Russia

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(d) Japan

Answer:

(b) America

Question 5.

When China was stepping up its military control in Tibet,_____ took asylum in India.

(a) Dalai Lama

(b) Avalokiteshwara

(c) Bodhisattvas

(d) Vajrayana followers

Answer:

(a) Dalai Lama

Question 6.

The _____ signed in 2005 that was approved by the U.S. Congress in 2008 was an important landmark in Indo-American relations.

(a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

(b) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

(c) Civil Nuclear Agreement

(d) Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation

Answer:

(c) Civil Nuclear Agreement

Question 7.

The policy of increasing trade with South-East Asian nations is known as the _____ policy.

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- (a) Act East
- (b) Pact East
- (c) Look East
- (d) Seek East

Answer:

- (c) Look East

Question 8.

The Summit Conference of India and Africa was held in 2015 with representatives from all _____ African nations attending it.

- (a) 54
- (b) 56
- (c) 58
- (d) 53

Answer:

- (a) 54

Question 9.

India has co-operated in the project to produced _____ on a large scale, using the water source in Bhutan.

- (a) Irrigation facilities
- (b) Hydel power
- (c) Tube wells
- (d) Water reservoirs

Answer:

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(b) Hydel power

Question 10.

_____ has agreed to extend cooperation and technological help to India in the development and security of coastal areas.

(a) Malaysia

(b) Indonesia

(c) Brunei

(d) Japan

Answer:

(d) Japan

Question 11.

European Nations, especially _____ invest on a large scale in the field of technology in India.

(a) Greece and Italy

(b) Germany and France

(c) Belgium and Netherlands

(d) Spain and Portugal

Answer:

(b) Germany and France

Question 12.

The dominance of the terrorist organisation _____ is responsible for political instability in Afghanistan.

(a) Lashkar-e-Taiba

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(b) Jamaat-ud-Dawa

(c) Taliban

(d) Al-Qaeda

Answer:

(c) Taliban

State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons:

Question 1.

Write about India's relation with Maldives.

Answer:

(i) India's relations with Maldives have been friendly right from the beginning. This small nation to the South of India is dependent on India for a lot of reasons.

(ii) Trade relations have been established between the two since 1981.

(iii) India has helped Maldives in the development of basic facilities or infrastructure, health and communication.

(iv) From 2006 onwards, co-operation in the military field also started between the two countries.

(v) They have entered into treaties with respect to cooperation in space research, conservation of historical objects and tourism. Similarly, they have decided to co-operate in the area of fighting against terrorism.

Write short notes:

Question 1.

SAARC

Answer:

(i) SAARC is a regional organisation established by the South Asian countries in 1985.

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(ii) The aim of this organisation is to encourage economic co-operation between South Asian nations and there by, achieve the development of the South Asian region.

(iii) The organisation of SAARC is a platform for South Asian countries to come together and discuss common questions and interests.

(iv) Some common interests of South Asian countries are alleviation of poverty, development of agriculture and technological revolution.

(v) Some treaties were signed on the SAARC platform to make it easy for South Asian countries to trade with each other.

Do as directed:

Complete the following charts:

Question 1.

S.N	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
o		
(1)	Joint Naval Exercises	
(2)	Oil imports	
(3)	Security in the Indian Ocean	
(4)	Hydel Power Plant	

Answer:

S.N	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
o		
(1)	Joint Naval Exercises	Japan
(2)	Oil imports	United Arab Emirates
(3)	Security in the Indian Ocean	Sri Lanka

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- (4) Hydel Power Plant Bhutan

Question 2.

S.No	Help extended by India	Beneficiary Nations
.		
(1)	Sent Peacekeeping Force to restore peace	Sri Lanka
(2)	Supplies during 2015 earthquake	Nepal
(3)	Communication facilities, roads, science and technology, schools, health and irrigation projects	Afghanistan
(4)	Helped in the freedom struggle	Bangladesh
(5)	Cooperation in the project to produce Hydel Power	Bhutan

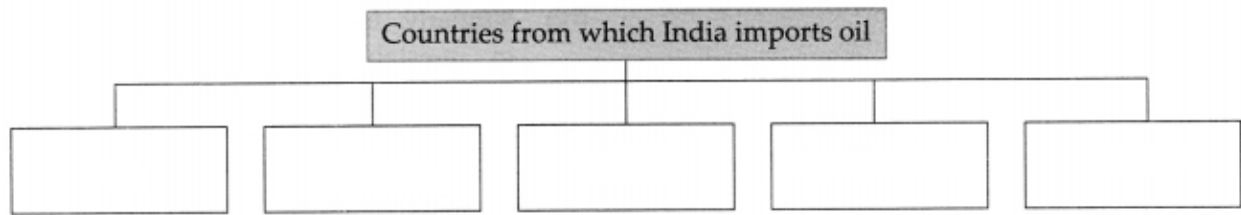
Answer:

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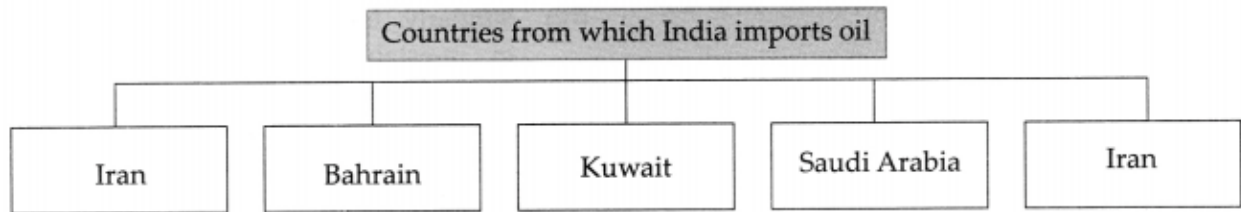
Prepare the following flow charts:

Question 1.

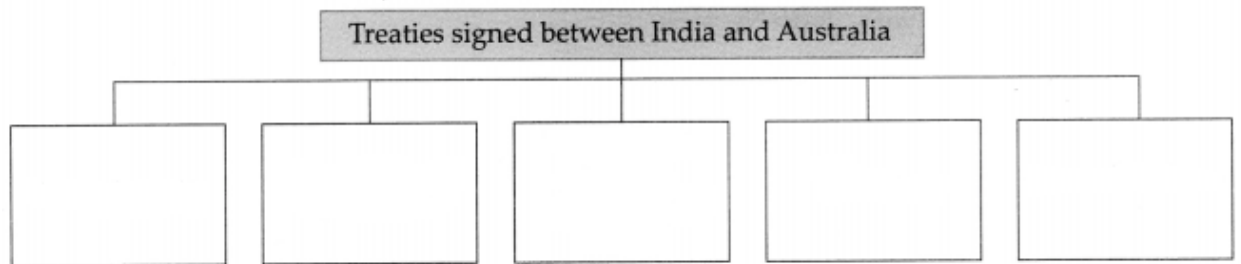
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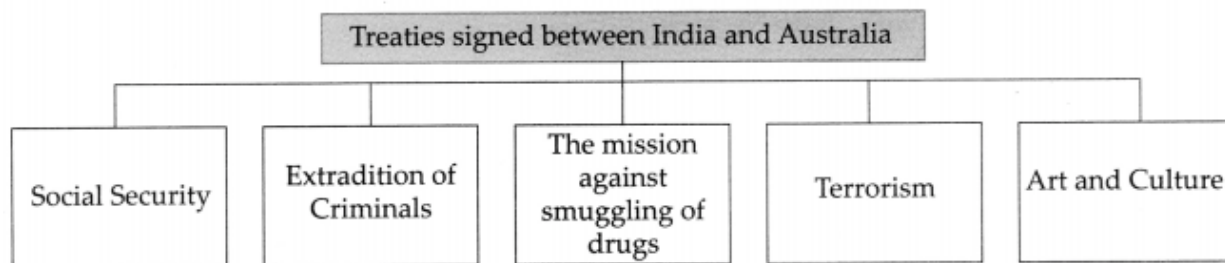
Answer:



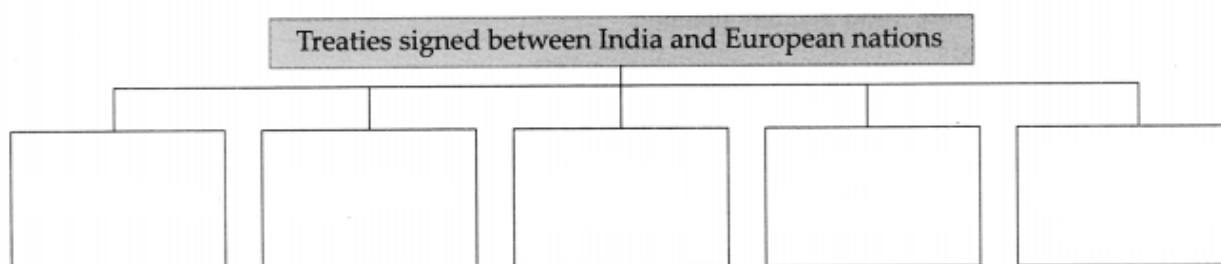
Question 2.



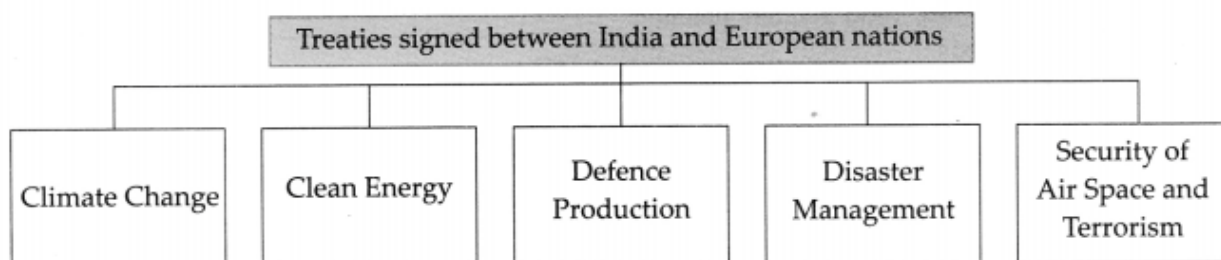
Answer:



Question 3.



Answer:



Answer the following questions in brief.

Question 1.

Illustrate the differences in world views between India and Pakistan.

Answer:

(i) India and Pakistan have totally different world views.

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(ii) In line with the Indian world view, India opposed the military alliances of the Cold War and tried to solve the Indo-Pak conflict bilaterally.

(iii) On the other hand, Pakistan tried to maintain relations with the Islamic world and China entered into a military agreement with America.

Question 2.

Describe the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan.

Answer:

(i) Pakistan considers Kashmir as the biggest hurdle in establishing relations with India.

(ii) The first Indo-Pak war took place in 1965 over Kashmir.

(iii) The Tashkent Agreement was signed in 1966, but nothing much came out of it.

(iv) Even though the 1971 war was about the creation of Bangladesh, it also had the dimension of the Kashmir problem to it.

(v) The Shimla Agreement in 1972 provided a new format to the interaction between India and Pakistan.

(vi) In 1999, there was a conflict between India and Pakistan over the infiltration by Pakistan in the Kargil region.

(vii) Even today, the Kashmir question is the basic cause of conflict between the two countries.

Question 3.

Sino-Pak Friendship has affected the security of India. Explain.

Answer:

(i) The threat to India's security is increasing due to friendship between China and Pakistan, supply of weapons from China to Pakistan and also transfer of missile and nuclear weapons technology.

(ii) The increasing friendship between China and Pakistan and increasing influence of China over India's other neighbours is a cause of concern for India.

Question 4.

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How is India trying to resolve its differences with China?**Answer:**

- (i) India has always made efforts to improve relations with China.
- (ii) A joint executive group has been set up to solve the Sino-Indian border dispute.
- (iii) When the rate of economic growth of both India and China increased, the trade relations between both the countries began to get strengthened.
- (iv) Because of improvement in economic and trade relations between India and China and a series of tripartite talks between Russia, China and India, Sino-Indian relations are improving slowly.
- (v) Even though the border dispute is not completely resolved, it has taken a back seat and relations in other areas have become more important.

Question 5.**How was Bangladesh created?****Answer:**

- (i) Today's Bangladesh is the erstwhile East Pakistan. When Pakistan was created, it had two parts: West and East Pakistan.
- (ii) There was linguistic difference between them. There were other political conflicts as well.
- (iii) The movement to liberate Bangladesh emerged out of this.
- (iv) This movement tried to free Bangladesh from the dominance of West Pakistan.
- (v) India helped Bangladesh in its freedom struggle. Bangladesh was formed in 1971.

Question 6.**How could India and African nations benefit from each other?****Answer:**

- (i) Having close relations with Africa will be beneficial from the point of view of both.

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- (ii) Many countries in Africa are developing rapidly.
- (iii) MaharashtraBoardSoLutions.com diness to help in the all-round development of African youth. India has also agreed to give economic help and even grants to bring about development in different areas like technology, agriculture, tourism, etc.
- (iv) India's energy needs can be fulfilled by the energy rich countries like Egypt, Nigeria, Angola and Sudan.
- (v) India is making efforts to increase trade with Africa.



Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 9 Political Science

- Chapter 1- Post World War Political Developments
- Chapter 2- India's Foreign Policy
- Chapter 3- India's Defence System
- Chapter 4- The United Nations
- Chapter 5- India and Other Countries
- Chapter 6- International Problems

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

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As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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