

Answers: one mark.

1. October 24, 1945.
2. Five.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru.
4. Newyork.
5. Zia-ur-Rehman.
6. Khatmandu.
7. Non Alignment Movement.
8. December 8, 1985.
9. Addu, Maldieves.
10. S.M.Krishna.
11. Eight.
12. Woodrow Wilson.
13. Ranjan Mathai.
14. Ban-ki-Moon.
15. South Sudan.
16. Dhaka Bangladesh.
17. South Asian Free Trade Agreement.
18. Afghanistan.
19. 193.
20. United Nations Women.

Two marks answer:

1.
 - a] Welfare of the people of the South Asia.
 - b] Reformation of the life of this region.
 - c] Economic development.
 - d] Self relevance of the member countries.
 - e] Mutual confidence and faith among member countries.
 - f] Strengthening economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific areas.
2. Discrimination among the people on the basis of their colour. It was in African and European countries.
3. ..It is an important principle in the Indian foreign policy. Independent entity without having relation with any military block in the world.
4.
 - a. International peace and tolerance.
 - b. Development of good relation among world nations.
 - c. Economic and Social progress of the world people.
 - d. Co-operations among the world nations.
5. U.S.A. England, France, Russia and China.

6. a. Mutual respect of sovereignty and integrity of the both nations.
 b. Against the mutual aggression.
 c. Against the intervention in the internal matters of both countries.
 d. Mutual equality and co-operation.
 e. Peaceful co-existence. It was happened between India and china in 1954.
7. India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Srilanka, Maldieves and Afghanistan.
8. A study of relation of world nations for their mutual respect and development.
 To develop the peaceful and harmonious entity of the world nations.
9. India's policy which is pave the way to have good relation with world countries.
 Pandith Jawaharlal Nehru.
10. General Assembly.
 Security council .
 Trusteeship Council.
 Economic and Social Council.
 International Count of Justice.
 Scretariat.

Answer to Five marks Questions.

1. Brief introduction,
 - a. Development of the world nations.
 - b. World co-operation.
 - c. Paves the way to world peace.
 - d. Gives knowledge about international development.
 - e. Explains the importance of power politics.
 - f. Need of mutual tolerant life.
 - g. Gives the significance of international organizations.
 - h. Mutual solution to world problems.
2. Brief introduction.
 - Alcomprehensive development and protection of south Asian nations.
 - Social and economic development of member countries.
 - Establishment of mutual cooperation and faith.
 - Achievement of self relevance of member countries.
 - Good friendship with neighbouring countries and non aligned movement.
 - Development of scientific and technical cooperation among member countries.
 - Cultural exchange among member countries.
3. Brief introduction on organization of U.N.O.
 - Maintenance of international peace and security.
 - Development of good relation among world nations.
 - Remedies to international economic, social, cultural problems through

International coordination.

-Protection of Human rights and fundamental liberty.

4. President Zia-ur-Rehman is Architect of SAARC, December 1985 First summit was held at Dhaka in Bangladesh, General H.M.Ershad presided over, 17 summits are happened so far, 17 summits held in Addu of Maldives. Its head quarter Katmandu of Nepal.

5 . Between China and India in 1954, Zhou-n-ly Chinese prime minister Zhou-n-ly And Indian Primeminister Jawaharlal Nehru , Five Panchasheel principle-Brief explanation.

Answer to 10 marks question.

1. Brief introduction of Indian foreign policy,
Main points: Non aligned policy, Panchasheel principle, Against to colonialism, Against to arms race, Not with any military block. Against the Apartheid, Peace and non violence, Good relation with neighbour countries, Special interest in Asian countries and Faith in U.N.O.
2. Brief introduction on organization of UNO.
Political achievements: emancipation of Indonasia from Netherlands and East Timor from Indonasia, End of cold war, Maintenance of peace between Isreal and Palestine, Against the colonialism of any country in the world.

Economic and Social achievements: WHO, ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WTO, UNICEF, IMF, are assisting UNO to achieve in this field as sub branches. Functioning to achieve Human Rights in the world.

By implementing the new branch United Nations Women UNW since 11 of January, 2011 working for the welfare of women community of the world, functioning to eradicate the diseases like AIDS from the world. Functioning to give remedy if natural calamities are take place,

Weaknesses: Veto power, power politics, dominancy of capitalist states, one country domination, financial problem, fail to control the arms race, economic inequality, ideological conflict, lack of own force etc.,