

**NEW TOPICS/CONCEPTS  
INTRODUCED BY CBSE  
FOR 2022-23 ACADEMIC SESSION**

**Chapter 3 : New Centres of Power**



**TOPIC-5**

**Indias Relations with Japan & South Korea**

**Revision Notes**

- Japan, by contrast, is a string of islands, the four largest being Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido.
- Japan was considered rich, because it imported luxury goods like silk from China and textiles from India.
- Japan has very few natural resources and imports most of its raw materials. Also it is surrounded by geographical limitations, example, experiences frequent high magnitude earthquakes etc.
- Even then it progressed after drastic end of the Second World War.
- Japan became the member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1964.
- In 2017, it became the third largest economy of the world.
- It is the only Asian member of the G-7 group.
- Japans' rise to power, defeating the odds.
- Japan is the only country in the world that suffered from Nuclear Destruction
- It is the second largest contributor to the regular budget of the UN, contributing almost 10 per cent of the total budget.
- Japan has a security alliance with the US since 1951.
- As per Article 9 of Japanese Constitution- "*Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.*"
- Although Japan Military expense is only 1 per cent of its total GDP, it is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest in the world.
- Japan is doing extremely well in Robotics and Automobile sectors. For example, ASIMO, worlds most advance humanoid robot is developed in Japan, Maruti Suzuki, Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki, Honda, Toyota, Mazda. Japanese have a reputation of making high technology products.



**Objective Type Questions**

[1 mark each]

**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

1. Japan became member of which Organisation in 1964?

- (A) United Nations (B) Shanghai Cooperation  
(C) OECD (D) G-7

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

2. Article 9 of the Japan's Constitution talks about

- (A) Hegemony (B) War  
(C) International Peace (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. Japan is doing well in which sector?

- (A) Spices (B) Automobile  
(C) Metals (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. In which year, Japan became the third largest economy of the world?

- (A) 2011 (B) 2020  
(C) 2017 (D) 2007

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

## ? Short Answer Type Questions-I

[2 marks each]

**Q. 1. Why Japan was considered a rich country?**

**Ans.** Japan was considered rich, because it imported luxury goods like silk from China and textiles from India. In 2017, it became the third largest economy of the world.

**Q. 2. Japanese have a reputation of making high technology products. Give two examples to support the statement.**

**Ans.** Japan is doing extremely well in Robotics and Automobile sectors and have a reputation of making high technology products, examples, ASIMO, worlds most advance humanoid robot is developed in Japan, Maruti Suzuki, Sony, etc.

**Q. 3. In which year South Korea became a member of the OECD? Name any one South Korean brand which become renowned in India?**

**Ans..** South Korea became a member of the OECD in 1996. The South Korean brand such as Samsung, LG and Hyundai have become renowned in India.

**Q. 4. Give Example of Religious-cultural ties between India and Bhutan.**

**Ans.** India and Bhutan share deep religious-cultural links. Guru Padmasambhava, a Buddhist saint played an influential role in spreading Buddhism and cementing traditional ties between people in both nations.

**Q. 5. When and where diplomatic relations between Bhutan and India were established?**

**Ans.** Diplomatic relations between India and Bhutan were established in 1968 with the establishment of a Special Office of India in Thimphu( capital of Bhutan).

## ? Short Answer Type Questions-II

[2 marks each]

**Q.1. Describe "Miracle on the Han River" in respect of South Korea.**

**Ans.** South Korea emerged as a centre of power in Asia. Between the 1960s and the 1980s, it rapidly developed into an economic power, which is termed as "Miracle on the Han River". Signalling its all-round development, South Korea became a member of the OECD in 1996. In 2017, its economy is the eleventh largest in the world and its military expenditure is the tenth largest.

**Q. 2. Explain the landscape of Bhutan.**

**Ans.** Bhutan is a land-locked nation in Asia which is located in the eastern Himalayan mountains, South of China (Xizang - Tibet Autonomous Region), bordering the Indian states of Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, it is also bordered by Nepal and Bangladesh. The country controls several key Himalayan mountain passes.

Bhutan's landscape is mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna too.

## ? Long Answer Type Questions-I

[5 marks each]

**Q. 1. Why Japan is considered as an Alternate Centre of Power?**

**Ans.** A few financial specialists accept that Japan can be another alternative centre point of power. Following are few points which are justifying it.

- (i) In 2017, it became the third largest economy of the world.
- (ii) It is the only Asian member of the G-7 group.
- (iii) Although Japan's Military expense is only 1 per cent of its total GDP, it is the 7th largest in the world.
- (iv) Japan is doing extremely well in Robotics and Automobile sectors, example, ASIMO, worlds most advance humanoid robot is developed in Japan, Maruti Suzuki, Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki, Honda, Toyota, Mazda. Japanese have a reputation of making high technology products.
- (v) Japan has very few natural resources and imports most of its raw materials. Also it is surrounded by geographical limitations,

example, Experiences frequent high magnitude earthquakes etc. Even then it progressed after drastic end of the Second World War.

(vi) Japan became the member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1964.

**Q. 2. Japan Progressed rapidly after a drastic end of Second World War. Explain.**

**Ans.** The devastated Japanese economy rose quickly from the ashes of World War II. By 1956, real per capita GDP had overtaken the pre-war 1940 level. During the recovery period (1945-56), per capita GDP rose at an average annual rate of 7.1%. Recovery was followed by the era of rapid growth era. The low cost of imported technology allowed for rapid industrial growth. Productivity was greatly improved through new equipment, management, and standardization. MITI gained the ability to regulate all imports with the abolition of the Economic Stabilization Board and the Foreign Exchange Control Board in August 1952.

## Chapter 11 : India's Foreign Policy



### TOPIC-2 Bhutan

#### Revision Notes

- Bhutan is officially called as the Kingdom of Bhutan, a small, land-locked nation in Asia, located in the eastern Himalaya mountains south of China (Xizang - Tibet Autonomous Region), bordering the Indian states of Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, it is also bordered by Nepal and Bangladesh. The country controls several key Himalayan mountain passes.
- Bhutan's landscape is mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna.
- The Kingdom of Bhutan is a country with a strong ancient Buddhist culture and was completely cut off for centuries from the outer world to avoid foreign influences. Bhutan began to open up very slowly to outsiders in the 1970s.

#### India and Bhutan's Relations:

- India and Bhutan have been sharing ties since 1910 when Bhutan became a protectorate of British India, allowing the British to "guide" its foreign affairs and defence.
- When India declared independence in 1947, Bhutan was among the first nations to recognise it.
- Besides sharing a 699 Kilometres border, India and Bhutan also share deep religious-cultural links. Guru Padmasambhava, a Buddhist saint played an influential role in spreading Buddhism and cementing traditional ties between people in both nations.
- The first Indo-Bhutan feature film 'Singye' won four awards at 18th Bhutan National Film Awards organized on 21st February 2019.
- Diplomatic relations between India and Bhutan were established in 1968 with the establishment of a Special Office of India in Thimphu( capital of Bhutan).
- The basis of India- Bhutan bilateral relations was the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1949 between the two countries, which was revised in February 2007.
- Bhutan and India enjoy strong bonds of friendship based on genuine goodwill, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation.
- the Third King of Bhutan, Jigme Dorji Wangchuck, and India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, were the chief architects who laid strong foundations for Bhutan-India relations.
- India provides significant assistance to Bhutan's socio-economic development, which have grown substantially since 1961 when Bhutan embarked on the process of planned development. Example, Cooperation in the development of the hydropower sector in Bhutan is the centrepiece of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation between Bhutan and India.
- Today, India is Bhutan's largest and most important trading partner both as a source and market for its trading goods and commerce. Examples electricity, dolomite, ferrosilicon, and semi-finished products.
- One of the hallmarks of Bhutan-India relations is the tradition of regular exchange of high-level visits.



#### Objective Type Questions

[1 mark each]

##### I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Bhutan is officially called as

- (A) Republic of Bhutan
- (B) Kingdom of Bhutan
- (C) Democratic Bhutan
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. Bhutan and India have been sharing ties since

- (A) 1910
- (B) 1810
- (C) 1710
- (D) 1610

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. Basis of India- Bhutan bilateral relation is

- (A) Treaty of Trade
- (B) Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation
- (C) Treaty of water
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. Who was one of the chief architects who laid strong foundations for Bhutan-India relations

- (A) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar  
(B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
(C) Shri. Narendra Modi  
(D) Sushma Swaraj

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

5. In which Year first Indo-Bhutan feature film 'Singye' won four awards at 18th Bhutan National Film Awards?

- (A) 2010 (B) 2017  
(C) 2018 (D) 2019

Ans. Option (D) is correct.



## Short Answer Type Questions-I

[2 marks each]

Q. 1. Give Example of Religious-cultural ties between India and Bhutan.

Ans. India and Bhutan share deep religious-cultural links. Guru Padmasambhava, a Buddhist saint played an influential role in spreading Buddhism and cementing traditional ties between people in both nations.

Q. 2. When and where diplomatic relations between Bhutan and India were established?

Ans. Diplomatic relations between India and Bhutan were established in 1968 with the establishment of a Special Office of India in Thimphu( capital of Bhutan).



## Short Answer Type Questions-II

[2 marks each]

Q. 1. Explain the landscape of Bhutan.

Ans. Bhutan is a land-locked nation in Asia which is located in the eastern Himalayan mountains, South of China (Xizang - Tibet Autonomous Region), bordering the Indian states of Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, it is also bordered by Nepal and Bangladesh. The country controls several key Himalayan mountain passes.

Bhutan's landscape is mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna too.

bonds of friendship?

Ans. Bhutan and India enjoy strong bonds of friendship based on genuine goodwill, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Third King of Bhutan, Jigme Dorji Wangchuck, and India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, were the chief architects who laid strong foundations for Bhutan-India relations. Both are having cultural-religious ties too. Both have been sharing ties since 1910 when Bhutan became a protectorate of British India, allowing the British to "guide" its foreign affairs and defence .

Q. 2. Based on what Bhutan and India enjoy strong



## Long Answer Type Questions-I

[5 marks each]

Q. 1. Discuss India and Bhutan's bilateral relations with examples.

Ans. (i) India and Bhutan have been sharing ties since 1910 when Bhutan became a protectorate of British India, allowing the British to "guide" its foreign affairs and defence.

(ii) Besides sharing a 699 kilometres border, India and Bhutan also share deep religious-cultural links. Guru Padmasambhava, a Buddhist saint played an influential role in spreading Buddhism and cementing traditional ties between people in both nations.

(iii) Diplomatic relations between India and Bhutan were established in 1968 with the establishment of a Special Office of India in Thimphu( capital of Bhutan).

(iv) The basis of India- Bhutan bilateral relations was the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation

signed in 1949 between the two countries, which was revised in February 2007. Bhutan and India enjoy strong bonds of friendship based on genuine goodwill, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation.

(v) India provides significant assistance to Bhutan's socio-economic development, which have grown substantially since 1961 when Bhutan embarked on the process of planned development. Example, Cooperation in the development of the hydropower sector in Bhutan is the centrepiece of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation between Bhutan and India.

(vi) Today, India is Bhutan's largest and most important trading partner both as a source and market for its trading goods and commerce. Examples electricity, dolomite, ferrosilicon, and semi-finished products.

