



# OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Half yearly Exams (2024-25)

Class: XII

Subject: Political Science

SET- A

Time: 3 Hrs.


M.M. : 80

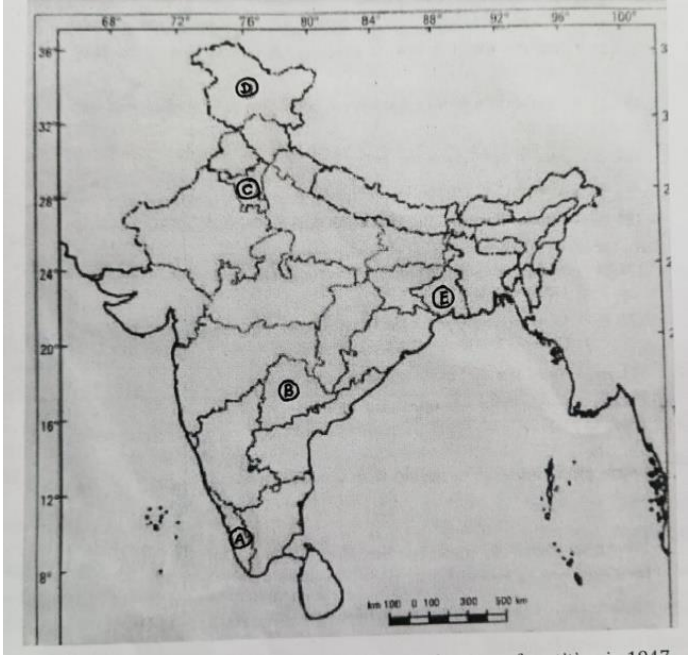
General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
1.	Give the names of the two republics where violent secessionist movement took place? a. Tajikistan and Dagestan                      b. Dagestan and Nagorno karabakh c. Chechnya and Dagestan                      d. Nagorno karabakh ANS C	1
2.	Which country has adopted the open door policy? a. China      b. Sweden                      c. Australia      d. Florida ANS A	1
3.	Which factors have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy? a. Military      b. Land owning Aristocracy      c. Clergy      d. All of these ANS D	1
4.	"The United Nations was not created to take humanity to the heaven. But to save it from the hell." Who gave this statement? a. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru      b. Kofi Annan      c. Ban ki moon      d. Dag Hammarskjold ANS D	1
5.	The first and immediate challenge of Nation Building was____ a. to shape the nation                      b. establish democracy c. Ensure development                      d. Making political parties ANS A	1
6.	Who is known as architect of Indian foreign policy? a. Kofi Annan      b. Homi J. Bhabha      c. Sardar Patel      d. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru ANS D	1
7.	Assertion (A): The early period of Indian politics is called Congress system. Reason (R): Congress won at centre and most of the states due to its popularity. (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion. (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion. (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct. (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect. ANS A	1
8.	What is the vision of India and Russia? a. Unipolar World      b. Bipolar world      c. Multipolar world      d. All of these ANS C	1
9.	When the first meeting of NAM took place in Belgrade? a. 1975                      b.1961                      c.1972                      d.1971 ANS B	1
10.	Which among the following not introduced by Gorbachev? a. Perestroika                                      b. Glasnost c. Withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan      d. Shock Therapy ANS D	1
11.	What among the following is not related to partition process? (a) division of Muslim majority areas (b) division of property (c) Planned transfer of population (d) All Muslim majority areas were not willing to merge with Pakistan like NWFP ANS C	1

12.	Maastricht Treaty is related to which of the following organization? a. SAARC      b. BRICS      c. EU      d. ASEAN ANS C	1
13.	Mention the objectives of Nehru's foreign policy. ANS. Objectives of Nehru's foreign policy are: a. To protect hard earned sovereignty b. Two preserve territorial integrity Rapid economic development	2
14.	In which year Indus Treaty was signed? Who mediated in this treaty? Ans. 1960 , world bank	2
15.	What was the role of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel in integration of states? Ans. Integration of princely states. Diplomatic ,farsightedness. Assimilation of junagarh, Haiderabad , Manipur etc. instrument of accession.	2
16.	Describe any four features of India's Non Alignment policy. Ans. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; mutual non-aggression; mutual non-interference in domestic affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful co-existence. These principles would later become the basis of the Non-Aligned Movement. The five principles were: mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; mutual non-aggression; mutual non-interference in domestic affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful co-existence.	2
17.	Mention any two features of Shock Therapy. Ans. Features and direction were same but varied in speed and intensity. Authoritative socialist system converted into democratic Socialist system. IMF and WB became agents for Capiitalism.	2
18.	What is the significance of circle of stars shown in the European union flag? Ans.The circle of gold Star stand for solidarity and harmony between the people of Europe.It has 12 stars a number 12 is traditionally the symbol of perfection completeness and unity.	2
19	Mention the political and economic consequences of Globalization. Ans. Political impacts- i.Globalization results in an erosion of state capacity. ii. In place of welfare state it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. iii. State capacity has received a boost as a consequence of Globalization, with enhanced technologies. Economic impacts- i. Economic globalization involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.. ii. It draws attention towards WB and IMF. iii. It has creates intense division of opinion all over the world.	4
20.	Write the features of Non Alignment policy of India. 1. non alignment- non alignment is the basic principle of India's foreign policy in fact India was the first country which initiated the policy of non alignment which was adopted by most of the countries of Asia and Africa which attain independent in the post World war 2 <sup>nd</sup> period. 2. Opposition to the policy of cast colour and discrimination- another basic principle of India's foreign policy is that it has always raised voice against the policy of caste colour and discrimination. 3. Opposed to imperialism- India has always opposed in be religion and colonialism India regards in to be injurious to the word peace has it leads to war Faith In United nation- India has full faith in United Nations and AIIMS and principles of United nation India believes that the United nation is the only hope of the world piece in the present age so it should be strengthened.	4
21.	Describe the series of events that led to the formation of Bangladesh.	4

	<p><b>Ans. Dominance of West Pakistan over East Pakistan.</b>  <b>Ignorance of Urdu language.</b>  <b>Election in 1971 and Mujib ur Rehman got Majority in East Pakistan.</b>  <b>Arrest of Mujib by West Pakistan.</b></p>	
22.	<p><b>Explain any four core objectives of ASEAN.</b>  <b>The main objectives of the ASEAN Community are as follows:</b>  <b>a. To accelerate economic development in the ASEAN region.</b>  <b>b. To establish a single market and production base for the ASEAN countries</b>  <b>c. To ensure equitable economic growth and prosperity of the region</b>  <b>d. To bring about full integration of the ASEAN economy with that of the global economy</b>  <b>e. To develop a sense of unification and solidarity among the people of the region.</b></p>	4
23.	<p><b>Describe the common problems of South Asian countries.</b>  <b>Ans. Poverty, hunger, and unemployment: South Asian countries face common issues like poverty, hunger, and unemployment.</b>  <b>Environmental issues: South Asian countries need to deal with environmental issues.</b>  <b>Maintaining peace and stability: South Asian countries need to maintain peace and stability.</b>  <b>Disputes between countries: There are disputes between countries in South Asia</b></p>	4
24.	<p><b>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:</b>  <b>The mighty Himalayas in north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal in the South, West and East respectively provide a natural insularity to the region. Which is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the sub-continent. Afghanistan and Myanmar are often included in the discussions of region as a whole. China is an important player but is not considered to be part of the region. The regional organizations of this regions are SAARC and BRICS. Look East Policy and Act East Policy are to enhance cooperation in the region.</b>  <b>i. Which region is being stated in the passage? 1</b>  <b>ii. Which country is not the part of this region? 1</b>  <b>iii. Name all the seven states of South Asia. 2</b>  <b>Ans. i South Asia</b>  <b>ii. China</b>  <b>iii. India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Maldives</b></p>	4
25.	<p><b>Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:</b></p>  <p><b>i. Who is the person standing in the picture? 1</b>  <b>ii. What kind of relation is seen in the picture between king and his subject? 1</b>  <b>iii. What was the name of the document for the merger of the princely states? 2</b>  <b>Ans. Sardar Vallbh Bhai Patel</b>  <b>ii. King wants autonomous rule over his subject.</b>  <b>iii. Instrument of accession. There were 565 princely states. Merger of Junagarh,</b></p>	4

	<b>Manipur, J &amp; K and Haiderabad was the difficult.</b>																
<b>26.</b>	<p><b>In the given political map of India 4 places have been marked as A,B,C and D. Identify these states on the basis and write their correct names with their respective serial numbers and letters.</b></p>  <p><b>i. The state which came into existence due to bifurcation at the time of partition in 1947.</b>  <b>ii. A princely state whose ruler resisted its merger with India.</b>  <b>iii. The state where the Congress party failed to win a majority in the first general elections of India.</b>  <b>iv. The 29<sup>th</sup> state of India.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="296 1120 1347 1361"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Concerned Alphabet</th> <th>Name of State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i.</td> <td>E</td> <td>W.Bengal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td> <td>D</td> <td>J&amp; K</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii.</td> <td>A</td> <td>Kerala</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv.</td> <td>B</td> <td>Telangana</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State	i.	E	W.Bengal	ii.	D	J& K	iii.	A	Kerala	iv.	B	Telangana	<b>4</b>
Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State															
i.	E	W.Bengal															
ii.	D	J& K															
iii.	A	Kerala															
iv.	B	Telangana															
<b>27.</b>	<p><b>What was Govt. approach towards assimilation of princely states explain. What were the three challenges of Nation building?</b>  <b>Most of the princely states wanted to join India.</b>  <b>Govt was flexible in giving autonomous status to the states which do not want to join India</b>  <b>Territorial integrity was given utmost importance .</b>  <b>Due explanation is required</b></p>	<b>6</b>															
<b>28.</b>	<p><b>Describe the reasons of popularity of Congress in the beginning years.</b>  <b>Ans. Pan India party</b>  <b>Charismatic leaders</b>  <b>FPTP System</b>  <b>Weak opposition</b>  <b>Organisational structure</b>  <b>Legacy of national movement</b></p>	<b>6</b>															
<b>29.</b>	<p><b>In the light of Sino Indian conflict describe the Tibet issue and border issue.</b>  <b>Ans. In 1950 China to got control of Tibet. Large section of population was angry above the takeover in 1958 there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China occupation.This was pressed by the Chinese Govt. in 1959 Dalai Lama crossed over the Indian border and sought Asylum which was granted the Chinese government strongly protested against this.</b></p>	<b>6</b>															

	<p><b>Border issue - boundary dispute had surface between India and China. China claimed that the boundary was a matter settled in colonial time but China said that any colonial decision did not apply the main dispute was about the Western and eastern end of the long border China claim over area within the Indian territory in area in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir. road China led a massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed regions the first attack lasted one week and China forces raised second wave of attack which came next month while the Indian force is cool bloc the Chinese advances on the Western front in Ladakh. China declared ceasefire and its troops withdrew to where they were before the invasion begin. The China war dented India's image at home and abroad.</b></p>	
<p><b>30.</b></p>	<p><b>Explain the Nuclear policy of India. Why India denied to sign the treaties like NPT and CTBT?</b></p> <p><b>Ans. Nehru had always faith in Science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear program initiated in the late 1940 under the guidance of Homi Jahangir Bhabha. Nehru was not only committed to the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons but also opposed the manufacture and possession by any state including India. He was opposed to nuclear weapons on moral, political and strategic ground scaling there position 'a crime against humanity'</b></p> <p><b>This integrated this opposition into India's foreign policy giving it an active edge. He was the first leader to call for an end to all the nuclear testing following US bomb test in the Pacific in 1954.</b></p> <p><b>however India civilian nuclear energy program under the department of atomic energy India's nuclear policy has always been peace oriented whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of 'no first use'. The present government led by prime minister Narendra Modi has made it clear that the policy of no first use can be reviewed and changed for India's regional and national securities. India is committed to ensure its membership in the nuclear supplier group and opposing unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.</b></p> <p><b>The comprehensive nuclear test ban is the treaty banning all the nuclear explosins on earth. The treaty was negotiated at the conference on disarmament in Geneva and adopted by the United nation general assembly it opened for signature for on 24 September 1966 then the treaty has 182 countries have signed the treaty.</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>



# OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Half yearly Exams (2024-25)

Class : XII

Subject : Political Science(028)

SET-B

Time: 3 Hrs .

M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
1.	Who propounded the Nation theory? a. Mohammed Ali Jinnah                      b. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan c. Nizam of Hyderabad                      d. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad A	1
2.	Which of the following leaders founded the Congress socialist party a. Ram Manohar Lohiya                      b. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee c. Deen Dayal Upadhyay                      d. Raja Ram Mohan Roy A	1
3.	Which model of development India had adopted on the eve of independence? a. The socialist model as in USSR                      b. The Gandhian model of development c. liberal capitalist model as in Europe and the USA                      d. both a and c D	1
4.	In which year the afro Asian conference known as the Bandung conference was held? a. 1952                      b.1961                      c. 1955                      d. 1954 b. C	1
5.	The statements given below are related to shock therapy choose the options that represent only the incorrect statement. a. The value of the ruble the Russian currency declined due to shock therapy. b. Shock therapy strengthen the communism. c. Shock therapy was planned. d. Shock therapy destroyed the old system of social welfare. C	1
6.	Bangkok declaration is related to which of the following organization? a. SAARC                      b. BRICS                      c. EU                      d. ASEAN C	1
7.	Which among the following is not a consequence of disintegration of Soviet union? a. End of cold war                      b. End of arm race c. Emergence of new countries                      d. Gorbachev's coming into power D	1
8.	Which of the following ideas is not part of India's development policy in the beginning years? a. Planning                      b. liberalization                      c. cooperative farming                      d. self sufficiency B	1
9.	When did India sign are 20 years treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet union? a. 1975                      b.1980                      c.1972                      d.1971 D	1
10.	Assertion: globalisation need not always be positive it can have negative consequences for the people. Reason: globalisation is a multidimensional concept it has political economic and cultural manifestation.	1

	<p>(a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.</p> <p>(c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.</p> <p>(d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.</p> <p>A</p>	
11.	<p>What is the vision of India and Russia?</p> <p>a. Unipolar World   b. Bipolar world   c. Multipolar world   d. All of these</p> <p>C</p>	1
12.	<p>Who is known as architect of Indian foreign policy?</p> <p>a. Kofi Annan   b. Homi J. Bhabha   c. Sardar Patel   d. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru</p> <p>D</p>	1
13.	<p>Which was the largest garage sale in history of Soviet union?</p> <p>Ans. The last date controlled industrial complex almost collapsed in soviyat system about 90% of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies</p>	2
14.	<p>What is the significance of circle of stars shown in the European union flag?</p> <p>Ans. The circle of gold Star stand for solidarity and harmony between the people of Europe.It has 12 stars a number 12 is traditionally the symbol of perfection completeness and unity.</p>	2
15.	<p>Who signed the Tashkent agreement and when?</p> <p>Ans.Tashkent agreement was signed between prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan's prime minister general Ayub Khan on 10 January 1966.</p>	2
16.	<p>What is meant by security council? mention its composition.</p> <p>Ans. Security Council is the principle organ of UNO.It consist of 5 permanent members and ten non-permanent members. The permanent members of SC have Veto power and the other members are elected by General Assembly for the term of two years.</p>	2
17.	<p>Mention the objectives of Nehru's foreign policy.</p> <p>Ans. Objectives of Nehru's foreign policy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect hard earned sovereignty</li> <li>Two preserve territorial integrity</li> <li>Rapid economic development</li> </ol>	2
18.	<p>What was the role of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel in integration of states?</p> <p>Ans. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel played very crucial role in integrating the princely states into India. He diplomatically persuaded the rulers of princely states. He got the instrument of accession signed and he was flexible in giving autonomy to the rulers who were not easily agreeing for the assimilation.</p>	2
19.	<p>Explain the four consequences of shock therapy.</p> <p>Ans. Consequences of shock therapy are following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collapse of industries - about 90% of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies the restructuring was carried out through mark forces it lead to the virtual disappearance of all the industries</li> <li>decline of food security- the value of ruble the Russian currency declined dramatically the rate of inflation was high that people knows the saving the collective farm system this integrated</li> <li>social changes- the old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed the middle classes were post to the periphery of society the academic and intellectual men migrated.</li> <li>New model of transition- the model of transition in Russia Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as shock therapy</li> </ol>	4
20.	<p>Describe the common problems of South Asian countries.</p>	4

	<p><b>Ans. A. The common problems of SAARC countries are poverty and economic backwardness.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>c. Some member countries have many internal conflicts such as boundaries and distribution of river water.</b></li> <li><b>d. These countries are unable to express similar views at international level because they do not trust each other.</b></li> <li><b>e. All conflicts are not from India but from Bhutan and Nepal over certain issues.</b></li> <li><b>f. The other countries of SAARC fear that India wants to be regional dominant in the region.</b></li> <li><b>g. Some countries of SAARC think that SAFTA is a way for India to invade the markets in their politics.</b></li> </ul>	
21.	<p><b>Describe any four principles of India's foreign policy.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. non alignment- non alignment is the basic principle of India's foreign policy in fact India was the first country which initiated the policy of non alignment which was adopted by most of the countries of Asia and Africa which attained independent in the post World war 2<sup>nd</sup> period.</b></li> <li><b>2. Opposition to the policy of caste colour and discrimination- another basic principle of India's foreign policy is that it has always raised voice against the policy of caste colour and discrimination.</b></li> <li><b>3. Opposed to imperialism- India has always opposed imperialism and colonialism India regards imperialism to be injurious to the world peace as it leads to war</b></li> <li><b>4. Faith In United nation- India has full faith in United Nations and AIIMS and principles of United nation India believes that the United nation is the only hope of the world in the present age so it should be strengthened.</b></li> </ol>	4
22.	<p><b>Mention the political and economic consequences of Globalization.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. Political impacts-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i. Globalization results in an erosion of state capacity.</b></li> <li><b>ii. In place of welfare state it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.</b></li> <li><b>iii. State capacity has received a boost as a consequence of Globalization, with enhanced technologies.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Economic impacts-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i. Economic globalization involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world..</b></li> <li><b>ii. It draws attention towards WB and IMF.</b></li> <li><b>iii. It has created intense division of opinion all over the world.</b></li> </ul>	4
23.	<p><b>Explain any four reasons as to why India should be given a permanent membership in the UN Security Council.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. The four reasons suggesting that India should be given a permanent membership in the UN security council are:</b></p> <p><b>India is the second most populous country which constitutes one fifth of the population of the world. India is also the world's largest democracy. India actively participates in the UN programs and plays an important role in peace keeping force. The evolution of its economy supports India's desire to be the permanent member India is the great democracy in the world. India is a regular contributor of funds in the UN.</b></p>	4
24.	<p><b>Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:</b></p>	4





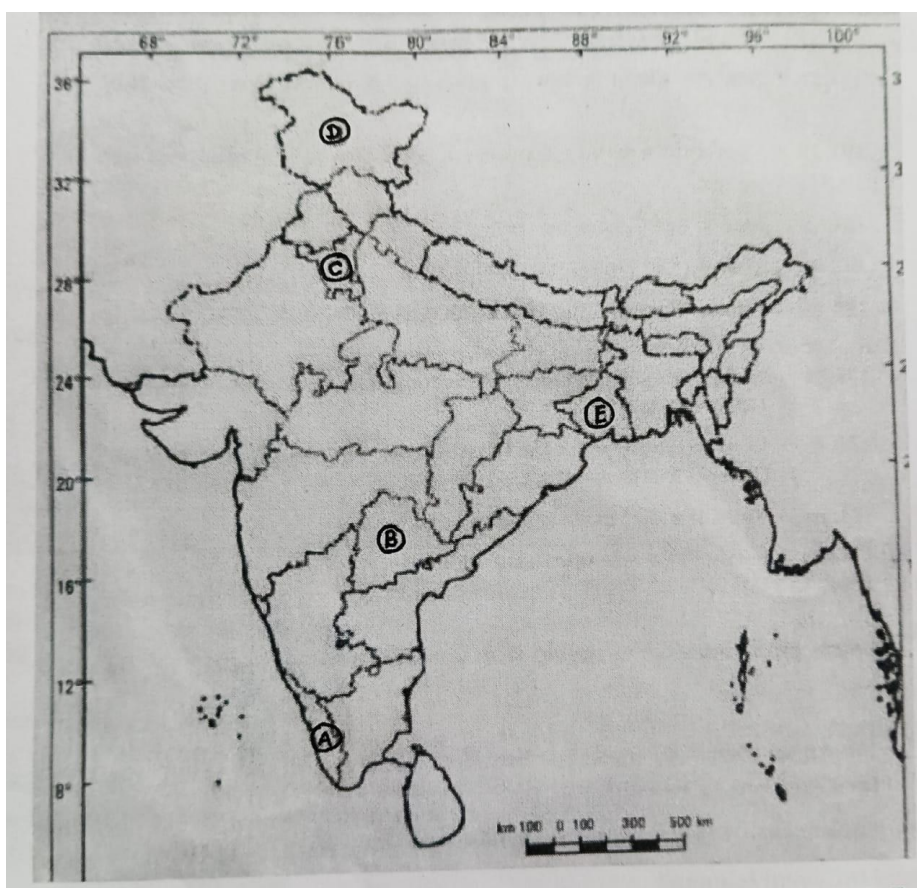
- i. Which country is this problem related to? 1  
 ii. Whom is the lion representing in the picture? What do they believe? 1  
 iii. Who is the tiger representing in this picture? What is their demand? 2

Ans. i. Sri Lanka

ii. Lion is representing the majority of Sinhala Community in Sri Lanka. Sinhala have dominance on policies of Sri Lanka. Sinhala should not allowed for any concessions for Tamils.

iii. Tiger is representing the Tamils (LTTE). This is the result of Sinhalese' behaviour for Tamils. Demands of Tamils was separate independent nation called Tamil Eelum.

25. In the given political map of India 4 places have been marked as A,B,C and D. Identify these states on the basis and write their correct names with their respective serial numbers and letters. 4



- i. The state which came into existence due to bifurcation at the time of partition in 1947.  
 ii. A princely state whose ruler resisted its merger with India.  
 iii. The state where the Congress party failed to win a majority in the first general elections of India.  
 iv. The 29<sup>th</sup> state of India.

	Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State	
	i.	E	W. Bengal	
	ii.	D	J& K	
	iii.	A	Kerala	
	iv.	B	Telangana	
26.	<p>The first duty prime minister and home minister of India, sardar Patel emerged as a major leader of the freedom movement after the Kheda satyagraha (1918) and the bardoli satyagraha (1928). At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big challenge for the national unity and integrity of India. He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of India. By his political experience, diplomatic prowess and foresightedness, out of India 565 princely states many had already given their consent to merge with India even before achieving the independence.</p> <p>a. Who was the first deputy prime minister of India?  b. Which of the following satyagrah was related to Sardar Vallabh bhai patel?  c. Which princely state's merger with India was difficult?  d. Which document was signed for assimilation of princely states into India?</p>			4
27.	<p>How did the reorganization of princely states take place in India after its independence?  Ans.  Vishalandhra (the movement to separate Andhra) demanded to separate the Madras province and the Telugu speaking areas, which were a part of them, into an independent Andhra Province.  A veteran Gandhian and a Congress leader, Potti Sriramulu protested with an unbroken fast. It ended after 56 days with his death. This stirred violence and unrest across the entire Andhra.  In December 1952, the Prime Minister declared the creation of an independent Andhra State. This led to the creation of other states along linguistic lines throughout the country.  These struggles forced the Central Government to create a States Reorganization Commission, which was established in 1953 to investigate the redefinition of state boundaries.  In its report, the Commission acknowledged that the boundaries for a state should be consistent with the limitations of various languages.  Its report was the basis for the 1956 States Reorganization Act.  It resulted in the creation of 14 new states and six union territories.</p>			6
28.	<p>What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organization?  Ans. Establishment of peace and equality: the direction of country development prosperity and peace can be established by maintaining equality.  Challenges to US hegemony: US hegemony was established after the disintegration of Soviet union and it was made so strong that they don't have to bend in front of powers like US and China three time larger than that of US.  Political and diplomatic power – it's members have remained as permanent and non permanent members. France is still permanent member of SC and before Brexit, Britain was also member of EU.  Military power use combined arm forces are the second largest in the world total spending own defence is second after the US it is also the world second most important source of space and communication technology.</p>			6
29.	<p>In the light of Sino Indian conflict describe the Tibet issue and border issue.  Ans. In 1950 China got control of Tibet. Large section of population was angry above the takeover in 1958 there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China occupation. This was pressed by the Chinese Govt. in 1959 Dalai Lama crossed over the Indian border and sought Asylum which was granted the Chinese government strongly protested against this.</p>			6

	<p><b>Border issue - boundary dispute had surface between India and China. China claimed that the boundary was a matter settled in colonial time but China said that any colonial decision did not apply the main dispute was about the Western and eastern end of the long border China claim over area within the Indian territory in area in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir. road China led a massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed regions the first attack lasted one week and China forces raised second wave of attack which came next month while the Indian force is cool bloc the Chinese advances on the Western front in Ladakh. China declared ceasefire and its troops withdrew to where they were before the invasion begin. The China war dented India's image at home and abroad.</b></p>	
<p><b>30.</b></p>	<p><b>Explain the Nuclear policy of India. Why India denied to sign the treaties like NPT and CTBT?</b></p> <p><b>Ans. Nehru had always faith in Science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear program initiated in the late 1940 under the guidance of Homi Jahangir Bhabha. Nehru was not only committed to the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons but also opposed the manufacture and possession by any state including India. He was opposed to nuclear weapons on moral, political and strategic ground scaling there position ‘a crime against humanity’</b></p> <p><b>This integrated this opposition into India's foreign policy giving it an active edge. He was the first leader to call for an end to all the nuclear testing following US bomb test in the Pacific in 1954.</b></p> <p><b>however India civilian nuclear energy program under the department of atomic energy India's nuclear policy has always been peace oriented whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of ‘no first use’. The present government led by prime minister Narendra Modi has made it clear that the policy of no first use can be reviewed and changed for India's regional and national securities. India is committed to ensure its membership in the nuclear supplier group and opposing unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT. The comprehensive nuclear test ban is the treaty banning all the nuclear explosins on earth. The treaty was negotiated at the conference on disarmament in Geneva and adopted by the United nation general assembly it opened for signature for on 24 September 1966 then the treaty has 182 countries have signed the treaty.</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>