

8th Social Science Lesson 21 Questions in English

21. Defence & Foreign Policy

1. Who occupies the highest position in our defence organisation?

- a) Prime minister
- b) President**
- c) Defence minister
- d) Finance minister

Explanation

The President of India being the head of the State occupies the highest position in our defence organisation.

2. Indian Armed Forces are primary forces serve under whom?

- a) Ministry of Defence**
- b) Ministry of Home affairs
- c) Prime minister
- d) Ministry of finance

Explanation

Indian Armed Forces – They are primary forces consist of country's Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast guard. They serve under the Ministry of Defence.

3. The Assam Rifles and Special Frontier Force comes under which security force?

- a) Indian armed forces
- b) Central armed police forces
- c) Paramilitary forces**
- d) Borderline forces

Explanation

Paramilitary Forces – They are Assam Rifles and Special Frontier Force.

4. Which of the following are Central Armed Police Forces?

- a) Border Security forces (BSF)
- b) Central reserve police forces (CRPF)
- c) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Central Armed Police Forces – They are Border Security forces (BSF), Central reserve police forces (CRPF), Central industrial security force (CISF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).

5. Central Armed Police Forces serve under the authority of whom?

- a) Ministry of Defence
- b) Ministry of Finance
- c) Prime minister
- d) **Ministry of Home Affairs**

Explanation

Central Armed Police Forces serve under the authority of Ministry of Home Affairs. CAPF work along with both Army and Police in different roles assigned to them.

6. Which is the largest volunteer army in the world?

- a) China republic army
- b) **Indian army**
- c) American paramilitary army
- d) Russian army

Explanation

The Indian Army is the land-based branch and it the largest volunteer army in the world.

7. Indian Army is commanded by whom?

- a) President
- b) Ministry of Defence
- c) **Chief of army staff**
- d) Major general

Explanation

Indian army is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff (COAS), who is a four-star general.

8. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The Indian Army has a Non-regimental system.
- 2) Indian Army is operationally and geographically divided into Nine commands.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Indian army conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural disaster and calamities. The Indian Army has a regimental system. It is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands.

9. How many Naval Commands are there in Indian navy?

- a) Two
- b) Four
- c) **Three**
- d) Five

Explanation

The Chief of Naval Staff, a four-star Admiral, commands the navy. It has three Naval Commands.

10. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The primary objective of the navy is to safeguard the nation's maritime borders, and in conjunction with other Armed Forces of the union.
 - 2) The Indian Air Force primary mission is to secure Indian airspace and to conduct aerial warfare during armed conflict.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The primary objective of the navy is to safeguard the nation's maritime borders, and in conjunction with other Armed Forces of the union.

The Indian Air Force primary mission is to secure Indian airspace and to conduct aerial warfare during armed conflict.

11. How many Commands are there in Indian Air Forces?

- a) Four
- b) Five
- c) Six
- d) **Seven**

Explanation

The Chief of Air Staff, an air chief marshal, is a four-star officer and is responsible for the bulk of operational command of the Air Force. It has seven commands.

12. The Indian Coast Guard was established in which year by the Coast Guard Act?

- a) 1978
- b) 1972
- c) 1977
- d) 1982

Explanation

The Indian Coast Guard was established in 1978 by the Coast Guard Act, 1978 of the Parliament of India as an independent Armed force of India.

13. Indian Coastal Guard operates under which ministry?

- a) Ministry of Fishery
- b) **Ministry of defence**
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Ministry of Home affairs

Explanation

Indian Coastal Guard operates under the Ministry of Defence. The Coast Guard works in close cooperation with the Indian Navy, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Revenue (Customs) and the Central and State police forces.

14. The Forces which help in maintaining internal security, protecting the coastline and assisting the army are known as -----

- a) Coastal Guard
- b) Air forces
- c) Central Armed police forces
- d) **Paramilitary forces**

Explanation

The Forces which help in maintaining internal security, protecting the coastline and assisting the army are known as "Paramilitary Forces".

15. The National War Memorial is a monument built by the Government of India to honour who?

- a) Paramilitary forces
- b) Central Armed Police Forces
- c) **Indian Armed Forces**
- d) Kargil war martyrs

Explanation

The National War Memorial is a monument built by the Government of India to honour the Indian Armed Forces.

16. Where the National War Memorial was built in India?

- a) **New Delhi**
- b) Mumbai
- c) Chennai
- d) Kolkata

Explanation

The memorial is spread over 40 acres of land and is built around the existing chhatri (canopy) near India Gate, New Delhi. The names of armed forces personnel martyred during the conflicts are inscribed on the memorial walls.

17. Which is a Five Star General officer rank and the highest attainable rank in the Indian Army?

- a) General
- b) Lieutenant General
- c) **Field marshal**
- d) Major general

Explanation

Field Marshal – is a Five Star General officer rank and the highest attainable rank in the Indian Army.

18. Who was the first and the only officer of the Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star Rank as Marshal.?

- a) Sam Manekshaw
- b) Rakesh Kumar Singh
- c) Birender Singh
- d) **Arjan Singh**

Explanation

Arjan Singh was the first and the only officer of the Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star Rank as Marshal.

19. Who was the first Field Marshal of India Army?

- a) K. M. Cariappa
- b) **Sam Manekshaw**
- c) Birender Singh
- d) Arjan Singh

Explanation

Sam Manekshaw was the first Field Marshal of India and the second Field Marshal was K. M. Cariappa.

20. The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment of the Indian Army, originating in the which year?

- a) 1775
- b) 1758**
- c) 1746
- d) 1749

Explanation

The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment of the Indian Army, originating in the year 1758.

21. The madras regimental centre is located where?

- a) Wellington**
- b) Korimedu
- c) Vattakanal
- d) Mettupalayam

Explanation

The Madras Regimental Centre is at wellington, Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.

22. To train officers for Emergency Commission into the Army, Two Officers Training Schools (OTS) were established in Pune and -----

- a) Mumbai
- b) Chennai**
- c) Shimla
- d) Nagpur

Explanation

In 1962, after the Sino-Indian War, the need to expand the number of officers was felt. Two Officers Training Schools (OTS) were established in Pune and Chennai to train officers for Emergency Commission into the Army.

23. When Officers Training Schools (OTS) was renamed as the Officers Training Academy (OTA)?

- a) 1994
- b) 1982**

- c) 1981
- d) 1988

Explanation

On 1st January 1988, the Officers Training school was renamed as the Officers Training Academy (OTA).

24. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Paramilitary Forces also participate in the management of natural or man-made disasters
 - 2) During peace time, the paramilitary forces also have the responsibility of protecting the Inter-State borders.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Paramilitary Forces also participate in the management of natural or man-made disasters. During peace time, the paramilitary forces also have the responsibility of protecting the international borders.

25. Which was formed by British in 1835, called the 'Cachar Levy'?

- a) Indian Coastal Guard
- b) The Special Frontier Force
- c) **The Assam Rifles**
- d) The Border Security Force

Explanation

The Assam Rifles came into being in 1835 which was established by the British in the Assam region, as a militia called the 'Cachar Levy'.

26. The Assam Rifles is under which ministry?

- a) Ministry of Defence
- b) Ministry of External Affairs
- c) **Ministry of Home Affairs**
- d) Ministry of Finance

Explanation

The Assam Rifles is under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

27. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) There are currently 46 battalions of Assam Rifles (AR).
- 2) The Special Frontier Force (SFF) was put under the direct supervision of the Research Analysis Wing and later, under the Intelligence Bureau.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

1. There are currently 46 battalions of Assam Rifles (AR). 2. The Special Frontier Force (SFF) was put under the direct supervision of the Intelligence Bureau, and later, under the Research and Analysis Wing, India's external intelligence agency.

28. When the Special Frontier Force (SFF) was created?

- a) 1965
- b) 1962**
- c) 1973
- d) 1971

Explanation

The Special Frontier Force (SFF) is a paramilitary special force of India created in 1962.

29. When Rajendra Chola I, the Chola king from Tamil Nadu launched naval on the city-state of expedition Srivijaya in maritime Southeast Asia, and conquered Kadaram (modern Kedah)?

- a) 1035 AD
- b) 1048 AD
- c) 1018 AD
- d) 1025 AD**

Explanation

In 1025 AD (CE), Rajendra Chola I, the Chola king from Tamil Nadu launched naval on the city-state of expedition Srivijaya in maritime Southeast Asia, and conquered Kadaram (modern Kedah).

30. When Five forces (BSF, CRPF, ITBP, CISF and SSB) earlier considered paramilitary forces have been reclassified as Central Armed Police Forces?

- a) 2008
- b) 2010
- c) 2006

d) 2011

Explanation

The five forces (BSF, CRPF, ITBP, CISF and SSB) which come under Ministry of Home Affairs were earlier considered paramilitary forces, but from March' 2011, They have been reclassified as Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) to avoid confusion.

31. Which force is specialized in high altitude operations?

- a) The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- b) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)**
- c) The Border Security Force (BSF)
- d) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

Explanation

Indo-Tibetan Border Police is a border guarding police force. This force is specialized in high altitude operations.

32. Who is charged with guarding India's land border during peace time and preventing transnational crimes?

- a) The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- b) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- c) The Border Security Force (BSF)**
- d) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

Explanation

The border security force is a Border Guarding Force of India. BSF is charged with guarding India's land border during peace time and preventing transnational crimes.

33. The specialised wing of the CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) is called?

- a) Garud Commandos Force
- b) Ghatak Forces
- c) COBRA
- d) The Rapid Action Force**

Explanation

The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) to deal with riot, crowd control, rescue and relief operations, and related unrest situations.

34. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The mission of Central Reserve Police force shall be to enable the government to maintain Rule of law, public order and internal security effectively and efficiently.
- 2) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) is deployed for border guarding duties from Ladakh to Sikkim.
 - a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

1. The mission of Central Reserve Police force shall be to enable the government to maintain Rule of law, public order and internal security effectively and efficiently.

2. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) is deployed for border guarding duties from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh (India – China border).

35. Which is a voluntary organization which recruits cadets from high schools, colleges and universities all over India?

- a) **National Cadet Corps (NCC)**
- b) National Service Scheme (NSS)
- c) Junior Red Cross
- d) Territorial Army

Explanation

The National Cadet Corps in India is a voluntary organization which recruits cadets from high schools, colleges and universities all over India.

36. The Central Industrial Security Force was set in which year under an Act of the Parliament of India?

- a) 1964
- b) **1969**
- c) 1971
- d) 1974

Explanation

The Central Industrial Security Force was set up under an Act of the Parliament of India on 10th March 1969. Its duties are guarding sensitive governmental buildings, the Delhi Metro, and providing airport security.

37. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), is the border Guarding force for which area?

- a) Nepal and China Border
- b) Nepal and Bangladesh Border
- c) **Nepal and Bhutan Border**
- d) China and Bangladesh Border

Explanation

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), in English the Armed Border Force is the border Guarding force for Nepal and Bhutan border.

38. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The NCC Cadets are given basic military training in small arms and parades.
 - 2) National Cadet Corps is a Bi-Services Organization, comprising the Army and Navy Force, engaged in grooming the youth of the country into disciplined and patriotic citizens.
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

National Cadet Corps is a Tri-Services Organization, comprising the Army, Navy and Air Force, engaged in grooming the youth of the country into disciplined and patriotic citizens. The Cadets are given basic military training in small arms and parades.

39. Who is a voluntary force, tasked as an auxiliary to the Indian Police?

- a) Force one
- b) Special Protection Group
- c) **Home Guard**
- d) Defence Security Corps

Explanation

The Indian Home Guard is a voluntary force, tasked as an auxiliary to the Indian Police.

40. What is age group eligible for Home Guard in India?

- a) 21 – 48
- b) 18 – 45
- c) 21 – 52
- d) **18 – 50**

Explanation

All citizens of India, in the age group of 18–50, are eligible for Home Guard.

41. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is how many years?

- a) Two to Four years
- b) Three to Five years**
- c) Three to Four years
- d) Two to Six years

Explanation

Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is three to five years.

42. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Home Guards are recruited from various cross sections of the civil society such as professionals, college students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc.
- 2) Recruitment to the Defence services is open to all Indians
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

Home Guards are recruited from various cross sections of the civil society such as professionals, college students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. Recruitment to the Defence services is open to all Indians.

43. Which is a set of political goals that define how a sovereign country will interact with other countries in the world?

- a) Industrial policy
- b) Economic policy
- c) Foreign policy**
- d) Reservation policy

Explanation

A foreign policy is a set of political goals that define how a sovereign country will interact with other countries in the world. It seeks to secure the best interest of the people, territory and economy of the country.

44. Which of the following is not Basic Principles of Foreign Policy?

- a) Preservation of national interest
- b) Increasing the number of friendly Nation
- c) Achievement of world peace

d) Armament**Explanation**

Basic Principles of Foreign Policy are 1. Preservation of national interest, 2. Achievement of world peace 3. Disarmament 4. Abolition of Colonialism, Racism and Imperialism 5. Increasing the number of friendly nations 6. Economic development.

45. Who was the chief architect of India's foreign policy?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) B.N. Rau

Explanation

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India was the chief architect of India's foreign policy. Nehru was a supporter of world peace.

46. When was Army day celebrated in India?

- a) 15th January**
- b) 21st January
- c) 27th January
- d) 11th January

Explanation

The National Army was celebrated on 15th January every year.

47. Which of the following is not the principles of peace, known as Panchsheel?

- a) Equality and mutual benefit
- b) Mutual non-aggression
- c) Transparency and Accountability**
- d) Peaceful co-existence

Explanation

Jawaharlal Nehru declared the five principles of peace, known as Panchsheel. These principles included 1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty 2. Mutual non-aggression 3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs 4. Equality and mutual benefit 5. Peaceful co-existence.

48. The word Non-Alignment was coined by whom?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) K.M. Cariappa
- d) **V.K. Krishna Menon**

Explanation

The word Non-Alignment was coined by V.K. Krishna Menon. Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy.

49. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Non-alignment aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining military alliance formed by the USA.
 - 2) Nonalignment was neither neutrality nor non-involvement nor isolationism.
- a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Non-alignment aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA or Soviet Union in the aftermath of the Second World War. Nonalignment was neither neutrality nor non-involvement nor isolationism.

50. Who is the founding Father of Non-Alignment Movement?

- a) Nasser of Egypt
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru of India
- c) Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement: Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana.

51. Who among the following was the Leader of the African National Council of South Africa?

- a) **Nelson Mandela**
- b) Kwame Nkumarah
- c) Patrice Lumumba
- d) Robert Mugabe

Explanation

Nelson Mandela – Leader of the African National Council of South Africa. A determined fighter against apartheid.

52. When racialism in South Africa ended?

- a) 1994
- b) 1990**
- c) 1986
- d) 1995

Explanation

India fought against Apartheid and opposed all types of racial discrimination. The end of racialism in South Africa in 1990 was a great success for India's policy.

53. When Coastal Guard Day was celebrated in India?

- a) 14th February
- b) 6th February
- c) 1st February**
- d) 10th February

Explanation

Every year 1st of February was celebrated as the National Coastal Guard Day.

54. India doesn't share common land border with which of the following country?

- a) Bhutan
- b) Burma
- c) Sri Lanka**
- d) Afghanistan

Explanation

India shares a common land border with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Burma. It also shares a common sea border with Sri Lanka.

55. Bangladesh Borders which side of country?

- a) South
- b) South – East
- c) North – East
- d) East**

Explanation

India is a vast country with 1. Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west 2. China, Nepal, Bhutan to the north 3. Bangladesh to the east 4. Myanmar to the far east 5. Sri Lanka (south-east) and 6 Maldives (south-west).

56. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) India's foreign policy is based on the principle of developing friendly relations and cooperation with her neighbours
- 2) India has always favoured international and regional cooperation, because she believes that through cooperation all disputes and problems among nations can be sorted out peacefully.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

India's position is unique in its neighbourhood. India has always favoured international and regional cooperation, because she believes that through cooperation all disputes and problems among nations can be sorted out peacefully. India's foreign policy is based on the principle of developing friendly relations and cooperation with her neighbours.

57. When Air Force Day is celebrated in India?

- a) 2nd October
- b) 10th October
- c) **8th October**
- d) 14th October

Explanation

Nation Air Force Day is celebrated on 8th October every year.

58. Maldives borders which side of India?

- a) South
- b) **South – West**
- c) South – East
- d) East

Explanation

India is a vast country with 1. Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west 2. China, Nepal, Bhutan to the north 3. Bangladesh to the east 4. Myanmar to the far east 5. Sri Lanka (south-east) and 6 Maldives (south-west).

59. Which is part of India's foreign policy that actively focuses on improving ties with India's immediate neighbours?

- a) Trade policy
- b) Neighbourhood First Policy**
- c) Land Distribution Policy
- d) Neighbour water Reserve Policy

Explanation

Neighbourhood First policy is part of India's foreign policy that actively focuses on improving ties with India's immediate neighbours. India provides neighbours with support as needed in the form of resources, equipment and training.

60. South East Asia begins with which part of india?

- a) North India
- b) North East India**
- c) South East India
- d) North West India

Explanation

South East Asia begins with North East India.

61. Which is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)?

- a) Nepal
- b) Bhutan
- c) Myanmar**
- d) China

Explanation

Myanmar is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The purpose is to ensure a stable and multipolar balance of power in the Indo-Pacific and to become an integral part of Asia.

62. Which of the following country is not member of SAARC?

- a) China**
- b) Pakistan
- c) Afghanistan
- d) Maldives

Explanation

India believes in regional co-operation. To foster the bonds of brotherhood, co-operation and peaceful co-existence SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) was established. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan are the eight members of the SAARC.

63. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) This Bangladesh – China – India – Myanmar (BCIM) Economic corridor envisages the formation of a thriving economic belt, focusing on cross- border transport, energy and telecommunication networks.
- 2) BIMSTEC refers Bangladesh Initiative for MultiSectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.
 - a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

1. This Bangladesh – China – India – Myanmar (BCIM) Economic corridor envisages the formation of a thriving economic belt, focusing on cross- border transport, energy and telecommunication networks.

2. BIMSTEC refers Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.

64. Which of the following country is not the member of BIMSTEC?

- a) Myanmar
- b) Thailand
- c) **Maldives**
- d) Nepal

Explanation

BIMSTEC main objectives are to strengthen and improve the technological economic cooperation, international trade and foreign direct investment cooperation. The member countries are Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.

65. Bangladesh – Bhutan – India – Nepal (BBIN) has signed a framework to enable movement of passengers, cargo vehicles and _____

- a) Shipments
- b) **Energy development**
- c) Arms transaction
- d) Technology development

Explanation

Bangladesh – Bhutan – India – Nepal (BBIN) has signed a framework to enable movement of passengers, cargo vehicles and for energy development.

66. When National Navy Day is celebrated in India?

- a) 1st December
- b) 6th December
- c) 9th December
- d) **4th December**

Explanation

The National Navy Day is celebrated 4th December of every year.

67. When Armed Force Flag Day was celebrated in India?

- a) 6th December
- b) 2nd December
- c) **7th December**
- d) 10th December

Explanation

The Armed Force Flag Day was celebrated 7th December of every year.

68. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) India's foreign policy is to maintain peace, freedom and mutual co-operation among the nations.
 - 2) India is not in any major military alliance, our relations with the major powers have acquired a strategic depth.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

India is a huge country with manifold cultures. It has high status in the South East Asia. India's foreign policy is to maintain peace, freedom and mutual co-operation among the nations. Though India is not in any major military alliance, our relations with the major powers have acquired a strategic depth.

69. Who is the supreme commander of the Armed forces in India?

- a) Prime minister
- b) President**
- c) Defence minister
- d) Home minister

Explanation

The president of India is the supreme commander of the Armed forces in India.

70. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Central Industrial Security Force Day is celebrated on 14th march.
 - 2) Rapid Action Force Day is celebrated on 7th July.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

Central Industrial Security Force Day is celebrated on 10th March and Rapid Action Force Day is celebrated on 7th October.