

10th Social Science Lesson 20 Questions in English

20] India's Foreign Policy

1. Country's policy that is conceived, designed and formulated to safeguard and promote her national interests in her external affairs, in the conduct of relationships with other countries is defined as _____

- a) Regional policy
- b) Foreign policy**
- c) Development policy
- d) Trade policy

Explanation

Foreign policy can be defined as a country's policy that is conceived, designed and formulated to safeguard and promote her national interests in her external affairs, in the conduct of relationships with other countries, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

2. When the foreign Service Training Institute was established?

- a) 1951
- b) 1963
- c) 1986**
- d) 1976

Explanation

The foreign Service Training Institute was established in 1986 provides training for officers of Indian Foreign Services (IFS).

3. Where the foreign Service Training Institute was located in India?

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

Explanation

The Ministry of External Affairs of India also known as Foreign Ministry comes under Government of India is responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India. The foreign Service Training Institute was located at New Delhi.

4. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Foreign policy seeks to secure the best interests of the people, territory and economy of the country. It is a direct reflection of country's traditional values and overall national policies, her aspirations and self-perception.
- 2) Interdependence has been an incontrovertible fact of international relations. An objective and goal-oriented foreign policy has the potential to achieve independent nation without relations with other nations finally.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Nations have also been interdependent. Interdependence has been an incontrovertible fact of international relations. An objective and goal-oriented foreign policy has the potential to achieve improved relations with other nations and accelerate growth.

5. Which among the following is main tools of foreign policy?

- a) Invading nations**
- b) Appointing ambassador
- c) Armed forces
- d) International trade

Explanation

The main tools of foreign policy are treaties and executive agreements, appointing ambassadors, foreign aid, international trade and armed forces.

6. Which of the following is not the Directive Principles of India's foreign policy in the Constitution of India 1950 Article 51?

- a) Promote International peace and security
- b) Maintain just and honourable relations between nations
- c) Foster respect for international law and international organisation
- d) Not to interfere in the settlement of international disputes by arbitration**

Explanation

The Constitution of India 1950 Article 51 Lays down Directive Principles of India's foreign policy. The state shall endeavour to 1. Promote International peace and security 2. Maintain just and honourable relations between nations 3. Foster respect for international law and international organisation 4. Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

7. Which among the following is not main Objectives of Our Foreign Policy?

- a) National security
- b) National stagnant**
- c) Increasing the number of friendly nations
- d) Economic development

Explanation

Main Objectives of Our Foreign Policy 1. National security 2. National prosperity 3. Increasing the number of friendly nations 4. Achieving world peace and enable every nation to peacefully co-exist
Economic development

8. Who advocated avoidance of force and adoption of peaceful means to settle disputes between states?

- a) Buddha**
- b) Gandhi
- c) Ambedkar
- d) Ram Mohan Roy

Explanation

The Buddha advocated avoidance of force and adoption of peaceful means to settle disputes between states.

9. When the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence between India (Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru) and China (Premier Chou-En-Lai) was signed?

- a) 1949
- b) 1951
- c) 1961
- d) 1954**

Explanation

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence between India (Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru) and China (Premier Chou-En-Lai) was signed on 28 April 1954.

10. What was the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence signed between India and china is known as?

- a) Panchmutra
- b) Panchsheel**
- c) Panchkala
- d) Panchthanthra

Explanation

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence signed between India and china is known as panchsheel.

11. Where the Afro-Asian Conference held in 1955, in which Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were incorporated in the Bandung Declaration?

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Indonesia**
- c) Japan
- d) Singapore

Explanation

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were incorporated in the Bandung Declaration signed in the Afro-Asian Conference held in 1955 in Indonesia.

12. Which among the following is not the principle of Panchsheel?

- a) Mutual non-aggression
- b) Mutual non-interference
- c) Mutual non-convenient**
- d) Peaceful co-existence

Explanation

The principles of panchsheel are 1. Mutual non-aggression 2. Mutual non-interference 3. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty's 4. Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit 5. Peaceful co-existence.

13. Under whose guidance, our nation constituted the most idealistic phase of India's foreign from Independence through 1950s and 1960s?

- a) Vallabhbhai Patel
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) B. R. Ambedkar
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru**

Explanation

The period from Independence through 1950s and 1960s constituted the most idealistic phase of India's foreign policy under the guidance of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

14. Which among the following is not the Basic Determinants of a Foreign Policy?

- a) Geographical position and size of territory
- b) Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis

- c) Natural resource
- d) **The compulsion of disaster evidences**

Explanation

Basic Determinants of a Foreign Policy 1. Geographical position and size of territory 2. Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis 3. Natural resources 4. The compulsion of economic development.

15. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The new nations that got independence after the long period of colonial struggle found themselves in a very difficult situation with respect to economic development.
- 2) With respect to economic development it was necessary to align with either of the blocs – United States of America (USA) or Union Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).
- 3) Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, who is left ideologist extend his support to Union Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) during his tenure
 - a) Only 2
 - b) Only 3
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, was opposed to the rivalry of the two superpowers (America and Russia) who were trying to extend their influence over the newly emerged nations of Asia and Africa.

16. Who coined the term 'Non-Alignment' in his speech at the United Nations?

- a) **V. Krishna Menon**
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- d) C. P. Krishnan Nair

Explanation

The term 'Non-Alignment' was coined by V. Krishna Menon in his speech at the United Nations.

17. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Nehru chose the path of Non-Alignment (i.e., not aligning with any bloc) in the face of the bipolar order of the Cold War and tried to form a third bloc of nations in international
- 2) Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining military alliance with foreign nations.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2**
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Explanation

Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance.

18. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of how many countries?

- a) 82
- b) 94
- c) 108
- d) 120**

Explanation

Non-Aligned Movement was the largest political grouping of countries in a Multilateral-fora. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observers and 10 international organisations. Another noteworthy fact is that it has transformed from a political movement to an economical movement.

19. which of the following is not the aim of India's foreign policy of that time?

- a) World co-operation
- b) End of colonial imperialism
- c) Racial equality
- d) End of monarchy**

Explanation

The aim of India's foreign policy of that time was 'world co-operation, world peace, end of colonial imperialism, racial equality and non-alignment'.

20. Who among the following is not the founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru of India
- b) Farouk of Morocco**
- c) Sukarno of Indonesia
- d) Tito of Yugoslavia

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 were the founding fathers of NAM

21. When India enter into an alignment with the Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty?

- a) 1968
- b) 1971**
- c) 1980
- d) 1964

Explanation

The Non-alignment roots did not prevent India from entering into an alignment with the Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty of 1971 (20-year pact of 'peace, friendship and co-operation')

22. In which year India conducted its first nuclear test?

- a) 1974**
- b) 1970
- c) 1982
- d) 1980

Explanation

India embarked on a substantial programme of military modernisation. In 1974, India also conducted its first nuclear test.

23. Where India conducted its first nuclear test in year 1974?

- a) Bikaner
- b) Jaisalmer
- c) Pokhran**
- d) Alwar

Explanation

In 1974, India also conducted its first nuclear test at Pokhran under Subterranean Nuclear Explosions Project.

24. India conducted its first nuclear test in response to which country nuclear test in 1964 at Lop Nor?

- a) Pakistan
- b) USA
- c) Japan
- d) China**

Explanation

India conducted its first nuclear test in response to China's nuclear test in 1964 at Lop Nor.

25. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Changing global conditions determine the foreign policy details, yet India's foreign policy was based on certain well-defined principles
- 2) These principles are not mere idealistic but pragmatist too. Independent India had to defend its democratic system, and at the same time evolve and enforce means to salvage the nation from backwardness
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

26. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) India withstood three wars with Pakistan during cold war period. The disastrous Sino-Indian conflict would not make Non-alliance un-pragmatic and it revealed inadequacy in military build-up.
- 2) Avoidance of military blocs was then not a necessity but an option. Non-alliance did not mean demilitarisation of nations. It was meant to ensure de-escalation of conflicts and tension. To a large extent, it enabled India to concentrate on socioeconomic development.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

India withstood two wars with Pakistan during cold war period. The disastrous Sino-Indian conflict would not make Non-alliance un-pragmatic and it revealed inadequacy in military build-up. Avoidance of military blocs was then not an option but a necessity. Non-alliance did not mean demilitarisation of nations.

27. During the 1990's along with the fall of the Soviet Union, which new global economic order came to existence?

- a) **Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation**
- b) Privatisation, Orientation, individualisation
- c) Privatisation, Liberalisation, Orientation
- d) Globalisation, orientation, Privatisation

Explanation

During the 1990's along with the fall of the Soviet Union, a new global economic order called Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation (LPG) emerged with the support of the western powers.

28. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) During the 1990's Bipolar (USA and China centric) world along with the emerging new economic order compelled the nations including India to revise their foreign and economic policies.
 - 2) India entered into pacts with global economic forum (GATT) and entered into bilateral, trilateral, multilateral agreements. Its nuclear experiments resulted in intimidatory reactions from the western world
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

During the 1990's Unipolar (USA centric) world along with the emerging new economic order compelled the nations including India to revise their foreign and economic policies.

29. Which among the following is not the shifts made in India's policy after India entered into pacts with global economic forum?

- a) **Better relations with Pakistan – the Look East Policy (1992)**
- b) The second nuclear test at Pokhran (1998) in Rajasthan
- c) Defence procurement relationship with Israel
- d) Energy diplomacy with Arab countries and Iran

Explanation

Better relations with China – the Look East Policy (1992)

30. India vote against which country at the International Atomic Energy Agency?

- a) China
- b) Pakistan
- c) **Iran**
- d) Sri Lanka

Explanation

India vote against Iran at the International Atomic Energy Agency

31. When the second nuclear test at Pokhran took place?

- a) 1998
- b) 2001
- c) 1989
- d) 1978

Explanation

The second nuclear test at Pokhran in Rajasthan took place in 1998

32. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The structure of the international system has changed. The foremost task of India's foreign policy is to enable the domestic transformation of India
 - 2) By this, we mean making possible the transformation of India's economy and society while promoting our values of singularism. From a foreign policy perspective, economic prosperity is now seen as the key to India's attainment of a Great Power status.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

By this, we mean making possible the transformation of India's economy and society while promoting our values of pluralism. From a foreign policy perspective, economic prosperity is now seen as the key to India's attainment of a Great Power status.

33. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) India's global security concerns are reflected in its military modernisation, maritime security and nuclear policies.
 - 2) India has emerged as a major voice in global decision-making and management, and as a bridge and balancing power in the emerging global strategic architecture
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

34. Which among the following country is not the member of BRICS?

- a) India
- b) Brazil
- c) Canada
- d) South Africa

Explanation

Members of BRICS are Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa.

35 Which among the following is not the Basic Concepts of India's Foreign Policy?

- a) Preservation of national interest
- b) Achievement of world peace
- c) Fostering cordial relationship with other countries
- d) **Armament**

Explanation

Basic Concepts of India's Foreign Policy are 1. Preservation of national interest 2. Achievement of world peace 3. Disarmament 4. Fostering cordial relationship with other countries.

36. Which among the following is the themes of India's nuclear doctrine?

- a) **No first use**
- b) No prolong use
- c) Both a and b
- d) Peace for nation

Explanation

The two themes of India's nuclear doctrine are 1. No first use 2. Credible minimum deterrence. It has decided not to use nuclear power for 'offensive purposes' and would never use against any non-nuclear state.

37. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Since independence, global non-proliferation has been a dominant theme of India's nuclear policy. So, India supported UN disarmament programme
- 2) Our tradition and national ethos are to practice armament. As a peace-loving nation, India champions the cause of qualitative and quantitative armament right from the beginning.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Our tradition and national ethos are to practice disarmament. As a peace-loving nation, India champions the cause of qualitative and quantitative disarmament right from the beginning.

38. Which is an economic and geopolitical organisation of eight countries that are primarily located in South Asia?

- a) **NATO**

- b) OPEC
- c) **SAARC**
- d) APEC

Explanation

SAARC is an economic and geopolitical organisation of eight countries that are primarily located in South Asia. The SAARC policies aim to promote welfare economics, collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia and to accelerate socio-cultural development in the region.

39. Where SAARC Disaster Management Centre was located?

- a) Mumbai
- b) **Delhi**
- c) Shimla
- d) Kolkata

Explanation

SAARC Disaster Management Centre was set up at New Delhi. The Centre is a sleek body of professionals working on various dimensions of disaster risk reduction and management in South Asia.

40. Which among the following is not the Basic Determinants of a Foreign Policy?

- a) Political stability and structure of government
- b) The necessity of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons
- c) **Non-Military peace strength**
- d) International milieu

Explanation

Basic Determinants of a Foreign Policy are 1. Political stability and structure of government 2. The necessity of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons 3. Military strength 4. International milieu.

41. Who proposed SAARC satellite is a proposed communication– cum-meteorology satellite?

- a) NASA
- b) **ISRO**
- c) CNSA
- d) European Space Agency

Explanation

SAARC satellite is a proposed communication– cum-meteorology satellite by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for the SAARC region.

42. Which among the following is not the member country of SAARC?

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Bhutan
- c) Maldives
- d) **Malaysia**

Explanation

The member countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

43. Which is a combination of strategies carefully formulated by a nation for maintaining relationship with other nations?

- a) National organisation
- b) **Foreign policy**
- c) Bipolar treaty
- d) Disciplinary notion

Explanation

Foreign Policy is a combination of strategies carefully formulated by a nation for maintaining relationship with other nations.

44. Which among the following is not the Basic Concepts of India's Foreign Policy?

- a) **Non-interference in Solving any conflicts**
- b) Independence of thought and action as per the principle of NAM
- c) Equality in conducting international relations
- d) Anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, antiracism

Explanation

Basic Concepts of India's Foreign Policy are 1. Solving conflicts by peaceful means 2. Independence of thought and action as per the principle of NAM 3. Equality in conducting international relations 4. Anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, antiracism

45. Which among the following country is not the member of IBSA

- a) South Africa
- b) Brazil
- c) **Argentina**
- d) India

Explanation

Member countries of IBSA are India, Brazil, South Africa

46. Which is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state?

- a) Doctrine
- b) Diplomacy**
- c) Thesaurus
- d) Proliferate

Explanation

Diplomacy is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.

47. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) India's foreign policy has always regarded the concept of neighbourhood as one of widening concentric circles, around the central axis of historical and cultural commonalties.
 - 2) India gives political and diplomatic priority to her immediate neighbours and the Indian Ocean Island states such as Maldives.
 - 3) This centrality of neighbours in India's foreign policy stems from the clear understanding that a peaceful periphery is essential for India to achieve her multifarious developmental goals.
- a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) All 1, 2 and 3**
 - d) Both 2 and 3

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

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

Explanation

South East Asia begins with North East India. 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.

49. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) One of the major objectives of India's foreign policy has been to leverage international partnership for India's domestic development.

- 2) Currently India's political moves are being influenced by economic imperatives. Many nations are moving to forge better relationship with India.
- 3) The three big elements in our eastern policy are stronger emphasis on Non-physical connectivity, Non-commercial and security-related.
 - a) Only 3
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) Both 1 and 2

Explanation

The eastern policy emphasises a more productive role for ASEAN and East Asian countries. The three big elements in our eastern policy are stronger emphasis on physical connectivity, commercial and security-related.

50. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?

- a) Article 50
- b) **Article 51**
- c) Article 52
- d) Article 53

Explanation

Article 51 of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy.

51. Which ministry is responsible for carrying out the foreign policy of India?

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

Explanation

The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for carrying out the foreign policy of India.

52. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) India aspires for permanent membership on the UN Security Council. And India now has an increasing range of interests, which are anchored in different parts of the world.
- 2) Today India has informal diplomatic relations with most of the nations, besides being the world's second most populous country, third largest democracy and one of the fastest growing country.
 - a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Explanation

Today India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations, besides being the world's second most populous country, largest democracy and one of the fastest growing country. Though India is not in any major military alliance, our relations with the major powers have acquired a strategic depth.

53. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between which two countries?

- a) India and Pakistan
- b) India and USA
- c) **India and China**
- d) India and Russia

Explanation

The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between India and China.

54. Which of the following country is not the founder member of Non-Alignment Movement?

- a) Egypt
- b) Indonesia
- c) Ghana
- d) **Singapore**

Explanation

Singapore is not the founder member of Non-Alignment Movement.

55. What does the term Apartheid means?

- a) Military diplomacy
- b) Non-Alignment policy
- c) **Policy of racial discrimination**
- d) Policy of Non-military

Explanation

Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination existed in south Africa until 1990's.

56. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) India adheres to the foreign policy principle that 'in international relations there is no temporary friend and no temporary foe, only the interests are permanent'.

2) India has sought to achieve its security and socio-economic advancement while at the same time working for peace, freedom, progress and justice to all nations and peoples.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Explanation

Thus, India adheres to the foreign policy principle that 'in international relations there is no permanent friend and no permanent foe, only the interests are permanent'.

57. Which is the nation's plan for dealing issues within its own nation?

- a) **Domestic policy**
- b) Integrated policy
- c) Trade policy
- d) Non-commission policy

Explanation

Domestic policy is the nation's plan for dealing issues within its own nation.

58. Which among the following is not the Domestic policy?

- a) social welfare
- b) health care
- c) **diplomacy**
- d) economic issues

Explanation

Domestic policy includes laws focusing on domestic affairs, social welfare, health care, civil rights, economic issues and social issues.

59. Which among the following is not the Foreign policy?

- a) Diplomacy
- b) Defence
- c) Trade
- d) **Education**

Explanation

Trade, diplomacy, sanctions, defence, intelligence and global environments are the types of foreign policy. Education comes under Domestic policy.