

10th Social Science Lesson 10 Questions in English - Civics

4] 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
2. When the foreign Service Training Institute was established?
 - a) 1951
 - b) 1963
 - c) 1986
 - d) 1976
3. Where the foreign Service Training Institute was located in India?
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Shimla
 - c) Kolkata
 - d) 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
5. Which among the following is not main tools of foreign policy?
 - a) Invading nations
 - b) Appointing ambassador
 - c) Armed forces
 - d) International trade
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
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
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
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) 82

- b) 94
c) 108
d) 120
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
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
21. When India enter into an alignment with the Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty?
- a) 1968
b) 1971
c) 1980
d) 1964
22. In which year India conducted its first nuclear test?
- a) 1974
b) 1970
c) 1982
d) 1980
23. Where India conducted its first nuclear test in year 1974?
- a) Bikaner
b) Jaisalmer
c) Pokhran
d) Alwar
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
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
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
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
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
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
39. Where SAARC Disaster Management Centre was located?
- a) Mumbai
b) Delhi
c) Shimla
d) Kolkata
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
41. Who proposed SAARC satellite is a proposed communication– cum-meteorology satellite?
- a) NASA
b) ISRO
c) CNSA
d) European Space Agency
42. Which among the following is not the member country of SAARC?
- a) Bangladesh
b) Bhutan
c) Maldives
d) Malaysia
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
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
45. Which among the following country is not the member of IBSA
- a) South Africa
b) Brazil
c) Argentina
d) India
46. Which is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state?
- a) Doctrine
b) Diplomacy
c) Thesaurus
d) Proliferate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

55. What does the term Apartheid means?
- a) Military diplomacy
 - b) Non-Alignment policy
 - c) Policy of racial discrimination
 - d) Policy of Non-military
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
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
58. Which among the following is not the Domestic policy?
- a) Social welfare
 - b) Health care
 - c) Diplomacy
 - d) Economic issues
59. Which among the following is not the Foreign policy?
- a) Diplomacy
 - b) Defence
 - c) Trade
 - d) Education