**PAPER -X INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY**

**UNIT – 1**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. “Foreign Policy is the substance of foreign relations”. Who said this?
2. George Modelski
3. JR Childs
4. Schleider
5. Norman Hill

Answer: B

1. “Foreign Policies are synthesis of the ends national interest) and means power and capabilities) of nation-state”. Who said this?
2. Hartman
3. Hugh Gibson
4. Padelford and Lincoln
5. Couloumbis and Wolfe

Answer: D

1. “Foreign Policy is a systematic statement of deliberately selected national interests”. Who said this
2. Hartman
3. Holstei
4. Mohinder Kumar
5. Cecil V Crabb

Answer: A

1. Who is the chief architect of Indian Foreign Policy?
2. Motilal Nehru
3. BR Ambedkar
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Rejendra Prasad

Answer: C

1. Which article related to the objective Indian Foreign Policy?
2. Article 51
3. Article 55
4. Article 61
5. Article 65

Answer: A

1. The main aim of India’s foreign policy is
2. To secure her national interest
3. To become more powerful country
4. To be the permanent member of UN Security Council
5. To promote international peace and security

Answer: D

1. Article 51 of Indian Constitution is under the
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Fundamental Duties
4. Directive Principles of State Policy
5. Part V- Union Government

Answer: C

1. India supported the liberation movement in
2. Latin America
3. Afro-Asian Countries
4. Eurasia Countries
5. Middle East Counties

Answer: B

1. India supports the
2. Colonialism
3. Racialism
4. Arms Race
5. Non-alignment

Answer: D

1. India had diplomatic relations with South Africa in 1954, the main reason was
2. To promote Non-Aligned Movement
3. To promote peace and security
4. To protest against the policy of apartheid.
5. To protest arm race

Answer: C

1. India strongly criticized the policy of apartheid in South Africa, which means
2. the policy of racial discrimination
3. the policy of Colonialism
4. the policy of Imperialism
5. the policy of neo-colonialism

Answer: A

1. The main reason why India supports Non-Alignment is
2. To promote third world countries
3. To support the liberation movement in Afro-Asian Countries
4. To maintain friendly relations with all countries
5. To build up the third bloc during the cold war.

Answer: C

1. The term Panchsheel was embodied in the Indo-China Treaty on its
2. Section –IV
3. Preamble
4. Section – V
5. Section VI

Answer: B

1. Panchsheel was signed in
2. 1955
3. 1954
4. 1953
5. 1952

Answer: B

1. Panchsheel was signed by
2. Indira Gandhi and Hua Guofeng
3. Charan Singh Zhao Ziyang
4. Lal bahadur Shastri and Li Peng
5. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou-En-Lai

Answer: D

1. India’ Foreign Policy support the non-alignment but India has always a special bias towards the
2. Eurasia
3. Afro-Asian
4. Commonwealth Countries
5. Latin American

Answer: B

1. When did India accept the British Crown as the head of the Commonwealth
2. 1949
3. 1951
4. 1947
5. 1954

Answer: A

1. India hosted the Commonwealth Summit in
2. 1977
3. 1979
4. 1981
5. 1983

Answer: D

1. Who was the Indian President of UN General Assembly
2. Amartya Sen
3. Jagjit Singh
4. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
5. CV Rahman

Answer: C

1. How many times India became the non-permanent UN Security Council Member
2. 5 times
3. 7 times
4. 9 times
5. 11 times

Answer: B

1. India hosted the six-nation summit in 1985 to
2. Promote the Afro-Asian Countries economically
3. Fight back the global warming
4. Made a proposal for arms control
5. Made a proposal for nuclear disarmament

Answer: D

1. India tried to work closely with P-5 countries, the P-5 countries are
2. USA, EU, Japan, Russia, China
3. USA, UK, France, Russia, China
4. USA, EU, France, Russia, China
5. USA, UK, Germany, Russia, China

Answer: B

1. India tries to strengthen ties with the GCC, the GCC stands for
2. Gulf Cooperation Council
3. Gulf Cooperation Committee
4. Group of Commonwealth Countries
5. Group of Commonwealth Council

Answer: A

1. The full form of BIMSTEC is
2. Bhutan, India, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, England Council
3. Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Ecuador Council
4. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation
5. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Modern Sectoral Technology and Economic Co-operation

Answer: C

1. Full form of BRICS is
2. Britain, Russia, India, China, South Africa
3. Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
4. Brazil, Russia, India, Canada, Sri Lanka
5. Britain, Russia, India, Cambodia, Saudi Arabia

Answer: B

1. India’s Foreign Policy of Peaceful Co-Existence is literally reflected in
2. Shimla Agreement
3. Indo-Russia Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation
4. Indo- Sri Lankan Accord
5. Panchsheel

Answer: D

1. One of the important determinants of foreign policy ‘National Morale’ simply means
2. The interest of the people
3. The social life of the people
4. Patriotism or love of country
5. The system of the country

Answer: C

1. Diplomacy - the technique of Foreign Policy is mainly divided in to two types, such as
2. Traditional and New Diplomacy
3. Democratic and Totalitarian Diplomacy
4. Summit and Personal Diplomacy
5. Conference and Parliamentary Diplomacy

Answer: A

1. India’s Foreign Policy vehemently opposes the Colonialism or Imperialism, because
2. It can be an object for development among the third world countries
3. It is very unfair for the colonized countries
4. India want to be the chain breaker for the suppressed countries
5. India had the bitter experiences of colonialism

Answer: D

1. “To enter into an alliance USA or USSR) was to lose one’s Independence…” is the idea of
2. MK Gandhi
3. Pt Nehru
4. BR Ambedkar
5. Rajendra Prasad

Answer: B

1. On the nuclear policy India adopted the posture of
2. No-First-Use
3. First-Use
4. Not For No Nuclear States
5. No Use For Neighbor States

Answer: A

1. The first Non-Congress Government formed by the Janata Party adopted the policy of
2. Globalization
3. Liberalization
4. Good Neighborly
5. ASEAN Relations

Answer: C

1. Who was the first Minister of External Affairs of India
2. Gulzarilal Nanda
3. Swaran Singh
4. MC Chagla
5. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: D

1. Who is the current Minister of External Affairs of India
2. Sushma Swaraj
3. Rajnath Singh
4. Amit Shah
5. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar

Answer: D

1. As Indian Foreign Policy includes world peace, India support
2. SAARC
3. CENTO
4. CEATO
5. UNO

Answer: D

1. Which country is not sharing its border with India
2. Bhutan
3. Nepal
4. Sri Lanka
5. Bangladesh

Answer: C

1. India’s posture on international dispute settlement is
2. Peaceful means
3. Violence
4. Not interfering the unconcerned states
5. Wait for UN decision

Answer: A

1. India is against the CTBT because:
2. It is not achievable
3. It is based on partiality
4. India wants disarmament
5. It does not stop the arm race.

Answer: B

1. India’s Policy of Non-alignment is criticized because
2. It is just an act of coward
3. It tries to form the third bloc
4. It made an Indo-Soviet treaty of 1971
5. It entered into Indo-Pakistan War

Answer: C

1. Scholars generally classified the Foreign Policy into
2. Four parts
3. Three Parts
4. Two Parts
5. One part

Answer: C

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Many scholars classified the factors of foreign policy into two, such as ­ ­and (Ancient and Modern, Pre and post- cold war, **Internal and External,** Neighbors and Non-Neighbors)
2. Is not the domestic factor of India’s Foreign Policy. (Military Power, Ideology of statesmen, Culture, **UNO)**
3. India has full faith in the ideals and principles of (USSR, ASEAN, **UN,** SAARC)
4. The of the state is an important geographical factor of the national power. (**size,** morale, natural resources, historical heritage)
5. India’s foreign policy emphasis upon peace, non-violence, brotherhood of man etc, because, the ideology of had a big influence on Indian foreign policy. (Nehruvian, **Gandhism,** Satyagraha, Liberation)
6. India adopted the foreign policy to stay away from to maintain world peace. (USA, USSR, **Cold War**, NATO)
7. As India opposed the colonialism, it tries to protect the third world countries from the continuance of through new devices. (Imperialism, Soviet legacy, **neo-colonialism,** US hegemony)
8. India is against the racialism and she interfered in to strike down the policy of Apartheid. (African Continent, Namibia, Zimbabwe, **South Africa**)
9. The designation of signatories of Indo-China Treaty 1954 were and . (President of India and President of China, **Prime minister of India and Premier of China,** Prime Minister of India and President of India, Minister of external affairs of India and Defense Minister of China)
10. India support the liberation of Afro-Asian States and played an important role in the Afro-Asian Conference which was also known as Conference (**Bandung,** Hanoi, Manila, Nairobi)
11. India hosted the Commonwealth Summit in 1983 (23rd , **24th** ,25th ,26th)
12. The 24th Commonwealth Summit was held at ,India in 1983 Kolkata, (Mumbai, Delhi, **New Delhi)**
13. The first and only Indian president of UN General Assembly was elected in (1951, 1952,**1953**,1954)
14. India proposed nuclear disarmament in the at New Delhi (**six nation summit**, P-5 Country Summit, G-8 Summit, G-20 Summit)
15. In , India took the initiative of holding a six-nation summit at New Delhi (1977, 1982, **1985,**1993)
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an important instrument of foreign policy. (Religion/Nuclear power/**Propaganda**/ASEAN
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_said, “Non Alignment means attempt by a nation to keep itself aloof from military blocs” (Tito/MS Rajan/Nasser**/Nehru**)
18. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acts as an important natural determinants of Indian Foreign Policy. (**Himalayan frontier**/military power/personality/political system)
19. According to article 246 of the Indian constitution states matters relating to foreign issues shall fall under the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**Union list**/State list/Concurrent list/Directive principles of State policy)
20. National Security Council was formed in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1999/2000/**1998**/2001)

**UNIT - II**

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1.**  In which year the concept of Non Aligned Movement gained currency?

a) 1954

b) 1955

c) 1956

d) 1957

Answer: B

2. In which year Non Aligned Movement was officially formed?

a) 1960

b) 1961

c) 1962

d) 1963

Answer: A

3. Which one of the following are the pioneer of Non Aligned Movement?

a) Tito of Yugoslavia

b) Nixon of USA

c) Gorbachev of USSR

d) Jinnah of Pakistan

Answer: A

4. In which year the criteria of Non-Alignment were determined?

a) 1981

b) 1961

c) 1962

d) 1976

Answer: B

5. In which year the first Summit of Non Aligned Movement was held?

a) 1987

b) 1867

c) 1961

d) 1967

Answer: A

6. In which country the first Summit of Non Aligned Movement was held?

a) Yugoslavia

b) Cuba

c) Colombia

d) Malaysia

Answer A

7. In which place the first Summit of Non Aligned Movement was held?

a) Bandung

b) Belgrade

c) New Delhi

d) Cairo

Answer: B

8. In which country Bandung Conference was held?

a) Indonesia

b) India

c) Malaysia

d) Colombia

Answer: A

9. How many members are there in Non Aligned Movement in 2003?

a) 116

b) 117

c) 118

d) 119

Answer: A

10. Which conference decides that the Summit Conference of Non Aligned Movement was to be held every three years?

a) Cairo Summit

b) Lusaka Summit

c) Harare Summit

d) Cartagena Summit

Answer: B

11. Which Summit of Non Aligned Movement made a call for the establishment of World free from Nuclear Weapons?

a) Cartagena Summit

b) Lusaka Summit

c) New Delhi Summit

d) Durban Summit

Answer: A

12. How many members were in Non Aligned Movement till today?

a) 125

b) 118

c) 119

d) 124

Answer: A

13. How many observers are there in Non Aligned Movement?

a) 25

b) 24

c) 23

d) 22

Answer: A

14. What is the major role played by Non Aligned Movement?

a) Disarmament

b) World Peace

c) A only

d) Both A and B

Answer: D

15. Which Summit rejects the proposal of changing Non Aligned Movement into Third World Movement or merges it with G-77?

a) Jakarta Summit

b) New Delhi Summit

c) Cairo Summit

d) Durban Summit

Answer: A

16. Non Aligned Movement was a reaction against –

a) Cold War

b) World War II

c) World War I

d) Internal conflict of countries

Answer: A

17. Where is the Headquarter of Non Aligned Movement located?

a) Belgrade

b) New Delhi

c) Jakarta

d) Brussels

Answer: A

18. In which year Cairo Summit was held?

a) 1962

b) 1963

c) 1964

d) 1965

Answer: C

19. In which year Lusaka Summit was held?

a) 1966

b) 1967

c) 1968

d) 1970

Answer: D

20. In which year Algiers Summit was held?

a) 1971

b) 1972

c) 1973

d) 1974

Answer: C

21. In which year New Delhi Summit was held?

a) 1981

b) 1982

c) 1983

d) 1984

Answer: C

22. In which year Harare Summit was held?

a) 1986

b) 1985

c) 1982

d) 1984

Answer: A

23. In which year Colombo Summit was held?

a) 1974

b) 1975

c) 1976

d)1997

Answer: C

24. In which year Havana Summit was held?

a) 1978

b) 1979

c)1980

d) 1981

Answer: B

25. In which year Belgrade Summit was held?

a) 1989

b) 1988

c) 1990

d) 1987

Answer: A

26. In which year, Jakarta Summit was held?

a) 1991

b) 1992

c)1993

d) 1994

Answer B

27. In which year Cartagena Summit was held?

a) 1995

b) 1996

c) 1990

d) 1997

Answer: A

28. In which year Durban Summit was held?

a) 1997

b) 1998

c) 1999

d) 2000

Answer: B

29. In which year Kuala Lampur Summit was held?

a) 2002

b) 2003

c) 2004

d) 2005

Answer: B

30. The first Summit of Non Aligned Movement was attended by how many countries?

a) 24

b) 25

c) 26

d) 27

Answer: B

31. In which country, the 18th Summit of Non Aligned Movement was held?

a) India

b) South Africa

c) Cuba

d) Azerbaijan

Answer: D

32. In which year the term non-aligned movement appeared in the Conference?

a)1976

b) 1975

c) 1976

d) 1977

Answer: A

33. Among Indian leader, who was the proponent of Non Aligned Movement?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Indira Gandhi

c) Rajiv Gandhi

d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: A

34. Which principles of the following conference were adopted as the principles of Non Aligned Movement?

a) Bandung Conference

b) Cairo Conference

c) Jakarta Conference

d) New Delhi Conference

Answer: A

35. Choose the odd one out-

a) Nehru of India

b) Tito of Yugoslavia

c) Nasser of Egypt

d) Musharaff of Pakistan

Answer: D

36. How many countries attended in Bandung Conference?

a) 29

b) 27

c) 28

d) 30

Answer: A

37. Non Aligned Movement is established mostly for?

a) For Developed Countries

b) For Developing Countries

c) Third World Countries

d) For a particular country

Answer: A

38. Non Aligned Movement is relevant in United Nations because of-

a) Non Aligned Movement members are mostly United Nations member

b) Non Aligned Movement become very popular in the world

c) Non Aligned Movement was considered the most effective movement in the world

d)Non Aligned Movement becomes stronger day by day

Answer: A

39. 15th Summit of Non Aligned Movement was held in which country?

a) India

b) Egypt

c) France

d) Germany

Answer: B

40. 16th Summit of Non Aligned Movement was held in which country?

a) Iran

b) Pakistan

c) Afghanistan

d) South Africa

Answer: A

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The 17th Summit of Non Aligned Movement was held in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**2016**/2017/2018/2019)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called Non Aligned Movement as a workshop of peace. (**Nehru**/Tito/Nasser/ Kennedy)
3. The current Foreign Minister of India is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Sushma Swaraj/ Ajit Doval/**S. Jaishankar**/ Maneka)
4. The first External minister of India was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Gandhi/Vallabhai Patel/**Nehru**/ Rajesh Mukt)
5. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ Summit of Kuala Lampur, Groupism and differences were prevalent. (**13th**/14th/15th/16th)
6. Non Aligned Movement and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are almost synonym to each other. (**G-77**/F-77/G-78/G-79)
7. Non Aligned Movement is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world. (**relevant**/irrelevant/uninfluential/influential)
8. Important agenda of Non Aligned Movement is \_\_\_\_\_ development. (**economics**/weapon/technology/currency)
9. Non Aligned Movement is the only organization which protects its members from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**exploitation/** corruption/bribery/capitalist)
10. Non Aligned Movement works to promote and preserve world peace through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (nuclear strength/cultural imperialism/**avoidance of use of force**/military power)
11. Non Aligned Movement focuses its attention on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**to curb poverty**/nuclear technology/NPT/EURO)
12. Non Aligned Movement was expanded in different organization like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**ASEAN**/CENTO/NATO/WARSHAW PACT)
13. Non Aligned Movement demand and struggle for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on equality and justice. (**New International Economic Order**/UNO/NAFTA/ none of these)
14. Full form of GATT is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (General Agreement on Trade and Tariff/ General **Agreement on Tariff and Trade**/ General Agreement on Trade and Treasury/ General Agreement on Treasury and trade)
15. Non Aligned Movement was originated in the year \_\_\_\_\_ (1995/1996/1997/**1955**)
16. Nehru was the first Prime Minister and first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Minister of India. (**External**/Home/Defense/Railway)
17. Sukarno was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**Indonesia/**Malaysia/Philippines/ Thailand)
18. Nasser was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (Palestine/Israel/ Iran/ **Egypt**)
19. Tito was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Czech Republic/**Yugoslavia**/Bosnia/ Serbia)
20. Before the establishment of Non Aligned Movement, the world was divided into \_\_\_\_ blocs. (**Two**/three/ four/one)

**UNIT – III**

**Choose the correct Answer:**

1. A treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was signed in the year 1971 between

a) India and USSR

b) India and USA

c) India and Pakistan

d) India and China

Answer: A

2. Sino-Indo war took place in the year.

a) 1966

b) 1962

c) 1971

d) 1973

Answer: B

3. What is the significance of the year 1971?

a) Bangladesh Liberation War

b) Indo-China War

c) Sino-Pakistan war

d) Indo-US war

Answer: A

4. Under whose Prime-ministership was the war of 1971 fought?

a) Lal Bahadur Shastri

b) Charan Singh

c) Indira Gandhi

d) Moraji Desai

Answer: C

5. India has always stood for

a) a world where every country has nuclear weapons

b) nuclear weapons free world

c) every countries with nuclear weapons under strict regulations

d) a world where nuclear weapons are selectively held by few countries

Answer: B

6. Indo-US Civil Nuclear Cooperation was signed in

a) October 2008

b) November 2008

c) November 2009

d) December 2009

Answer: A

7. India first tested a nuclear device in

a) 1977

b) 1975

c) 1976

d) 1974

Answer: D

8. Panchsheel is a treaty between

a) China and India

b) India and Sri Lanka

c) India and Bangladesh

d) India and Myanmar

Answer: A

9. Which is the only body authorised to order nuclear strike against another offending strike in India?

a) President of India

b) Council of Ministers

c) Cabinet Committee on security

d) Rajya Sabha

Answer: C

10. McMahon line is an international boundary between.

a) India and Bangladesh

b) India and China

c) India and Pakistan

d) India and Sri Lanka

Answer: B

11. Under whose prime ministership did the Sino-Indo war break out?

a) Indira Gandhi

b) Nehru

c) Moraji Desai

d) Manmohan Singhs

Answer: B

12. Who was the first serving President of US to visit India?

a) Dwight Eisenhower

b) Jimmy Carter

c) John F. Kennedy

d) Ronald Reagan

Answer: A

13. The current ambassador of India to USA is

a) Taranjit Singh Sandhu

b) Harsh Vardhan Shringla

c) Navtej Sarma

d) Arun Kumar Singh

Answer: A

14. The second Indo-Pakistan war took place in the year

a) 1935

b) 1966

c) 1965

d) 1957

Answer: C

15. Panchsheel was signed by India and China in the year

a) 1955

b) 1954

c) 1990

d) 1998

Answer: B

16. Who is the incumbent Union Minister of External Affairs?

a) Salman Khurshid

b) Sushma Swaraj

c) Arun Jaitley

d) Subrahmanyam Jaishankar

Answer: D

17. When did India make an agreement with USA for setting Atomic Power plant at Tarapore?

a) 1963

b) 1960

c) 1972

d) 1971

Answer: A

18. Who is the Chief architect of India’s Foreign Policy?

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) VK Krishna Menon

d) Manmohan Singh

Answer: B

19. Which Prime Minister of India visited the US to meet its counterpart President Ronald Reagan in the year June 1982?

a) Moraji Deasi

b) AB Vaipayee

c) Indira Gandhi

d) Rajiv Gandhi

Answer: C

20. START is a Nuclear Agreement between

a) China and USA

b) USA and India

c) USA and USSR

d) USSR and China

Answer: C

21. SALT stands for

a) Strategic Arms Liability Treaty

b) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

c) Strategic Arms Limitation Tactic

c) Strategic Army Limitation Treaty

Answer: B

22. Which of the following institutions is a meAnswer of nuclear disarmament policy?

a) CTBT

b) Warsaw Pact

c) NATO

d) ASEAN

Answer: A

23. Which of the following is an institution established to ensure peaceful use of Nuclear Energy?

a) UNTAC

b) ILO

c) BRICS

d) IAEA

Answer: D

24. ‘123 Agreement’ was:

 i) A civil nuclear agreement

 ii) Between India and USA

Which of the above statement is true?

a) Only i

b) Only ii

c) Both i & ii

d) none of the above

Answer: C

25. Consider the following statements:

 i) India is a member of CTBT

 ii) India is not a member of NPT

a) ‘i’ is correct but ‘ii’ is wrong

b) ‘i’ is wrong but ‘ii’ is correct

c) Both are correct

d) Both are wrong

Answer: B

26. IRIGC is the main body that conducts affairs at the governmental level between India and China which stands for.

a) Indo-Russian Interdependent Commission

b) Indo-Russian Innovative Commission

c) Indo-Russia Inter-governmental Commission

d) Indo-Russian Initiative Commission

Answer: C

27. Which of the following Indian leader was a devoted follower of Russian Socialistic ideology?

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) Indira Gandhi

c) JL Nehru

d) Narendra Modi

Answer: C

28. The famous MiG aircraft of India was a prodigy of.

a) Russia

b) China

c) USA

d) Germany

Answer: A

29. What was the name of the nuclear power plant set up in India as per the agreement on civil nuclear cooperation between India and Russia?

a) Ahmedabad Nuclear power plant

b) Chennai Nuclear power plant

c) Bhopal Nuclear power plant

d) Kundakulam Nuclear power plant

Answer: D

30. How many articles does the ‘Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation’ signed between India and Russia contained?

a) 10 articles

b) 12 articles

c) 14 articles

d) 15 articles

Answer: B

31. Who is the current Premier of the People’s Republic of China?

a) Han Zheng

b) Li Keqiang

c) Xi Jinping

d) Xi Zhongxun

Answer: B

32. Which of the following route serves as cultural and economic ties between India and China during the ancient times?

a) McMahon Lines

b) Shimla Pass

c) Shipki La Pass

d) Silk Route

Answer: D

33. Nathu La Pass is one of the three open trading border post between.

a) India and China

b) China and Nepal

c) Myanmar and India

d) India and Sri Lanka

Answer: A

34. Panchsheel is an agreement between India and China which mainly signify:

a) Nuclear Agreement

b) Socio Economic ties

c) Five principles of peaceful coexistence

d) Military training

Answer: C

35. Which political party of India came into existence that fully embraces the political line of Mao Zedong in 1964?

a) Janata Party

b) Socialist Party of India

c) AIDMK

d) Communist Party of India Marxist)

Answer: D

36. Which domestic law did the US government has to amend in order to see through the 123 agreement?

a) Nuclear Act of 1945

b) Atomic Power Act 1966

c) Nuclear Energy Act 1958

d) Atomic Energy Act of 1954

Answer: D

37. Which of the following socio economic institutions did India and China both attained membership?

a) BRICS

b) SAARC

c) BIMSTEC

d) ASEAN

Answer: A

38. Which of the following border disputes is shared by India and China?

a) Shaksgam Valley

b) Orange River border line

c) Hatay Province

d) Kula Kangri

Answer: A

39. According to the 123 Agreement India must agreed to separate its civil and military nuclear facilities and place its civil nuclear facilities under.

a) CTBT

b) NPT

c) IAEA

d) UNO

Answer: C

40. Who on behalf of the Indian government signed the ‘123 Agreement’ with the US?

a) ManMohan Singh

b) Pranab Mukherjee

c) Abdul Kalam

d) Sushma Swaraj

Answer: B

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The full form of PNE is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( Peaceful Nation Empowerment/**Peaceful Nuclear Explosion**/Policy of Nuclear Explosion/Private Nuclear Engineer

2. India makes P.L. 480 agreement in the year\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1965/1961/**1960/**1962)

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signed the 123 Agreement deal on behalf of the US government(**Ms. Condoleeza Rice**/Hilary Clinton/George Bush/Barrack Obama)

4. NSG stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Nuclear Signatory Groups/Non Supplier Groups/Nuclear Sanction Groups/**Nuclear Supplier Groups**)

5. United States-India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act of 2006 was also known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Cater Act/The Bush Act/**Hyde Act/**The Hilton Act)

6. NPT stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Nuclear Protection Treaty/**Non Proliferation Treaty**/Non Proliferation Tactic/Nuclear Profile Treaty)

7. ‘United States-India Nuclear Cooperation Approval and Non-Proliferation Enhancement Act’ was signed by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Barrack Obama/Ronald Reagan/Donald Trump/**George Bush**)

8. ‘United States-India Nuclear Cooperation Approval and Non-Proliferation Enhancement Act’ was also known as­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**H.R. 7081**/H.R. 7018/H.R. 8017/H.R. 8170)

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the current Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency IAEA). (Antonio Guterres/Ban Ki Moon/**Rafael Grossi**/David Malpass)

10. Russian president \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visited India in November 1986 to conclude the New Delhi Declaration(Mikhail Gorbachev/Joseph Stalin/Vladimir Putin/Dmitry Medvedev)

11. New Delhi Declaration 10-point Declaration) was concluded on (4th Nov 1987/ 15th Dec 1986/10th Oct 1987**/ 27th Nov 1986**)

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first to be appointed as the ambassador of India to Soviet Union (PS Menon/ Sanjiva Reddy/ **Vijay Laksmi Pandit**/Dr Anil kakodkar

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was regarded as a ‘lackey of British Imperialism’ by soviet press.(**Jawaharl Lal Nehru**/Dr Narasimha Rao/Dr Rajendra Prasad/A.K. Anthony)

14. The current president of People’s Republic of China is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Li Keqiang/**Xi Jinping**/Wang Yi/Hu Jintao)

15. The current ambassador of India to China is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(PK Thurja/**Vikram Misri/**Karim kaskar/VK Menon)

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is currently the biggest trading partner of India(**China**/USA/Germany/Russia)

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a spiritual and temporal head of Tibet who sought sanctuary in India as a refugee due to Chinese military uprising (Mother Teresa/Baba Ram Dev/Deepak Chopra/**Dalai Lama)**

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a demarcation line that separate India and China controlled territory in Jammu and Kashmir.(McMahon Line/Line of Control/Standard Border Line/**Line of Actual Control)**

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were a series of military clashes between India and China alongside the border of Himalayan Kingdom of Sikkim (Aksai Chin incident/Nathu La & Cho La incident/Shaksgam Valley incident/**McMahon incidents**)

20. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the third military conflict between PLA and Indian Army at Sumdorong Chu Valley Arunachal Pradesh). (-Indian war 1962/Chola incident 1967/Doklam Standoff 2017/**Sino-Indian skirmish 1987**)

**Unit-IV**

**Choose the correct Answer:**

1. A 30 years water sharing agreement for the Ganges river was signed between
2. India and Pakistan
3. India and Bangladesh
4. India and Sri Lanka
5. India and Bhutan

Answer: B

1. India and Bangladesh signed the Ganges Treaty in the year
2. 1995
3. 1996
4. 1997
5. 1998

Answer: B

1. The Second Indo- Pak war took place in the year
2. 1965
3. 1963
4. 1966
5. 1976

Answer: A

1. The Indo-Pakistan War of 1965 was also called
2. The First Kashmir War
3. The Second Kashmir War
4. The Third Kashmir War
5. The Kashmir War

Answer: B

1. The first Indo-Pakistan war began and ended with
2. 1948-1949
3. 1948-1950
4. 1947-1948
5. 1947-1949

Answer: C

1. The main reason why Pakistan claimed Kashmir as her territory was:
2. The Maharaja of Kashmir was Muslim
3. The more geographically convenience
4. To show the power of Pakistan
5. The then Kashmiris were more than 70% of Muslim

Answer: D

1. To settle the problem of the then Princely state of Hyderabad, India launched:
2. Operation Vijay
3. Operation Blue Star
4. Operation Polo
5. Operation Woodrose

Answer: C

1. The dispute of Rann of Kutch arose between
2. India and Sri Lanka
3. India and Bangladesh
4. India and Myanmar
5. India and Pakistan

Answer: D

1. The dispute of Rann of Kutch led to an arm clash in
2. March 1965
3. April 1965
4. March 1967
5. April 1967

Answer: B

1. The Tashkent Agreement was signed between
2. India and Sri Lanka
3. India and Bangladesh
4. India and Myanmar
5. India and Pakistan

Answer: D

1. The Tashkent Agreement was signed in the year
2. 1966
3. 1976
4. 1986
5. 1996
Answer: A
6. Which Indo-Pakistan war created the sovereign state of Bangladesh
7. Indo- Pakistan War 1947
8. Indo – Pakistan War 1965
9. Indo – Pakistan War 1971
10. Indo – Pakistan War 1999

Answer: C

1. Indo-Pakistan War 1971 was also known as
2. The third Kashmir War
3. Bangladesh Liberation War
4. The Crisis of West Pakistan
5. The Bangladesh War

Answer: B

1. Shimla Agreement was signed between
2. India and China
3. India and Sri Lanka
4. India and Pakistan
5. India and Bangladesh

Answer: C

1. In agreement between two neighbor states, the LOC usually indicates
2. Letter of Credit
3. Line of Control
4. Line of Consensus
5. Limits of Control

Answer:B

1. Kargil War, the war between India and Pakistan, broke out in
2. 1999
3. 1998
4. 1997
5. 1996

Answer: A

1. To settle the Kargil Conflict, Indian Army launched
2. Operation Polo
3. Operation Rajiv
4. Operation Vijay
5. Operation Pawan

Answer: C

1. Indo- Sri Lankan Accord was signed on
2. 20th July 1987
3. 25th July 1987
4. 27th July 1987
5. 29th July 1987

Answer: D

1. Indo- Sri Lankan Accord was signed in the city:
2. Delhi
3. Colombo
4. Goa
5. Kandy

Answer: B

1. Which is not the official language of Sri Lanka:
2. Tamil
3. Sinhalese
4. English
5. Hindi

Answer: D

1. The strongest Tamil force in Sri Lanka is
2. LTTE
3. IPKF
4. TULF
5. TELO

Answer: A

1. According to the Indo- Sri Lankan Accord, a referendum would be held on or before
2. 30 November 1987
3. 25 October 1987
4. 31 December 1987
5. 15 August 1987

Answer: C

1. LTTE also known as
2. Tamil Tigers
3. Tamil Lion
4. Sinhalese Tigers
5. Sinhalese Lion

Answer: A

1. LTTE suicide bomber assassinated
2. JR Jaye Wardene
3. Rajiv Gandhi
4. Indira Gandhi
5. Banda Wijetunga

Answer: B

1. Indian Peace Keeping Force were started to deploy in
2. 1987
3. 1988
4. 1989
5. 1990

Answer: A

1. The main task of the Indian Peace Keeping Force was
2. To settle administration
3. To build democratic state
4. To disarm different Terrorist group
5. To protect the political leaders of Sri Lanka

Answer: C

1. In 1987, Indian- Air Force launched Operation Poomalai which was also known as
2. Eagle Mission 4
3. Falcon Mission 4
4. Flyer Mission 4
5. Aviator Mission 4

Answer: A

1. The Indo- Sri Lankan Accord was expected to enable
2. 12th Amendment of Sri Lankan Constitution
3. 13th Amendment of Sri Lankan Constitution
4. 14th Amendment of Sri Lankan Constitution
5. 15th Amendment of Sri Lankan Cosntitution

Answer: B

1. India and Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement came into effect in
2. 2000
3. 2001
4. 2002
5. 2003

Answer: A

1. India and Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement was signed in
2. 1996
3. 1997
4. 1998
5. 1999

Answer: C

1. The main issue between India and Sri Lanka is
2. Water Issue
3. Border Issue
4. Fishermen Issue
5. Immigrants Issue

Answer: C

1. Bangladesh got an independent with the help of
2. India
3. Pakistan
4. China
5. Sri Lanka

Answer: A

1. Before People’s Republic of Bangladesh, it was called
2. West Pakistan
3. East Pakistan
4. South Pakistan
5. North Pakistan

Answer: B

1. Bangladesh got an independence on
2. 6th September 1971
3. 6th October 1971
4. 6th November 1971
5. 6th December 1971

Answer: D

1. What is the significant of the year 1971
2. Indo-China War
3. Sino-Pakistan War
4. Third Kashmir War
5. Bangladesh Liberation War

Answer: D

1. The Faraka Barrage dispute arose between
2. India and Sri Lanka
3. India and Bangladesh
4. India and Pakistan
5. India and China

Answer: B

1. Indo-Bangla Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace, 1972 was signed to establish
2. Joint Water Commission
3. Joint Forest Commission
4. Joint River Commission
5. Joint Cultivation Commission

Answer: C

1. India established Joint River Commission in 1972 with
2. Bangladesh
3. Bhutan
4. Sri Lanka
5. Burma

Answer: A

1. Indo- Bangla Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Peace was also known as
2. Indira- Mujib Treaty of 1972
3. Rajiv- Mujib Treaty of 1972
4. Charan-MAnswerur Treaty of 1972
5. Desai-Rahman Treaty of 1972

Answer:A

1. The incumbent Prime Minister of Bangladesh is
2. Fakhruddin Ahmed
3. Iajuddin Ahmed
4. Khaleda Jia
5. Sheikh Hasina

Answer: D

**Fill In the blanks Unit IV)**

1. Kashmir is the main tension area between India and \_\_\_\_.(**Pakistan**/Bangladesh/China/Nepal)
2. The partition of made two sovereign states. (1945/**1947**/1948/1950)
3. India-Pakistan partition was happened due to issue. (Racial/**Communal/**Political/Regional)
4. Nehru-Linquat Agreement was signed in . (1948/1949/**1950/**1955)
5. Nehru-Linquat agreement was the agreement between and India. (Bangladesh/Sri Lanka/China/**Pakistan)**
6. The Maharaja of Kashmir decided to accede to India. (Ranbir Singh/Pratap Singh/**Hari Singh/**Gulap Singh)
7. The Rann of Kuch dispute reached cease fire with the mediation role played by of British Prime Minister. (**Harold Wilson/**Harold MacMillan/Edward Heath/Alec Home)
8. Tashkent Agreement was signed by Lal Bahadur Shastri and in the presence of Soviet Statesman Alexei Kosygin. (Iskandar Mirza/ **Ayub Khan**/Yahya Khan/Ali Bhutto)
9. Shimla Agreement of 1972 was signed by and ZA Bhutto. (Lal Bahadur Shastri/Morarji Desai/Charan Singh/**Indira Gandhi**)
10. Delhi-Lahore bus sevice was inaugurated on under Lahore Declaration. (**20th February 1999/**20th February 1998/20th March 1999/ 20th March 1998)
11. The Prime Minister informed the Lok Sabha that the Govt of India decided to recognize the independence of Bangladesh.(Lal Bahadur Shastri/Morarji Desai/Charan Singh/**Indira Gandhi)**
12. On , India and Bangladesh signed TrAnswershipment Deal. (31st May 2009/ **31st May 2010/** 30th April 2009/ 30th April 2010)
13. Bangladesh has High Commission in in India. (Kolkatta/ Agra/ **Delhi/** Mumbai)
14. India has High Commission in in Bangladesh. (**Dhaka/**Sylhet/Rangpur/Chattogram)
15. In Bangladesh Liberation War, India intervened in 1971 (October/ **December/**November/September)
16. India and Bangladesh signed a total of agreements. (11/ 15/ 18/**22)**
17. Indo-Bangladesh Joint Military Exercise is called (Indra/**Sampriti**/Shakti/Ekuverin)
18. The first Indo-Bangladesh joint military exercise Sampriti was held in in Assam, India (2000/2005/**2010/**2015)
19. Delhi-Lahore Bus service was officially known as (Samjhauta Express/Maitri/**Sada-E-Sahad**/Jan Satabdi)
20. Indo-Sri Lankan Accord was signed between Indian Prime Minister and Sri Lankan President JR Jaye Wardene. (Indira Gandhi/ **Rajiv Gandhi/**Vajpayee/ Charan Signh)
21. The Indo-Sri Lankan Accord provided that the Referendum would be held under the supervision of (**Chief justice of Sri Lanka/**Chief Justice of India/Chief Election Commissioner of India/Prime Minister of India)
22. The Indo-Sri Lankan Accord provided that the election to the provincial councils of Sri Lanka were to be completed in presence of (Tamil Tigers/Chief Justice of Sri Lanka/ **Indian Observers/**Prime Minister of India)
23. Under the Indo-Sri Lankan accord, was expected to check all anti- Sri Lanka terrorist activities. (Indian air force/ Indian Army/ **Indian navy/**Indian Special force)
24. Numbers of Sri Lanka official language is as Indo-Sri Lankan Accord provided. (2/**3/**4/5)
25. Indian Peace Keeping Force IPKF) was performing a [peacekeeping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peacekeeping) operation in [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) between (**1987 -1990/**1988-1990/1987-1991/1988-1991)

**Unit- V**

**Choose the correct Answer**

1. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi completed his first bilateral visit to Myanmar
2. September 2017
3. September 2016
4. September 2018
5. September 2019

Answer: A

1. How many agreements were signed between the two countries during the Modi’s first visit to Myanmar?
2. 9 agreements
3. 11 agreements
4. 15 agreements
5. 16 agreements

Answer: B

1. The Indo-Myanmar 11 agreements of 2017 was signed by
2. Narendra Modi and Shwe Mann
3. Narendra Modi and Win Myint
4. Narendra Modi and Khun Myat
5. Narendra Modi and Aung San Suu Kyi

Answer: D

1. The only ASEAN Member that shares border with India is:
2. Bangladesh
3. Malaysia
4. Myanmar
5. China

Answer: C

1. How many states in India share its border with Myanmar?
2. Three
3. Four
4. Five
5. Six

Answer: B

1. The length of Indo-Myanmar Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo) highway is
2. 200 Kilometers
3. 250 Kilometers
4. 450 Kilometers
5. 650 kilometers

Answer: B

1. Tamu-Kalewa- Kalemyo highway is also known as
2. Indo-Myanmar Friendship Road
3. Indo-Bangladesh Friendship Road
4. Indo-Myanmar Bilateral Highway
5. Indo-Bangladesh Bilateral Highway

Answer: A

1. The full form of KMMTTP is
2. Kaladan Multi- Model TrAnswerit TrAnswerport Project
3. Kaladan Multi-Modal TrAnswerit TrAnswerport Programme
4. Kaladan Multi-Modal TrAnswerit TrAnswerport Project
5. Kaladan Multi-Model TrAnswerit TrAnswerport Programme

Answer: C

1. India and Myanmar jointly launched the military operation called:
2. Operation Calm down
3. Operation Sahyog
4. Operation All-out
5. Operation Sunrise

Answer: D

1. Indo-Myanmar military operation sunrise mainly aimed to
2. Destroy insurgents camp
3. Tackle down drug smugglers
4. Capture illegal immigrants
5. Fight against human trafficking around the border

Answer: A

1. Operation Sunrise was divided into
2. Five Phases
3. Four Phases
4. Three Phases
5. Two phases

Answer: A

1. Indo-Myanmar Bus Service which was commenced in 2018 linked
2. Zokhawthar to Mandalay
3. Imphal to Mandalay
4. Vijaynagar to Mago-Thingbu
5. Tinsukya to Myitkyina

Answer: B

1. KMMTTP is planned to connect
2. Aizawl and Sittwe
3. Kolkata and Mandalay
4. Aizawl and Kalemyo
5. Kolkata and Sittwe

Answer: D

1. Mago-Thingbu to Vajaynagar Border Highway is the highway that connects
2. Bangladesh and India
3. Nepal and India
4. Myanmar and India
5. Bhutan and Myanmar

Answer: C

1. Mago-Thingbu to Vijaynagar Border Highway is also known as
2. Assam Frontier Highway
3. Arunachal Frontier Highway
4. Manipur Frontier Highway
5. Arunachal Border Highway

Answer: B

1. Who is the Father of Indian Nuclear programme?
2. Homi Jehangir Babha
3. APJ Abdul Kalam
4. Raja Ramanna
5. Rajagopala Chidambaram

Answer: A

17. Who is the current Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission in India?

a) JL Nehru

b) VK Menon

c) Kamlesh Nilkanth Vyas

d) Ravi Shankar

 Answer: C

18. India’s Nuclear Policy is based on:

i) Credible minimum deterence

ii) No-first-use policy

Which of the above statements is/are true?

a) Only i

b) Only ii

c) Both i & ii

d) None of the above

Answer: C

19. Which of the following institutions is responsible for the command, control and operational decisions regarding India’s nuclear weapons programme?

a) Nuclear Command Authority

b) Nuclear Authority of India

c) India’s Nuclear Agency

d) Central Command Authority

Answer: A

20. The Agency Executive of the Nuclear Command Authority is

a) President

b) Prime Minister

c) Vice President

d) Army Chief

Answer: B

21. Pokhran-II took place on

a) 13th March 1997

b) 10th March 1998

c) 11th May 1998

d) 16th June 1999

Answer: C

22. India’s nuclear test in 1998 was called.

a) Operation Tiger

b) Operation Red

c) Operation Shakti

d) Operation Jai Hind

Answer: Operation Shakti

23. Pokhran-1 was a nuclear bomb test conducted by Indian Army in the year.

a) 1974

b) 1976

b) 1984

d) 1998

Answer: A

24. Pokhran – 1 was also known as.

a) Operation Buddha

b) Operation Shakti

c) Operation Nuclear

d) Smiling Buddha

Answer: D

25. BARC stands for

a) Babha Atomic Research Council

b) Bharat Atomic Research Centre

c) Bharat Atomic Resurgent Council

d) Babha Atomic Research Centre

Answer: B

26. India is a member of MTCR which stands for

a) Multi Technology Centre Regime

b) Multi Technology Control & Reduction

c) Multi Technological Custom and Regime

d) Multi Technology Control Regime

Answer: D

27. India is a member of.

a) NPT

b) NSG

c) PTBT

d) CTBT

Answer: C

28. Which of the following is capable of carrying nuclear war head?

a) HAL Cheetah

b) Agni-V

b) Tejas

d) Mi-17

Answer: B

29. PTBT stands for

a) Practical Test Ban Treaty

b) Partial Test ban treaty

c) Partial Technology Ban treaty

d) Power test ban Treaty

Answer: B

30. The Look East Policy was formulated in the year.

a) 1999

b) 1998

c) 1996

d) 1991

Answer: D

31. Look East Policy was launched under the Prime Ministership of.

a) Narasimha Rao

b) Moraji Deasai

c) ManMohan Singh

d) Indira Gandhi

Answer: A

32. The main priority of Look East Policy is to boost

a) Trading relations

c) Sports activities

c) Military training

d) Cultural ties

Answer: A

33. Which region did the Look East Policy mainly focused?

a) North America

b) Europe

c) Africa

d) South East Asia

Answer: D

34. The full form of ASEAN is

a) Association of Southeast African Countries

b) Association of Southeast Asian Countries

c) Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, North America

d) Non of the above

Answer: B

35. The 4C’s of Act East policy highlighted by prime minister Modi are.

a) Culture, Commerce, Connectivity, Cosmopolitan

b) Culture, Commerce, Connectivity, Capacity building

c) Cultivation, Commerce, Connectivity, Capacity building

d) Culture, Communication, Connectivity, Capacity building

Answer: B

36. The test type of Pokhran-II was

a) Outer space test

b) Underground test

c) Open air test

d) None of the above

Answer: B

37. Pokhran is situated at

a) Rajasthan

b) Guarat

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Andhra Pradesh

 Answer: A

38. SEPECAT Jaguar belongs to

a) Indian Navy

b) Indian Army

c) Indian Air Force

d) None of the above

Answer: C

39. Who was known as the ‘Missile man of India’

a) ManMohan Singh

b) Menon Shivshankar

c) Homi Jehangir Babha

d) APJ Abdul Kalam

Answer: D

40. Agni-V is

a) Short Range Ballistic Missile

b) Medium Range ballistic Missile

c) Long-range ballistic missile

d) Intercontinental ballistic missile

Answer: D

**Fill in the Blanks**

1. ­ Is the gateway to ASEAN for India (**Myanmar/**Bhutan/ Pakistan/Nepal)
2. India shares a border with Myanmar in North East India States such as, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and .(Assam/Sikkim/**Nagaland/**Tripura)
3. India is the ­ largest investor in Myanmar. (Fifth/ Seventh/ **Eleventh**/ Twelfth)
4. India and Myanmar have been conducting joint maritime patrols since .(2010/2011/2012/**2013**)
5. India and Myanmar conducted joint military exercise in 2017 which was called (**INBAX/**Mitra Sahkti/ Hand in Hand/Surya Kiran)
6. [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) and [Myanmar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar) have agreed to have a triangular or trilateral highway connecting [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), [Myanmar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar) and  (Malaysia/Philippine/Singapore/[**Thailand**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand)**)**
7. The India–Myanmar border has an agreement of   which allow tribes living along the border to travel 16 km 9.9 mi) across either side of the border without visa restrictions.(Line of Free Movement/**Free Movement Regime/**Limit of Movement/Free Movement Area)
8. I[ndia–Myanmar–Thailand Trilateral Highway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India%E2%80%93Myanmar%E2%80%93Thailand_Trilateral_Highway), also known as the  Economic Corridor. (**East-West/**North-East/South- West/South- East)
9. India signed the Chemical Weapons Convention in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1993/**1992**/1994/1995)
10. Operation Shakti was in 1998 was conducted under the prime ministership of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ManMohan Singh/Indira Gandhi/ Narendra Modi/**Atal Bihari Vajpayee)**
11. Strategic Nuclear Command as a part of India’s Nuclear Command Authority was formed on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**January 2003** /February 2003/March 2004/June 2004)
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the current National Security Adviser (MK Narayanan /JN Dixit/Menon Shivshankar/**Ajit Doval**)
13. The current Defence Minister of India is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**Rajnath Singh**/Manohar Parrikar/Arun Jaitley/Nirmala Sitharaman)
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a class of nuclear powered ballistic submarines built for the Indian navy (Agni-VI/Prithiv – 1/**Arihant Class**/SEPECAT Jaguars)
15. Kaladan Multi Modal TrAnswerit trAnswerport Project will connect Kolkata with Sittwe seaport of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ State (Myanmar) **Rakhine**/Rohingya/Zochawchhuah/Kyaukthu)
16. Trilateral Highway is a highway under construction under India’s Look East Policy that will connect India, Myanmar and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(China/Pakistan/Nepal/**Thailand**)
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a village in Mizoram where Kaladan Multi Modal TrAnswerit Transrport Project enters Myanmar via national highway 502.Zorinpui/Tuipang/**Zochawchhuah**/Sairang)
18. Rhi-Tiddim Road Project is a road project between Myanmar and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Pakistan/Thailand/Sri Lanka/**India**)
19. ‘India’s Act East Policy’ as a successor to’ Look East Policy’ was announced in 2014 by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**Narendra Modi**/ManMohan Singh/Rajnath Singh/Rahul Gandhi)
20. India’s Act East Policy focuses on the extended neighbourhood in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**Asia-Pacific region**/North Atlantic region/European mainland/Australia)