

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. PG COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
M.A (POLITICAL SCIENCE) IV SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT- II EXAMINATIONS
INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY
QUESTION BANK

I. Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. The 193 member of UNO country is_____
a) Switzerland b) Thimur c) Mantinigro d) Sudan e) London
2. Which of these UNO's secretary General won the Nobel prize ____
a) Ban ki moon b) Trigveli c) Kofi Annan d) Uthant e) None
3. The first conference if was held at_____
a) Beezing b) New york c) London d) Washington e) None
4. The first conference of NAM is held at_____
a) cairo b) Bondung c) New Delhi d) Belgrade e) London
5. NAM is first preferred by whom?
a) Marshal Tito b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Nasser d) John Crisiyan e) None
6. The cold war period is _____
a) 1945-60 b) 1945-70 c) 1946-70 d) 1946-80 e) 1950-70
7. In 1983 the conference of NAM held in India is at_____
a) Bangalore b) Mumbai c) New Delhi d) Agra e) Hyd
8. Who used the word 'Cold War'?
a) Bernard Shaw b) Nehru c) Shwarzenberge d) Gilberg e) a&b
9. NATO means _____
a) North American Treaty Organization
b) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
c) North American Trade Organization d)All e)None
10. India's foreign policy was its outlined by _____
a) Nehru b) Indira Gandhi c) Rajiv Gandhi d) Gandhi e) Gujral

Multiple Choice Questions (20)

11. Who is regarded as the chief architect of India's foreign policy?
A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) B.R. Ambedkar D) Sardar Patel
12. Which principle became the foundation of India's foreign policy?
A) Militarism B) Colonialism C) Non-Alignment D) Expansionism

13. The Panchsheel Agreement was signed between India and:

- A) Pakistan B) China C) Nepal D) Sri Lanka

14. In which year was the Panchsheel Agreement signed?

- A) 1947 B) 1950 C) 1954 D) 1962

15. NAM stands for:

- A) National Alliance Movement B) Non-Aligned Movement
C) New Asian Mission D) National Association of Members

16. The first NAM Summit was held in:

- A) New Delhi B) Belgrade C) Cairo D) Jakarta

17. Which country is India's largest neighbor?

- A) Nepal B) Bangladesh C) China D) Bhutan

18. The "Look East Policy" was launched in:

- A) 1991 B) 1985 C) 2000 D) 2014

19. Who introduced the Look East Policy?

- A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee B) Rajiv Gandhi C) P.V. Narasimha Rao D) Narendra Modi

20. SAARC was established in:

- A) 1985 B) 1975 C) 1995 D) 2005

II. Fill in the Blanks

11. The Soviet Union imposed _____ regimes in the East European countries

12. NAM means _____

13. India-China war held in the year _____

14. _____ shared the first UN population award with Chinese.

15. The first recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international understanding was _____

16. The first winners of the UN population Award were _____

17. Non-Alignment has _____ types of bases upon which this policy is relied

18. The UNO day is _____

19. The war took place between India & China in the year _____

20. Indira Gandhi once again came into power for 2nd time in the year _____.
21. The chief architect of India's foreign policy was _____.
Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru
22. The Panchsheel Agreement was signed in the year _____.
Answer: 1954
23. Panchsheel was signed between India and _____.
Answer: China
24. The policy of remaining independent of power blocs is called _____.
Answer: Non-Alignment
25. The first NAM Summit was held in _____.
Answer: Belgrade
26. SAARC was established in _____.
Answer: 1985
27. The headquarters of SAARC is located in _____.
Answer: Kathmandu
28. India's "Look East Policy" was introduced by _____.
Answer: P.V. Narasimha Rao
29. The "Act East Policy" was launched by _____.
Answer: Narendra Modi
30. The nuclear tests conducted by India in 1998 took place at _____.
Answer: Pokhran

III. Answer the following question

1. What is Non-Alignment? Explain its significance.
2. Write a short note on Panchsheel.
3. Discuss the objectives of SAARC.
4. Explain the main features of India's Act East Policy.
5. Write a short note on India's