

Very-Very Short Answer

Q.1. Fill in the blank: _____ tried to impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty of 1968 on the rest of the world.

Ans. UN Security Council.

Q.2. State True or False: Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto signed the Shimla Agreement.

Ans. True.

Q.3. Match the following correctly:

'A'	'B'
i. His own Foreign Minister ii. Panchsheel Agreement iii. Bandung Conference iv. Dalai Lama	a. Led to the establishment of NAM b. Nehru c. Political Asylum in India d. India and China

Ans. i. (b),

ii. (d),

iii. (a),

iv. (c).

Q.4. Correct the following statement and rewrite. Indus waters treaty was signed by Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Ans. Indus waters treaty was signed by Nehru and General Ayub.

Q.5. Name the leader under whom the government was formed after India gained independence?

Ans. The government was formed under Jawaharlal Nehru's leadership.

Q.6. To which political party, India's first Prime Minister was associated?

Ans. India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was associated with the Indian National Congress.

Q.7. What was the tenure of Jawaharlal Nehru as a Prime Minister?

Ans. The tenure of Jawaharlal Nehru as a Prime Minister was from 1947 – 1964.

Q.8. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

Ans. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh, Myanmar and China are neighbouring countries of India.

Q.9. What was the most important principle of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy?

Ans. The most important principle of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy was 'Non-alignment'.

Q.10. Name the policies that India has always opposed to.

Ans. India has always opposed the policies of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

Q.11. Why did India adopt the policy of non-alignment?

Ans. India adopted the policy of non-alignment because India did not want to be a part of the factionalism between the superpowers and wanted to focus on developing the nation independently.

Q.12. When did Jawaharlal Nehru announce the objectives of India's foreign policy?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru announced the foreign policy objectives on 7th December, 1946.

Q.13. Who was chief architect of India's foreign policy?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru was the chief architect of India's foreign policy.

Q.14. Name the two ideological blocs the world was divided in when India gained independence.

Ans. The two ideological blocs were Capitalism and Communism.

Q.15. What is the full form of INA?

Ans. Indian National Army.

Q.16. What is the full form of NAM?

Ans. The full form of NAM is 'Non-alignment Movement'.

Q.17. Which leaders started the Non-alignment movement?

Ans. The Non-alignment Movement was started by Jawaharlal Nehru, Tito, Nasir and Sukarno.

Q.18. When did Jawaharlal Nehru sign the 'Panchsheel' agreement?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru signed the Panchsheel agreement in 1954.

Q.19. What is the 'Panchsheel' agreement?

Ans. Panchsheel is an agreement that contains five principles that has been signed by India and China as a sign of friendship in 1954.

Q.20. Why is India's policy of non-alignment criticized?

Ans. India's policy of non-alignment is criticized because India avoids taking a strong position on international issues.

Q.21. How many countries were represented in the 'Bandung' conference in Indonesia?

Ans. 29 countries were represented in the Bandung conference in Indonesia.

Q.22. When was the 'Bandung' conference held?

Ans. The Bandung conference was held in 1955.

Q.23. Till which year was Tibet an independent country?

Ans. Tibet was an independent country till 1950.

Q.24. When was Tibet attacked by Chinese soldiers?

Ans. Tibet was attacked by Chinese soldiers on 7th October, 1950.

Q.25. What is the McMahon line?

Ans. McMahon line is the official boundary line between India and China.

Q.26. When was the McMahon line decided?

Ans. The McMahon line was decided in 1914.

Q.27. What is the full form of PRC?

Ans. The full form of PRC is 'Peoples Republic of China'.

Q.28. When did Chinese civil war end?

Ans. April 1949 - PRC was established in October 1949.

Q.29. When did China launch a massive invasion on India?

Ans. October 1962.

Q.30. What was most significant reason for India-China war?

Ans. China attacked India as it wanted the control of the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.

Q.31. Who drew the McMahon line?

Ans. The McMahon line was drawn by Arthur Henry.

Q.32. When was Kashmir attacked by Pakistan? Was it a full-fledged war?

Ans. Kashmir was attacked by Pakistan in 1947. No, it wasn't a full-fledged war but a proxy war.

Q.33. Who was the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1947?

Ans. Hari Singh was the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.

Q.34. When have India and Pakistan fought in war?

Ans. India and Pakistan have fought in a war in 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999.

Q.35. What was the main cause of the 1965 war between India and Pakistan?

Ans. The main cause of the 1965 war was Pakistan's attempt to invade Kashmir.

Q.36. Who was defeated in the 1965 and 1971 war?

Ans. Pakistan was defeated in the 1965 and 1971 war.

Q.37. What was the main cause of the 1971 war between India and Pakistan?

Ans. The main cause of the 1971 war was the problem of Bangladesh.

Q.38. When was Bangladesh formed?

Ans. Bangladesh was formed on 12th April, 1971.

Q.39. When was the Tashkent agreement signed?

Ans. The Tashkent agreement was signed in 1966.

Q.40. Who were the signatories on the Tashkent agreement?

Ans. The Tashkent agreement was signed by Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan.

Q.41. When was the Indus Water Treaty signed and by whom?

Ans. The Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960 by India and Pakistan.

Q.42. What was the total number of refugees that came into India in 1971?

Ans. Approximately 80 lakh refugees came into India in 1971.

Q.43. What was the duration of the treaty India signed with the Soviet Union?

Ans. The duration of the treaty was 20 years.

Q.44. What is the war of 1999 between India and Pakistan known as?

Ans. The war is known as the 'Kargil War'.

Q.45. Which areas were occupied by Pakistan in the Kargil War?

Ans. Pakistan occupied several points in the Mashkoh, Dras, Kaksar and Baatlik areas.

Q.46. Who captured the Government in Pakistan after the Kargil War?

Ans. Under the leadership of General Pervez Musharraf Pakistani army overthrew the ruling government and took over the Government of Pakistan.

Q.47. When did China conduct a nuclear test?

Ans. China conducted a nuclear test in 1964.

Q.48. When was the 'Asian Conference' held in India?

Ans. The Asian conference was held in March 1947 in India.

Q.49. What was the name of the conference held in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955?

Ans. The name of the conference was 'Afro-Asian' Conference.

Q.50. What is the full form of PTBT?

Ans. The full form of PTBT is Partial Test Ban Treaty.

Q.51. What is the full form of CTBT?

Ans. The full form of CTBT is Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.