**MAYNAGURI COLLEGE**
**Department of Political Science**
**5th Semester (Major)**
**Paper-India's Foreign Policy in Globalized World**
**One-Liner Questions-Answer**

Q. What is foreign policy?
A Foreign policy is a set of principles and decisions that guide a country's relations with other countries.

Q. Who is regarded as the chief architect of India's foreign policy?
A. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q. What is the main objective of India's foreign policy?
A. To protect national interests, sovereignty and security while promoting peace and cooperation.

Q . What is national interest?
A. National interest refers to the goals a country seeks to protect and promote.

Q. What is the meaning of peaceful coexistence?
A. Peaceful coexistence means living together peacefully despite political and ideological differences.

Q . What is non-alignment?
A. Non-alignment means maintaining independent foreign policy without formally joining rival military blocs.

Q. What is the Panchsheel Agreement?
A. It refers to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, associated with the 1954 India–China agreement.

Q.When was the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) formally established?
A. In 1961.

Q. Where was the first NAM Summit held?
A. Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1961.

Q Who were the major founders of NAM?
A. Jawaharlal Nehru, Josip Broz Tito, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Sukarno and Kwame Nkrumah.

Q. What is strategic autonomy?
A. Strategic autonomy is the ability to make independent foreign policy and security decisions.

Q. What are the domestic determinants of foreign policy?
A. Geography, economy, political leadership, public opinion and domestic politics.

Q. What are the international determinants of foreign policy?
A. Global power relations, international institutions, wars and the international economic system.

Q. What is meant by continuity and change in India's foreign policy?
A. Continuity means retaining core principles, while change means adapting policies to new circumstances.

Q. When did India and the USA establish diplomatic relations?
A,In 1947.

Q.What is the major objective of India–USA relations?
A. To promote cooperation in defence, trade, technology and regional security.

Q. What is the Civil Nuclear Agreement between India and the USA?
A. It is a landmark 2008 agreement that enabled civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries.

Q. What is the Quad?
A. The Quad is a strategic grouping of India, the USA, Japan and Australia.

Q. What is the main objective of the Quad?
A. To promote a free, open, inclusive and stable Indo-Pacific region.

Q. When did India and Russia sign the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation?
A. In 1971, India and the Soviet Union signed the treaty.

Q. When was the India–Russia Strategic Partnership declared?
A. In 2000.

Q. Name one major area of India–Russia cooperation.
A. Defence cooperation.

Q. What is the importance of Russia for India?
A. Russia is an important partner in defence, energy and nuclear cooperation.

Q .When did India and China establish diplomatic relations?
A. In 1950.

Q. What is the main dispute between India and China?
A. The unresolved boundary dispute.

Q. What was the result of the India–China War of 1962?
A. India and China fought a war over their disputed Himalayan border.

Q. What is the Line of Actual Control (LAC)?
A. It is the de facto line separating areas controlled by India and China in the border regions.

Q. What is BRICS?
A. BRICS is a grouping of major emerging economies that promotes cooperation on global issues.

Q. What does EU stand for?
A. European Union.

Q. What is the main objective of the European Union?
A. To promote economic and political cooperation among its member states.

Q. When did India and the European Economic Community establish diplomatic relations?
A. In 1962.

Q. What is the major area of India–EU cooperation?
A. Trade, technology, climate action and security.

Q. What is multipolarity?
A. Multipolarity is an international system in which several major powers influence global affairs.

Q. Why does India maintain relations with different major powers?
A. To protect its national interests and maintain strategic autonomy.

Q. What is meant by India’s neighbourhood policy?
A. It refers to India’s policies towards its neighbouring countries.

Q. What is the main objective of the Neighbourhood First Policy?
A. To strengthen relations and cooperation with neighbouring countries.

Q. What is a border dispute?
A. A border dispute is a disagreement between countries over the location or ownership of a boundary.

Q. Name two neighbouring countries with which India has major border disputes.
A.China and Pakistan.

Q. What is the Kashmir issue?
A.It is a long-standing territorial and political dispute involving India and Pakistan, with China also controlling territory claimed by India.

Q.What is cross-border terrorism
A. It refers to terrorist activities planned, supported or carried out across international borders.

Q. What is the main challenge posed by cross-border terrorism?
A. It threatens national security, peace and regional stability.

Q. What is migration?
A. Migration is the movement of people from one place or country to another.

Q. Who is a refugee?
A. A refugee is a person who has crossed an international border and needs protection because of persecution or other qualifying circumstances.

Q. What is the difference between a migrant and a refugee?
A.Migration can occur for many reasons, while refugee status involves specific protection needs under international law.

Q. What is the main challenge of refugee management?
A. Providing protection and basic services while addressing legal and security concerns.

Q. What is water sharing?
A. Water sharing is the allocation and management of shared water resources between regions or countries.

Q. Name one important river-water agreement involving India and Pakistan.
A. The Indus Waters Treaty of 1960.

Q.  Which two countries signed the Ganga Water Sharing Treaty in 1996?
A. India and Bangladesh.

Q. What is the main objective of the Indus Waters Treaty?
A. To establish arrangements for the use of the Indus river system's waters.

Q. What is SAARC?
A. SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

Q. When was SAARC established?
A. In 1985.

Q. Where is the SAARC Secretariat located?
A. Kathmandu, Nepal.

Q. What is BIMSTEC?
A. BIMSTEC is a regional organization promoting cooperation among countries around the Bay of Bengal.

Q. Name the seven member countries of BIMSTEC.
A. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Q. When did India become a member of the United Nations?
A.  30 October 1945, as an original member.

Q. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations located?
A. New York City, USA.

Q. What is India's contribution to UN peacekeeping?
A. India is one of the major historical contributors of personnel to UN peacekeeping operations.

Q. How many permanent members are there in the UN Security Council?
A. Five.

Q. Name the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.
A. China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Q. Why does India seek permanent membership of the UN Security Council?
A. India seeks a greater role in global decision-making and representation for contemporary realities.

Q. What is the Indian Ocean’s strategic importance for India?
A. It is important for maritime security, trade, energy transportation and regional connectivity.

Q. When was the Act East Policy announced?\
A. In 2014.

Q. What is the main objective of the Act East Policy?
A. To deepen India’s engagement with Southeast Asia and the wider East Asian region.

Q. What does SAGAR stand for?
A. Security and Growth for All in the Region.

Q. When was the SAGAR vision announced?\
A. In 2015.

Q. What is the main objective of SAGAR?\
A. To promote maritime security, cooperation and sustainable development in the Indian Ocean region.

Q. What does G20 stand for?
A. Group of Twenty.

Q. When did India hold the G20 Presidency?
A. In 2023.

Q. What was the theme of India’s G20 Presidency?
A. “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam”—“One Earth, One Family, One Future.”

Q. What does G77 stand for?
A. Group of 77.

Q. When was the G77 established?
A. In 1964.

Q. What does BRICS originally stand for?
A. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.