

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Passage 1

India might be polarised on various domestic issues in this general election, but there is hardly any political argument on foreign policy. Is this because Prime Minister Narendra Modi's diplomacy is so spectacularly successful that there is little room to debate?

To be sure, PM Modi's stewardship of India's foreign policy has been impressive. Coming to power with a full majority in the Lok Sabha in 2014 and improving on it in 2019, Modi has enjoyed great command over his party and government and a freer hand in running foreign policy. All his predecessors since Rajiv Gandhi had to run coalition governments in which all policies, including external affairs, were under continuous disputation. The steady accretion of economic salience has made India an attractive partner for many countries and offered valuable commercial levers to boost Indian diplomacy.

Yet, it is hard to argue that there are no questions to be asked, no assumptions to be questioned, and no policy alternatives to be proffered. The lack of a foreign policy debate today is less about a genuine consensus than declining interest in world affairs within the demoralised Opposition.

- 1. Who participates in the India-USA 2+2 dialogue?
 - (a) Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense
 - (b) Secretary of State and NSA
 - (c) Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Defense
 - (d) NSA and Secretary of Defense
- 2. When was the Taskent Agreement signed?
 - (a) 1948

(b) 1966

(c) 1972

- (d) 1999
- 3. Panchsheel Policy was formulated by
 - (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Jaya Prakash Narayan
 - (c) Sardar Vallab Bhai Patel
 - (d) B. R. Ambedkar
- 4. "Indus Water Treaty 1960" was signed between the Government of India and
 - (a) China

(b) Bangladesh

(c) Pakistan

- (d) Afghanistan
- 5. 'Neighbourhood First' policy in India's Foreign Policy is initiated by whom?
 - (a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Inder Kumar Gujral

(c) Manmohan Singh

- (d) Narendra Modi
- 6. The duration of India's new foreign trade policy is

(a) Ten years

(b) Five years

(c) Three years

(d) One year

Passage 2

According to the provisions outlined in the Government of India Act of 1858, the position of Governor was subject to the oversight of the Governor General. According to the Government of India Act, 1935, which was implemented on April 1, 1937, Governors were entrusted with the duty of adhering to the counsel provided by provincial governments. The actions undertaken, ostensibly in the name of provincial autonomy, involved the appointment of Governors who were tasked with serving as representatives of the British Queen. Later, the Constitution established an analogous system of governance in the states, mirroring the parliamentary structure adopted at the national level. The state executive is addressed in Articles 153 to 167 within Part VI of the Constitution. According to these, the state executive comprises several key



components, namely the governor, the chief minister, the council of ministers, and the advocate general of the state. The governor assumes the role of the primary executive leader of the state.

7.	Who appoir (a) Preside (c) Parlian		(b)	Chief Minister Governor	
8.	How many (a) 1/3 (c) 1/6	members are nomina	(b)	nor in the state Legisl 1/12 1/8	ative Council?
9.	(a) Rames(b) M.C. Bh(c) S.C. Jan		·		
10.	Which article (a) Article (c) Article		(b)	ower of the Governor? Article 213 Article 167	?
11.	What is the Governor of (a) 30 years (c) 21 years	rs	(b)	Constitution of India 35 years 25 years	for appointment as
12.	(a) Mrs Sat (b) Ms Suc (c) Mrs Inc	oman Governor of a S rojini Naidu heta Kripalani dira Gandhi ay Lakshmi Pandit	tate in free India	was:-	