



P.L.RAJ IAS & IPS ACADEMY

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1. With reference to the G7 Outreach Dialogue, which one of the following best describes its primary purpose?
 - (a) To expand the permanent membership of the G7 by admitting emerging economies.
 - (b) To provide a platform for dialogue between G7 members and invited partner countries on issues of global importance.**
 - (c) To negotiate legally binding multilateral trade agreements among participating countries.
 - (d) To function as the executive decision-making body of the United Nations.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

The **G7 Outreach Dialogue** is an **informal consultative platform** through which G7 members engage with invited countries and international organisations on issues such as **global economic governance, climate action, energy security, food security, technology, and development cooperation**. It does not confer G7 membership, negotiate legally binding agreements, or perform functions assigned to the United Nations. India's participation reflects its growing role in shaping discussions on issues affecting both developed and developing economies.

2. With reference to India's engagement at the G7 Summit 2026, consider the following statements:

Statement I: India has consistently advocated reforms in global governance institutions during its interactions at G7 outreach meetings.

Statement II: India believes that international institutions should evolve to reflect present-day geopolitical realities and provide greater representation to developing countries.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.**
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement II provides the rationale for Statement I. India has consistently advocated **inclusive global governance** by seeking reforms in institutions such as the **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)** and **multilateral development banks (MDBs)**. India argues that the existing institutional framework was designed in a different geopolitical context and should better reflect the aspirations of **developing countries, emerging economies, and the Global South**.

This approach is rooted in the principles of **equitable multilateralism** and **shared global responsibility**.

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) General Security of Information Agreement (GSOIA) — Legal framework for exchange and protection of classified information**
- (b) Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) — Defence alliance for Indo-Pacific maritime security
- (c) Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) — Financial institution under the World Bank Group
- (d) Raisina Americas — Collective security organisation established under the United Nations

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Option **(a)** is correctly matched. A **General Security of Information Agreement (GSOIA)** establishes procedures for the **protection, handling and exchange of classified information** between partner countries, thereby strengthening cooperation in defence, intelligence and strategic sectors. **CEPA** is a comprehensive trade and economic agreement, **IORA** is an intergovernmental organisation promoting cooperation among Indian Ocean littoral states, and **Raisina Americas** is a policy dialogue platform rather than a treaty-based organisation.

4. India's emphasis on strengthening the India–Africa Partnership during the G7 Summit is primarily intended to achieve which one of the following objectives?

- (a) Formation of a common defence arrangement between India and African countries.
- (b) Promotion of capacity building, infrastructure, healthcare, education and digital connectivity through South–South cooperation.**
- (c) Establishment of a customs union between India and the African Union.
- (d) Creation of a common currency for developing countries.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

The **India–Africa Partnership** is founded on the principles of **South–South Cooperation** and focuses on **capacity building, infrastructure development, healthcare, education, digital public infrastructure, skill development, and technology transfer**. The partnership seeks to support sustainable development while respecting national priorities and mutual benefit. It is neither a military alliance nor an economic union and does not envisage the creation of a common currency.

5. Suppose navigation through the Strait of Hormuz is severely disrupted due to prolonged geopolitical tensions. Which one of the following would be the most immediate consequence for India?

- (a) Sharp disruption in crude oil and liquefied natural gas imports from West Asia.**
- (b) Suspension of trade through the Suez Canal.
- (c) Immediate decline in exports to Southeast Asian countries.
- (d) Closure of the International North–South Transport Corridor.

Answer: (a)

Explanation

The **Strait of Hormuz** links the **Persian Gulf** with the **Gulf of Oman** and serves as one of the world's busiest energy corridors. A significant share of global **crude oil** and **liquefied natural gas (LNG)** exports passes through this narrow passage. India imports a substantial proportion of its energy requirements from West Asia, making uninterrupted navigation through the Strait essential for **energy security**. Any prolonged disruption can increase shipping costs, insurance premiums, crude oil prices and the overall import bill, with wider implications for inflation and economic stability.

6. With reference to India's bilateral engagements on the sidelines of the G7 Summit 2026, consider the following statements:
- I. India and Canada agreed to resume negotiations on the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).
 - II. India and Canada decided to initiate discussions on a General Security of Information Agreement (GSOIA).
 - III. India supported Canada's proposal to become a Dialogue Partner of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).
 - IV. India and the United States announced a mutual defence treaty under the India-US COMPACT.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three**
- (d) All four

Answer: (c)

Explanation

Statements **I, II and III** are correct. India and Canada agreed to revive negotiations on the **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)** to deepen bilateral trade and investment. Both countries also agreed to initiate discussions on a **General Security of Information Agreement (GSOIA)** to facilitate cooperation involving classified information. India further expressed support for Canada's proposal to become a **Dialogue Partner** of **IORA**, reflecting broader Indo-Pacific cooperation. Statement IV is incorrect because the **India-US COMPACT** is a framework for expanding cooperation in areas such as technology, defence, innovation, energy and trade. It is **not** a mutual defence treaty or military alliance.

7. Which one of the following developments would best strengthen India's objective of promoting an inclusive and representative global governance framework?
- (a) Restricting participation in international institutions to permanent members.
 - (b) Expanding the representation of developing countries in global decision-making institutions.**
 - (c) Replacing multilateral institutions with bilateral security arrangements.
 - (d) Limiting international cooperation to regional trade agreements.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

India has consistently advocated reforms that would make global institutions more **representative, inclusive** and **responsive** to contemporary challenges. Expanding the participation of **developing countries** and **emerging economies** in decision-making processes strengthens the legitimacy and effectiveness of multilateral institutions. India has repeatedly emphasized reforms in the **United Nations Security Council (UNSC), international financial institutions**, and other global governance mechanisms so that they better reflect present-day geopolitical and developmental realities.

8. Which one of the following is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) – Comprehensive trade and investment agreement
- (b) General Security of Information Agreement (GSOIA) – Protection and exchange of classified information
- (c) India-US COMPACT – Framework for expanding bilateral cooperation across strategic sectors
- (d) Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) – Collective defence organisation of Indian Ocean littoral states**

Answer: (d)

Explanation

Option **(d)** is **not correctly matched**. The **Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)** is an **intergovernmental regional organisation** established to promote cooperation among Indian Ocean littoral states in areas such as **maritime safety and security, blue economy, trade and investment, fisheries management, disaster risk management**, and **academic cooperation**. It is **not** a collective defence organisation. The remaining options correctly describe the purpose of **CEPA, GSOIA**, and the **India-US COMPACT**.

9. India's simultaneous engagement with the G7 Outreach Summit, G20, BRICS, QUAD and the Voice of the Global South Summit is best understood as an example of:

- (a) Strategic isolationism
- (b) Alliance-based foreign policy
- (c) Multi-alignment with issue-based partnerships**
- (d) Non-participation in regional institutions

Answer: (c)

Explanation

India follows a policy of **multi-alignment** by engaging with diverse international groupings without becoming exclusively aligned with any geopolitical bloc. This approach enables India to pursue cooperation across **trade, technology, energy security, maritime security, climate action**, and **development partnerships** while maintaining **strategic autonomy**. Simultaneous participation in forums representing both developed and developing countries reflects India's effort to build consensus across multiple platforms and advance national as well as global interests.

10. In recent years, India has attached increasing importance to forums such as the G7 Outreach Dialogue despite not being a member of the G7. Which one of the following best explains this approach?
- (a) India seeks permanent membership of the G7 through regular participation.
 - (b) Such engagements provide opportunities to influence discussions on global economic, technological and strategic issues while strengthening bilateral partnerships.**
 - (c) Participation automatically enables India to vote on all G7 policy decisions.
 - (d) The Outreach Dialogue functions as a treaty body under the United Nations.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

The **G7 Outreach Dialogue** allows invited countries to exchange views with G7 members on issues such as **global economic governance, critical technologies, energy transition, supply-chain resilience, artificial intelligence**, and **international security**. For India, these meetings also provide opportunities to deepen bilateral cooperation through discussions on trade, investment, innovation, defence and emerging technologies. Participation does not confer G7 membership, voting rights or treaty obligations; rather, it serves as a platform for dialogue and strategic engagement.