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# Current Affairs Questions for CLAT Exam

## Current Affairs Quiz 40

**Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.**

Asian regional superpowers India and China share a long history of mistrust and conflict along their lengthy border, and tensions flared up recently in a deadly clash between troops.

The world's two most populous nations and nuclear-armed neighbours have never even agreed on the length of their "Line of Actual Control" frontier, which straddles the strategically important Himalayan region.

Recent decades have seen numerous skirmishes along the border, including a brief but bloody war in 1962.

Chinese troops poured over the disputed frontier with India in [1] during a row over the border's demarcation. It sparked a four-week war that left thousands dead on the Indian side before China's forces withdrew.

Beijing retained Aksai Chin, a strategic corridor linking Tibet to western China. India still claims the entire Aksai Chin region as its own, as well as the nearby China-controlled Shaksgam valley in northern Kashmir.

India and China had a months-long high-altitude standoff in Bhutan's Doklam region after the Indian army sent troops to stop China constructing a road in the area.

The Doklam plateau is strategically significant as it gives China access to the so-called "chicken's neck" -- a thin strip of land connecting India's northeastern states with the rest of the country.

It is claimed by both China and Bhutan, an ally of India. The issue was resolved after talks.

Tensions have boiled over again after several Indian and Chinese soldiers were injured in a high-altitude fist fight on the border at Sikkim state in early May 2020.

Indian officials said that within days, Chinese troops encroached over the demarcation line further west in Ladakh region and India then moved in extra troops to positions opposite.

Both countries said they would peacefully resolve the face-off after a high-level meeting between army commanders.

India said 20 of its soldiers were killed in a violent clash in the strategically important Galwan Valley on the Himalayan frontier.



1. The Sino-Indian war occurred in [1] between Indian and China as talked about it in the above passage?

- A. 1959                      B. 1962                      C. 1975                      D. 1971

2. Which country shares the longest boundary with India?

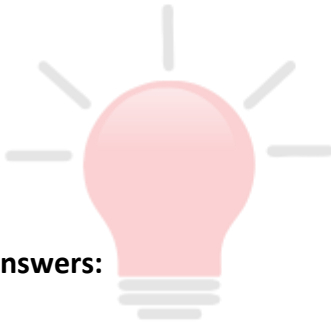
- A. China                      B. Pakistan                      C. Bangladesh                      D. Nepal

3. From where Galwan river originates?

- A. Aksai Chin                      B. Ladakh                      C. Bhutan                      D. Tibet

4. Who was holding the position of external affairs minister of India during the Doklam issue?

- A. S. Jaishankar                      B. Arun Jaitely                      C. Rajnath Singh                      D. Sushma Swaraj



Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4
B	C	A	D

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## Explanations :

1. The Sino-Indian War, also known as the Indo-China War and Sino-Indian Border Conflict, was a war between China and India that occurred in 1962. A Chinese disputed Himalayan border was the main cause of the war.

Hence, option B is correct.

2. India share borders with Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan and Afghanistan. The longest border is shared by Bangladesh which is 4096.70 Km (2,545-mile). Also, it is the fifth-longest land border in the World.

Hence, option C is correct.

3. The Galwan River flows from the disputed Aksai Chin region administered by China to Ladakh union territory of India. It originates in the area of Samzungling on the eastern side of the Karakoram range and flows west to join the Shyok River.

Hence, option A is correct.

4. The 73-day standoff between India and China over Doklam was resolved through "diplomatic maturity without losing any ground" and status quo has been maintained since Indian troops pulled back, then Indian foreign minister late Sushma Swaraj told Parliament.

Hence, option D is correct.

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