B.A. Part-III, Political Science(Hons) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) along with the answers

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1.	Which Revolution	gave the ideas o	of Liberty, Freed	lom and Equalit	x to the world?

- A) The American Revolution
- B) The French Revolution
- C) The Russian Revolution
- D) None of these

Ans: (B)

2. Who among the following proposed the Social Contract theory?

- A) Locke
- B) Thomas Paine
- C) Montesquieu
- D) Rousseau

Ans: (D)

3. What was the main reason that the American Colonies rebelled and fought for their independence?

- A) They wanted their own king
- B) They didn't like the people of Britain and wanted nothing to do with them
- C) They felt they had outgrown the British Empire and would do better without them
- D) They didn't want to pay taxes without having representation in the government

Ans: (D)

4. What country did the American colonies rebel against during the revolution?

- A) Portugal
- B) Spain
- C) Britain
- D) France

Ans: (C)

5. How many of the American Colonies were a part of the American revolution?

- A) 7
- B) 13
- C) 21
- D) 32

Ans: (B)

6. Which European country became a major ally to the United States during the American Revolutionary War?

- A) Russia
- B) Italy

- C) France
- D) Austria

Ans: (C)

7. Who was the first President of the United States?

- A) John Adams
- B) George Washington
- C) Thomas Jefferson
- D) Abraham Lincoln

Ans: (B)

8. What type of government did the new country of the United States form after the American revolution?

- A) Monarchy
- B) Democracy
- C) Dictatorship
- D) Communist

Ans: (B)

9. The word 'Guillotine' during French Revolution era refers to-

- (A) Beheading a person
- (B) Awarding a person
- (C) Taxing a person
- (D) Threatening a person

Ans: (A)

10. Consider the following statements about India and the UN-

- i) India- among the founding member of the UN
- ii) India has been a member of the UN Security Council for seven terms
- iii) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the first (Indian) female president of the United Nations General Assembly.
- iv) India is the largest contributor to the UN peacekeeping operations

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- A) i & iv
- B) ii only
- C) iii only
- D) None of the above

Ans: (D)

11. Which among the following is NOT a G4 group country (G4-countries bidding for permanent seats in the UN Security Council)?.

- A) Germany
- B) Japan

- C) Brazil
- D) South Africa

Ans: (D)

12. The String of Pearls is a geopolitical theory related to-

- A) The United States' maritime explorations in the Indian Ocean region
- B) Potential Chinese strategic intentions in the Indian Ocean region.
- C) The network of Indian military and commercial facilities around the South China Sea
- D) China's ocean mineral extraction in the Pacific Ocean

Ans: (B)

13. The Arab Spring was-

- A) a maritime project initiated by China in the Arabian Sea
- B) an uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across the African continent
- C) a series of anti-government protests in the Middle East
- D) None of the above

Ans: (C)

14. With which country does India share its longest land border?

- A) Bhutan
- B) China
- C) Bangladesh
- D) Nepal

Ans- (C)

15. Which part of India-China boundary is called the McMahon Line?

- A) Northern
- B) North-east
- C) North-west
- D) Southern

Ans- B)

16. States in India which share the international border with China

- A) Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland
- B) Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh
- C) West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland
- D) Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Manipur

Ans- (B

17. What are the "three pillars" (objectives) of the NPT?

- A) Disarmament, nonproliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear technology
- B) Strategic bombers, ICBMs, and SLBMs
- C) Nuclear-weapon-free zones, nuclear power, and regional stability
- D) Nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons

Ans (A)

18. Who are the five nuclear weapon states (NWS) according to the NPT?

- A) Russia, the United States, Israel, France and China
- B) Russia, the United States, Germany, Japan and China
- C) Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and China
- D) Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Pakistan and India Ans (C)

19. Which of the following is NOT an obligation of the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) under the NPT?

- A) NWS may not transfer nuclear weapons to Non Nuclear Weapon States (NNWS)
- B) NWS may not assist or encourage any NNWS to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons
- C) NWS must pursue negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and general and complete disarmament
- D) NWS must prevent NNWS from acquiring or building nuclear power reactors on their own territory

Ans (D)

20. Which is the only state to have withdrawn from the NPT?

- A) Australia
- B) Syria
- C) North Korea
- D) Iran

Ans (C)

21. Who are the four states that have never signed the NPT?

- A) Iran, North Korea, Libya, and Syria
- B) Israel, India, Pakistan, and South Sudan
- C) Israel, Pakistan, India, and North Korea
- D) Iran, India, Pakistan, and Botswana

Ans (B)

22. What is the ultimate goal of the NPT?

- A) World peace
- B) To eliminate nuclear sources from the world
- C) Nuclear disarmament

D) Facilitating nuclear energy for peaceful purposes **Ans** (C)

23. How long did the NPT states parties decide to extend the NPT in 1995?

- A) The NPT was extended until the next Review Conference
- B) The NPT was not extended.
- C) The NPT was extended for another 25 years
- D) The NPT was extended indefinitely there is no limit to its duration **Ans (D)**

24. How many nuclear-weapon states are there under the NPT?

- A) None no one can have nuclear weapons
- B) 5
- C) 9
- D) Any state can have nuclear weapons

Ans (B)

25. Apart from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh who are the other member countries of SAARC?

- A) Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand, and Singapore
- B) Nepal, Bhutan, Malaysia and Maldives, Indonesia
- C) Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan
- D) Nepal, Bhutan, Singapore and Sri Lanka

Ans. C

26. Which of the following is **NOT** the main purpose for formation of SAARC?

- A) To combat terrorism
- B) To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia
- C) To form mutual defence against foreign aggression
- D) To accelerate economic growth and natural development

Ans. C

27. Which of the following country is **NOT** the member of the ASEAN?

- A) Laos
- B) Cambodia
- C) Philippines
- D) Mauritius

Ans. D

28. What is the objective of the ASEAN?

- A) To increase competition among the members countries for better products.
- B) To integrate the economies of the region to make region more attractive for investors

- C) To promote economic cooperation in South East Asia and ensure economic stability in the region.
- D) Both B and C both

Ans. D

29. The major objectives of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation are_____

- A) Strengthen relations among member states
- B) Promote cooperation in political affairs, economics and trade, scientific-technical, cultural, and educational spheres
- C) Safeguard regional peace, security, and stability
- D) All of them

Ans. D

30. Which country opted to exit the European Union on 24th June 2016?

- A) France
- B) Italy
- C) England
- D) Portugal

Ans. C

31. When was South Africa inducted into BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) to form BRICS?

- A) 2009
- B) 2011
- C) 2008
- D) 2010

Ans. D

32. Consider the following statements about BIMSTEC:

- 1. All BIMSTEC members are coastal states surrounding Bay of Bengal
- 2. India is a founding member of BIMSTEC

Choose the correct statements from the options given below:

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. B

33. Consider the following statements about IORA:

- 2. IORA stands for Indian Ocean Rim Association
- 3. It consists of only coastal states bordering the Indian Ocean

Choose the correct statements from the options given below:

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. C

34. Which of the following is true about the European alliances in years before World War I?

- A) Great Britain had an alliance with Austria-Hungary
- B) Russia had an alliance with the Ottoman empire
- C) France was allied with Russia
- D) Germany was allied with Great Britain

Ans: (C)

35. Find out the correct statement/statements about the Treaty of Versailles

- 1. American President Woodrow Wilson drafted the Treaty of Versailles.
- 2. It is also called as Paris peace conference of 1919

Choose from the following options:

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) None of the above

Ans: (C)

36. What was the flashpoint that started the First World War?

- A) Murder of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand
- B) Murder of President J. F. Kennedy
- C) Death of Gavrilo Princip
- D) Homer Simpson pressed the meltdown button at the nuclear plant

Ans: (A)

37. What countries make up the triple alliance?

- A) Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary
- B) England, France, Russia
- C) Russia, France, Canada
- D) Italy, France, England

Ans: (**A**)

38. Germany's plan for fighting France and Russia was called-

- A) The Hindenburg Plan
- B) The Schlieffen Plan
- C) Operation Barbarossa
- D) Sturm und Drang

Ans: (B)

39. What was the name of the first U.S. civilian ship to be sunk by a German submarine?

A) Lusitania

- B) Housatonic C) Titanic D) Maine Ans: (A) 40. Which leader was Not representing a totalitarian government in the 1930's and 1940's: A) Joseph Stalin B) Francisco Franco C) Benito Mussolini D) Neville Chamberlain. Ans (D) 41. In what country was the Fascist party and government formed? A) Italy B) Japan C) Spain D) Germany Ans (A) 42. The term "blitzkrieg" was a military strategy that depended on what? A) A system of fortifications B) Out-waiting the opponent C) Surprise and quick, overwhelming force D) The ability to make a long, steady advance. Ans (C) 43. Which of the following was a false promise from Hitler not to take any more land in Europe? A) The Munich Pact B) The Atlantic Charter C) The Lend-Lease Act
- 44. The title of Hitler's book, Mein Kampf, in English means what?
 - A) "Well-Being."

D) The Treaty of Versailles

- B) "My Country."
- C) "My Struggle."
- D) "Master Race."

Ans (C)

Ans (A)

45. When was the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima?

- A) 5 June 1944
- B) 3 April 1945
- C) 6 August 1945
- D) 15 September 1945

Ans (C)

46. Which country was annexed by Germany and USSR during WWII?

- A) Czechoslovakia
- B) Austria
- C) Denmark
- D) Poland

Ans (D)

47. What are the six official languages of the UN?

- A) Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
- B) Chinese, English, Hindi, French, Russian and Spanish
- C) Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Korean
- D) Chinese, English, French, Russian, Arabic and Portuguese

Ans: (A)

48. Which of the following is **Not** a principal organ of the UN?

- A) International Monetary Fund
- B) Security Council
- C) Economic and Social Council
- D) Secretariat

Ans: (A)

49. The total number of members represented in General assembly is:

- A) 191
- B) 193
- C) 195
- D) 192

Ans: (B)

- 50. Which of the following is **Not** a permanent member of Security council?
- A) France
- B) China
- C) Germany
- D) United Kingdom

Ans: (C)

- 51. The UN day is celebrated every year on:
- A) 24th September B) 28th September C) 24th October
- D) 28th October

Ans: (C)

- 52. The Head office of International Labor organization is situated at:
- A) Paris
- B) Geneva
- C) New York
- D) The Hague

Ans: (**B**)

- 53. Which of the following is world's centre for co-operation in the nuclear field?
 - A) ILO
 - B) IAEA
 - C) CTBTO
 - D) ICAO

Ans: (B)

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