UG/HIST/VI/EC/10 CONTEMPORARY WORLD

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

UNIT 1: The Cold War World: Global Politics and Economic Recovery

- 1. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) was set up by the USSR in
 - a. 1945
 - b. 1947
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1948
- 2. The Marshall Plan is also known as
 - a. European Economic Plan
 - b. European Recovery Plan
 - c. European Common Plan
 - d. European Technological Plan
- 3. The two key post-war powers which played significant role during the Cold War were
 - a. USA and Soviet Union
 - b. USSR and China
 - c. USA and England
 - d. USA and China
- 4. The term 'Cold War' was first coined by
 - a. Bernard Baruch
 - b. Harry S.Truman
 - c. Woodrow Wilson
 - d. James Manroe
- 5. The Communist system of organizing the State and society was based on the ideas of
 - a. Joseph Stalin
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Antonio Gramsci
 - d. Mao Zedong
- 6. An umbrella organization for European Communist parties founded in September 1947 was
 - a. COMECON
 - b. Cominform
 - c. SEATO
 - d. EU
- 7. The general term for the practice in the United States of making accusations of pro-Communist activity was
 - a. Containment
 - b. Isolationism
 - c. McCarthyism
 - d. Intervention

- 8. Truman doctrine was a policy to provide military and economic aid to
 - a. Italy and Greece
 - b. West Germany and France
 - c. Greece and Turkey
 - d. Turkey and Germany
- 9. The term 'containment' was coined by
 - a. George Kennan
 - b. Alfred Savvy
 - c. George Marshal
 - d. John Marshal
- 10. The Communist Information Bureau which was established in 1947 was
 - a. Cominform
 - b. COMECON
 - c. KGB
 - d. CBI
- 11. The US policy to provide military and economic aid to countries threatened by communism was called
 - a. Monroe Doctrine
 - b. Truman Doctrine
 - c. Brezhnev Doctrine
 - d. Marshall Plan
- 12. The Truman administration unveiled the so-called 'Truman Doctrine' in
 - a. 12 March 1947
 - b. 12 March 1948
 - c. 12 March 1949
 - d. 12 March 1950
- 13. The right of the Soviet Union to intervene in the affairs of communist countries in order to protect communism is called
 - a. Monroe Doctrine
 - b. Brezhnev Doctrine
 - c. Warsaw Pact
 - d. Truman Doctrine
- 14. Which of the following are not the features of the Cold War?
 - 1. There was nuclear arms race.
 - 2. There was a propaganda war.
 - 3. There was economic blockade against the non-aligned countries.
 - 4. The third world countries were directly involved in it.

Answer:

- a. 1 & 2
- b. 2 & 3
- c. 3 & 4
- d. 2 & 3

- 15. Warsaw Pact was formed in
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1949
 - c. 1952
 - d. 1955
- 16. The Berlin Blockade happened in
 - a. 1943
 - b. 1946
 - c. 1940
 - d. 1948
- 17. The Warsaw Pact was an alliance set up in
 - a. **1955**
 - b. 1956
 - c. 1966
 - d. 1967
- 18. The organization of the Soviet bloc's equivalent of NATO was
 - a. COMECON
 - b. Warsaw Pact
 - c. NAM
 - d. SEATO
- 19. COMECON was
 - a. A Soviet dominated economic organization
 - b. The Communist Information Bureau
 - c. The containment program of America
 - d. The European economic organization
- 20. In April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was signed by
 - a. Canada, US and Western European states
 - b. Greece, US and Western European states
 - c. Turkey, US and Western European states
 - d. US, USSR and Western European states
- 21. The general term for the practice in the United States of making accusations of pro-Communist activity was
 - a. Containment
 - b. Isolationism
 - c. McCarthyism
 - d. Intervention
- 22. The term used for the Muslim guerrillas who fought against the Soviets in Afghanistan is
 - a. Jihad
 - b. Fatah
 - c. Mujahedeen
 - d. Fedayeen

	a.	June 1991
	b.	June 1989
	c.	June 1987
	d.	June 1985
24.		viet dominated economic organization founded in 1949 was
	a.	NPFT
		Warsaw Pact
		COMECON
	d.	MAD
25.	NA	TO is the formation of
	a.	Communist countries
		Non-communist countries
		Neutral countries
	d.	Developed countries
26.	The	e European Economic Community was established by the Treaty of Rome in
	a.	1948
		1949
		1958
	d.	1968
27.	The	e EEC was informally known as
	a.	The European Community
		The European Union
		The Common Market
	d.	The Western Union
28.	ulti a. b. c.	was the aim of the to bring eventual economic union of its member nations, mately leading to political union. NATO Warsaw Pact EEC OPEC
29.	Th	ne Berlin Wall that separated the East and West Germany was constructed in
	a.	1952
	b.	1959
	c.	1961
	d.	1962
30.	The	e European Community eventually changed its name to European Union in
	a.	1990
	b.	1991
	c.	1992
	d.	1994

23. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved in

- 31. The word for a permanent relaxation of tensions between east and west during the cold war is
 - a. Détente
 - b. Relaxation
 - c. Intifada
 - d. Juche
- 32. The term "détente" is used to mean
 - a. permanent relaxation of tension between the East and the West
 - b. reduction of tension between China and the USA
 - c. relaxation of tension between USSR and Ukraine
 - d. reduction of tension between Britain and Germany
- 33. The Bay of Pigs invasion occurred in
 - a. **April 1961**
 - b. August 1961
 - c. April1962
 - d. August 1962
- 34. Bay of Pigs invasion was against
 - a. Raul Castro
 - b. Che Guevara
 - c. Batista
 - d. Fidel Castro
- 35. The famous Cuban Missile Crisis happened in
 - a. 1949
 - b. 1955
 - c. 1960
 - d. 1961
- 36. The two decades after the World War II, western Europe underwent an atmosphere termed as the
 - a. Dark Age
 - b. Reformation Period
 - c. Golden Years
 - d. Industrial Revolution
- 37. To Eric Hobsbawm, the technological development which benefited the common man after the end of the Second World War was
 - a. 'the Great Leap'
 - b. 'the Golden years'
 - c. 'the Great Transformation'
 - d. 'the Great technological revolution'
- 38. The USSR was able to test its first atomic bomb in
 - a. 1945
 - b. 1947
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1950

- 39. Which of the statement is correct?
 - 1. The decades after the end of the II World War was a period of unparalleled economic growth in Europe.
 - 2. It came to be known as the 'Golden Years/age'.

Answer:

- a. Only 1 is correct
- b. Only 2 is correct
- c. Both 1 & 2 are correct
- d. None of them are correct
- 40. Which of the statement is correct?
 - 1. The quality of life improved in the 2nd half of the 20th century.
 - 2. It was because of the II World War.

Answer:

- a. Only 1 is correct.
- b. Only 2 is correct.
- c. Both 1 & 2 are correct.
- d. None of them is correct

UNIT II:

Decolonization, Revolution and the Transformation of Asia and Africa

- 41. The process whereby an imperial power gives up its formal authorities over its colonies is called
 - a. Colonialism
 - b. Imperialism
 - c. Decolonialization
 - d. Neo-colonialism
- 42. An organization of independent states linked by their common ties to the former British Empire is called
 - a. Containment
 - b. Commonwealth
 - c. Dominion
 - d. Protectorates
- 43. The process whereby a colonial power grants judicial independence to a colony, but nevertheless maintains a 'de facto' political and economic control is known as
 - a. neo-Marxism
 - b. neo-communism
 - c. neo-colonialism
 - d. neo-Fascism
- 44. On 17th August 1945, Indonesia got its independence from
 - a. Holland
 - b. Britain
 - c. Portugal
 - d. France

 45. The Colonies in Indo-China gained independence from a. France b. Great Britain c. China d. Portugal
 46. Congo (Zaire) and Ruanda-Urundi (Rwanda and Burundi) were the colonies of a. Great Britain b. France c. Belgium d. Holland
 47. Sri Lanka (Ceylon) got is independence in 1948 from a. Britain b. France c. Holland d. Portugal
 48. Burma (Myanmar) was the colony of a. British b. French c. Portuguese d. Belgian
 49. By the Geneva Agreement (1954), Vietnam was temporarily divided into two States at a. 22nd parallel b. 19th parallel c. 17th parallel d. 21st parallel
 50. The Geneva Accords that divided Vietnam into north and south was concluded in a. 1945 b. 1947 c. 1948 d. 1954
51. Viet Minh was headed by a. Sukarno b. Vietcong c. Ho ChiMinh d. Red Army
 52. The Vietcongs were a. The South Vietnamese Army b. The North Vietnamese Army c. The Americans who helped the Vietnamese d. The Vietnamese Communist Revolutionaries (NLF) 53. The Korean War became an all-out war in a. 1948 b. 1949
c. 1950 d. 1951

- 54. Korea was divided temporarily at the
 - a. 22nd Parallel
 - b. 19th Parallel
 - c. 17th Parallel
 - d. 38th Parallel
- 55. The first major war in which the US got directly involved was the war in
 - a. Korea
 - b. Vietnam
 - c. Afghanistan
 - d. Hungary
- 56. After elections were held in South Korea, the Republic of Korea in August 1948 was set with and the first president was
 - a. Rhee Syngman
 - b. Kim Il Sung
 - c. Yun Posun
 - d. Park Chung-hee
- 57. 'Apartheid' is an Afrikaans word for
 - a. togetherness
 - b. pulling away
 - c. separateness
 - d. living apart
- 58. The Apartheid policy was introduced in South Africa by
 - a. Nelson Mandela
 - b. Chief Albert Luthuli
 - c. F. W. de Klark
 - d. Dr. Malan
- 59. The transition to black majority rule in South Africa came after the general election held
 - a. 1990
 - b. 1991
 - c. 1994
 - d. 1996
- 60. The African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela was released from jail after being jailed for
 - a. 20 years
 - b. 23 years
 - c. 25 years
 - d. 27 years
- 61. The most popular leader who fought to end Apartheid was
 - a. Nelson Mandela
 - b. Chief Albert Luthuli
 - c. F. W. de Klark
 - d. Martin Luther King Jr.

- 62. Ba'th is associated with
 - a. Pan-Africanism
 - b. Pan-Arabism
 - c. Pan-Asianism
 - d. Pan-Judaism
- 63. The First Congress of Ba'th was held in
 - a. Baghdad
 - b. Amman
 - c. Damascus
 - d. Mecca
- 64. The main body of Muslims who follow the path of Prophet Muhammad's son-in-law Ali's accession to the Caliphate was
 - a. Mujahidin
 - b. Shia Islam
 - c. Sunni Islam
 - d. Intifada
- 65. Majority of Muslims belong to the
 - a. Sunni Islam
 - b. Shia Islam
 - c. Calipha Islam
 - d. Taliban
- 66. Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation is named
 - a. Intifada
 - b. Jihad
 - c. Mufti
 - d. Fedayeen
- 67. The main body of Muslims who follow the path of Prophet Muhammed is
 - a. Shi'a Muslim
 - b. Sunni Muslim
 - c. Ulemas
 - d. Mujahidin
- 68. The belief or behavior hostile towards Jews just because they are Jewish is called
 - a. Zionism
 - b. anti-Semitism
 - c. pogroms
 - d. Holocaust
- 69. Movement for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine was called
 - a. Der Juudenstaat
 - b. EretzYisra'el
 - c. Zionism
 - d. Semitism

- 70. Who wrote the book, *Der Judenstaat*?
 a. Theodor Herzl
 b. Adolf Hitler
 c. Alfred Dreyfus
 d. Charles Darwin
- 71. An independent state of Israel was born on
 - a. 14th May, 1947
 - b. 14thMay, 1948
 - c. 14th May 1949
 - d. 14th May 1950
- 72. The first Arab-Israeli War ended in
 - a. 1948
 - b. 1949
 - c. 1950
 - d. 1951
- 73. Yom Kippur War (also known as October War) was fought in
 - a. **1973**
 - b. 1978
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1965
- 74. The Suez War was fought in
 - a. 1956
 - b. 1965
 - c. 1953
 - d. 1957
- 75. The Six-Day War was fought in
 - a. June 1966
 - b. June 1963
 - c. June 1967
 - d. June 1956
- 76. First Palestine President
 - a. Yasser Arafat
 - b. Ismael Haniyeh
 - c. Amina Abbas
 - d. Mahmoud Abbas
- 77. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was founded in
 - a. 1964
 - b. 1967
 - c. 1969
 - d. 1975
- 78. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was founded in 1964 by
 - a. Yasser Arafat
 - b. Salah Bitar
 - c. Abdel Nasser

- d. Saddam Hussein
- 79. A Palestinian guerrilla organization which became the core of the PLO is
 - a. **Fatah**
 - b. Mujahedeen
 - c. Fedayeen
 - d. Jihad
- 80. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was founded in Addis Ababa in the year
 - a. 1960
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1962
 - d. 1963

UNIT III: Neutralism, Development and the Rise of the Third World

- 81. The founder of Chinese Nationalist Party-Guomindang (GMD) was
 - a. Mao Zedong
 - b. Chiang Kai-shek
 - c. Dr. Sun Yat-sen
 - d. Xi Jinping
- 82. The Conference of Asian and African States was held in 1955 at
 - a. New Delhi
 - b. Cairo
 - c. Bandung
 - d. Bagdad
- 83. The Movement initiated by the Chinese Communist Party in 1958 to achieve rapid modernization of China was
 - a. Guomingdang
 - b. Great Leap Forward
 - c. Glasnost
 - d. Red Army
- 84. The Guomindang (GMD) was founded in
 - a. 1913
 - b. 1919
 - c. 1920
 - d. 1921
- 85. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was founded in
 - a. 1954
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1963
 - d. 1964

- 86. The 'Great Leap Forward' was initiated to achieve
 - a. military supremacy
 - b. socialistic in the rest of Asia
 - c. to increase China's economy and industry
 - d. educational modernization
- 87. The 'Alliance of Progress' was
 - a. the American assistance programme for Latin America
 - b. the American economic aid to European countries
 - c. Russia's assistance programme for eastern Europe
 - d. Russia's assistance programme for Latin America
- 88. The group of 77 includes the countries belonging to the
 - a. developed states
 - b. developing states
 - c. underdeveloped states
 - d. different Indian tribes
- 89. Which of the following countries is not a member of the Group of 7 (G-7)?
 - a. United States
 - b. Germany
 - c. Indonesia
 - d. France
- 90. The Great Leap Forward Movement was initiated by
 - a. Soviet Union
 - b. CCP
 - c. USA
 - d. North Korea
- 91. The People's Republic of China (PRC) came into existence in 1949 under the leadership of
 - a. Mao Zedong
 - b. Zhou Enlai
 - c. Deng Xiaoping
 - d. Chiang Kai-shek
- 92. ASEAN founded in 1967 was a forum for
 - a. Regional Economic Cooperation
 - b. Regional Political Cooperation
 - c. Regional Military Cooperation
 - d. Regional Cultural Cooperation
- 93. Until 1945, Korea and Taiwan had been the colonies of
 - a. Japan
 - b. China
 - c. Britain
 - d. Netherlands
- 94. The first US president to visit North Korea is
 - a. Ronald Reagan
 - b. Richard Nixon

- c. Jimmy Carter
- d. George H. W. Bush
- 95. The phrase axis of evil was first used by which US president
 - a. Ronald Reagan
 - b. George H.W. Bush
 - c. George H. Bush
 - d. Bill Clinton
- 96. The Chinese Communist Party was founded in
 - a. 1912
 - b. 1919
 - c. 1921
 - d. 1929
- 97. The May 4th Movement happened in
 - a. 1907
 - b. 1919
 - c. 1921
 - d. 1922
- 98. ASEAN was founded in
 - a. 1954
 - b. 1956
 - c. 1965
 - d. 1967
- 99. ASEAN founded in 1967 was a forum for
 - a. Regional Economic Cooperation
 - b. Regional Political Cooperation
 - c. Regional Military Cooperation
 - d. Regional cultural Cooperation
- 100. South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) was established in
 - a. 8th September 1954
 - b. 8th September 1956
 - c. 8th September 1959
 - d. 8th September 1961
- 101. Guomindang, the Chinese Nationalist Party was founded by
 - a. Sun Yat Sen
 - b. Chiang Kai Shek
 - c. Mao Zedong
 - d. Ji Xinping
- 102. The Chinese Communist Party was founded by
 - a. Sun Yat Sen
 - b. Chiang Kai Shek
 - c. Mao Zedong
 - d. Deng Xioping

- 103. The Group of 77 was founded ina. 1970
 - b. 1968
 - c. 1964
 - d. 1967
- 104. Guomindang was a Chinese
 - a. Communist Party
 - **b.** Nationalist Party
 - c. Socialist Party
 - d. Revolutionary Party
- 105. PRC came into being under the leadership of
 - a. Sun Yat Sen
 - b. Chou En Lai
 - c. MaoZedong
 - d. Deng Xiping
- 106. The reformation of Marxism-Leninism by Mao in the late 1930s and early 1940s to bring about Socialism was
 - a. New Democracy
 - b. Communist Republic
 - c. New communism
 - d. Neo-colonialism
- 107. The American Assistance Programme for Latin America was called
 - a. Economic recovery
 - b. Economic progress
 - c. Alliance for progress
 - d. Economic programme
- 108. The western name for Communist Movement led by Pol Pot was
 - a. Solidarity
 - b. Tianamen Square
 - c. Khmer Rouge
 - d. Universal brotherhood
- 109. 'Juche' of the government policy of North Korea means
 - a. Self-reliance
 - b. Confidence
 - c. Economic development
 - d. Freedom
- 110. Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot was launched in
 - a. **1975**
 - b. 1977
 - c. 1978
 - d. 1980
- 111. The term 'Third World' was coined in the early 1950s by
 - a. Alfred Savvy
 - b. David Harvey

- c. Jean François
- d. Joseph Conrad
- 112. The term to refer to an internationally unrecognized nation is
 - a. The Third World
 - b. The Fourth World
 - c. The Fifth World
 - d. The underdeveloped world
- 113. Non-Aligned Movement was established at the conference of Heads of State or governments of non-aligned countries in 1961 at
 - a. Bandung
 - b. Belgrade
 - c. Geneva
 - d. Paris
- 114. By 2007, the last Stalinist state was
 - a. Russia
 - b. China
 - c. North Korea
 - d. Cuba
- 115. The students and workers who acted as the foot soldiers of the Chinese Cultural Revolution (1966-68) are known as
 - a. Red Guards
 - b. Old Guards
 - c. Red Army
 - d. Soldiers
- 116. The students protest against communist rule in China was crushed at the Tiananmen Square in
 - a. 1989
 - b. 1990
 - c. 1991
 - d. 1992
- 117. The Great Leap Forward was introduced in 1958 by
 - a. Lenin
 - b. Mao Zedong
 - c. Deng Xiaoping
 - d. Syngman Rhee
- 118. An organization founded in 1967 by the Asian countries to provide a forum for regional economic cooperation was
 - a. SEATO
 - b. ASEAN
 - c. NAM
 - d. IMF
- 119. The movement initiated by the CCP in 1958 to achieve rapid modernization in China is called
 - a. Cultural revolution

- b. Great Leap Forward
- c. Green Revolution
- d. Communist Movement
- 120. NIEO stands for
 - a. New International Economic order
 - b. New International Economic Organization
 - c. New International Economic Office
 - d. None of the above.

UNIT IV The End of the Cold War (1960-1990): Politics, Society and Culture

- 121. Polish Independent Trade Union Federation formed the Solidarity Movement in
 - a. 1980
 - b. 1984
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1991
- 122. The word 'perestroika' means
 - a. rebirth
 - b. restructuring
 - c. reform
 - d. transparency
- 123. The first President of Russia after the breakup of the Soviet Union was
 - a. Vladamir Putin
 - b. Mikhail Gorbachev
 - c. Boris Yeltsin
 - d. Stalin
- 124. The Solidarity Movement in Poland played a major role in
 - a. the establishment of communist rule
 - b. the end of communist rule in Poland
 - c. the fall of Lech Walesa as head
 - d. the end of democracy in Poland
- 125. The Irish Republican Army's (IRA)original aim was to establish an
 - a. Irish Democratic Republic
 - b. Irish Socialist Republic
 - c. Irish Communist Republic
 - d. Irish Catholic Republic
- 126. Martin Luther King Jr was assassinated in
 - a. 4th April 1968
 - b. 4th April 1969
 - c. 4th May 1968
 - d. 4th May 1969

- 127. What was the name of the first official military operation against Iraq in the 1990-1991 Gulf War?
 - a. Operation Desert Storm
 - b. Operation Iraqi Freedom
 - c. Operation Enduring Freedom
 - d. Operation Thunderstorm
- 128. *The Feminine Mystique*, published in 1963 which sparked the second wave of feminism, was written by
 - a. Betty Friedan
 - b. Gloria Steinem
 - c. Simone de Beauvoir
 - d. Virginia Wolfe
- 129. One of the most visible spokesperson and leader of the Civil Rights Movement was
 - a. Betty Friedan
 - b. Eleanor Roosevelt
 - c. Malcolm X
 - d. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- 130. The two key post-war powers which played significant role during the cold war were
 - a. USA and Soviet Union
 - b. USSR and China
 - c. USA and China
 - d. USA and England
- 131. The process whereby a colonial power grants judicial independence to a colony, but nevertheless maintains a 'de-facto' political and economic control is known as
 - a. Neo- Marxism
 - b. Neo-communism
 - c. Neo-colonialism
 - d. Neo-imperialism
- 132. The main body of Muslim who follow the path of Prophet Muhammad's son-in-law Ali's accession to the Caliphate was
 - a. Mujahidin
 - b. Shia Islam
 - c. Sunni Islam
 - d. Shia & Sunni Muslim
- 133. Unipolar moment was the moment of
 - a. Soviet Union
 - b. China
 - c. America
 - d. Germany
- 134. Communist rule in Poland ended in
 - a. 1989
 - b. 1990
 - c. 1991
 - d. 1988

- 135. What brought about Cultural Revolution?
 - a. Mass consumption
 - b. Mass culture
 - c. Widespread migration
 - d. Mass revolution
- 136. The Soviet Union disintegrated in
 - a. 1989
 - b. 1990
 - c. 1991
 - d. 1992
- 137. Solidarity Movement was launched in Poland in
 - a. 1967
 - b. 1971
 - c. 1973
 - d. 1988
- 138. Civil Rights Law was passed by
 - a. Lyndon B. Johnson
 - b. Abraham Lincoln
 - c. John F. Kennedy
 - d. Robert Kennedy
- 139. Prague Spring happened in
 - a. 1968
 - b. 1960
 - c. 1967
 - d. 1970
- 140. The most dramatic and far-reaching social change of the second half of the twentieth century, according to Eric Hobsbawm, was
 - a. death of the peasantry
 - b. boom in production
 - c. cultural revolution
 - d. social movements
- 141. *Glasnost* literally means
 - a. economic development
 - b. intellectual development
 - c. intellectual openness
 - d. intellectual freedom
- 142. It was this Soviet Union leader who introduced Glasnost and Perestroika
 - a. Lenin
 - b. Stalin
 - c. Mikhail Gorbachev
 - d. Boris Yeltsin
- 143. East and West Germany was united following the collapse of the Berlin Wall on
 - a. October 3, 1979
 - b. October 3, 1989

- c. October 3, 1990
- d. October 3, 1991
- 144. A brief period of liberal reforms attempted by the government of Alexander Dubcek in 1968 was called
 - a. **Praque Spring**
 - b. détente
 - c. cultural Revolution
 - d. the Great Leap Forward
- 145. Solidarity movement was officially ended by
 - a. martial law
 - b. constitutional reform
 - c. human rights
 - d. coup d'état
- 146. The 'fall of the Berlin Wall' paved the way for
 - a. German reunification
 - b. unification of Italy
 - c. unification of Russia
 - d. unification of Prussia
- 147. The immediate post-cold war era witnessed an era that is
 - a. multipolar
 - b. tripolar
 - c. unipolar
 - d. singpolar
- 148. Under unipolar, most of the world region's economic, social, cultural aspects are influenced by
 - a. single state/country
 - b. two countries
 - c. three countries
 - d. four countries
- 149. Irish Republican Army was formed in
 - a. 1916
 - b. 1917
 - c. 1918
 - d. 1919
- 150. Who among the following person is associated with theory of "unipolar moment"
 - a. Eric Hobsbawm
 - b. Samuel P. Huntington
 - c. Krauthammer
 - d. Manuel Castells
- 151. Cultural revolution was introduced and launched in China by
 - a. Lin Biao
 - b. Chiang Kai shek
 - c. Mao Zedong
 - d. Sun Yat-sen

- 152. Little Red Book is associated with
 - a. Autobiography of Karl Marx
 - b. Quotations of Lenin
 - c. Quotations of Mao Tse-tung
 - d. Communist Guide book
- 153. Following Muhammad's death in 632 CE, _____became the first Caliph (successor or deputy of the Prophet) of the Islamic nation.
 - a. Abu Bakr
 - b. Ali
 - c. Shoukat Ali
 - d. Saladin
- 154. Which one of the following was not included in Five Black Categories?
 - a. Landlord and Rich Farmers (Peasants)
 - b. Counter-revolutionaries,
 - c. Bad-Influencers and Rightists
 - d. Communist, Leftist and Socialist
- 155. Which of the following were not included in social movements during the 1960s?
 - a. the civil rights movement and the student movement
 - b. the anti-Vietnam War movement and the women's movement
 - c. Church and agriculture movement
 - d. the gay rights movement and the environmental movement
- 156. Match the Following:
 - A. Black Panther Party (BPP)
 - B. Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
 - C. Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)
 - D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
 - i. 1909
 - ii. 1960
 - iii. 1942
 - iv. 1966
 - a. A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
 - b. A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
 - c. A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
 - d. A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii
 - 157. The Black panther party advocates
 - i. voting right
 - ii. end to police brutality in black neighborhoods.
- iii. women's rights
- iv. the rights of peasants
 - 158. Which of the following women was used as propaganda figure in the Second World War?
 - a. Marilyn Monroe
 - b. Gerda Hedwig Lerner
 - c. Dame Elizabeth Rosemond Taylor
 - d. Jane Austen

- 159. The former Soviet Union was replaced by
- a. 12 independent countries
- b. 13 independent countries
- c. 14 independent countries
- d. 15 independent countries
- 160. Who defines 'social movement'?
- a. Mario Diani
- b. Sidney Tarrow
- c. Charles Tilly
- d. John McCarthy

UNIT V Globalization and the West

- 161. Who among the following is one of the foremost scholars in the fields of network and information society, and of communications research?
 - a. Anthony Best
 - b. Eric Hobsbawm
 - c. Manuel Castells
 - d. Joseph A. Maiolo
- 162. The word 'informationalism' means
 - a. a network society based on relevant information and communication technology
 - b. a network society based on relevant information
 - c. a network society based on communication technology
 - d. a network society based on relevant information and transportation technology
- 163. When did the Information Age begin?
 - a. 1960's
 - b. 1970's
 - c. 1980's
 - d. 1990's
- 164. Network society is the result of
 - a. informationalism
 - b. colonialism
 - c. neo-colonialism
 - d. industrialism
- 165. Which one among the following is not related to Globalization?
 - a. communication
 - b. knowledge
 - c. media &entertainment.
 - d. Communism

- 166. ICT refers to
 - a. International Computer Technologies
 - b. Institutional Computer Technologies
 - c. Information and Computer Technologies
 - d. Intra-Computer Technology
- 167. The term *glocalization* refers to
 - a. USA economy
 - b. Chinese economic expansion
 - c. Marketing at both global and local level
 - d. Look East Policy
- 168. What is the international organization that deals with global rules of trade?
 - a. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - b. World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 - c. European Union (EU)
 - d. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
- 169. Which is the world's reserve currency?
 - a. Pound sterling
 - b. U.S Dollar
 - c. Euro
 - d. Indian rupee
- 170. What determined Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
 - a. Nominal Gross Domestic Product
 - b. Gross National Product
 - c. Net Gross Domestic Product
 - d. all the above
- 171. The term checkerboard of poverty and affluence refers to
 - a. rich countries
 - b. poor countries
 - c. presence of wealthy countries among poverty-stricken one
 - d. developing countries
- 172. The most influential critics of modern interpretations of certain legal and political currents in Islamic thoughts and ideas was
 - a. intifada
 - b. Sayvid Outb
 - c. Nasser
 - d. Saddam Hussain
- 173. *Intifada* literally means
 - a. throwing off
 - b. embracing
 - c. accepting
 - d. rejoicing

- 174. The America-led attack on Iraq in 2003 was called
 - a. Operation Black Tornado
 - b. Operation Enduring Freedom
 - c. Operation Desert Storm
 - d. Operation Iraqi Freedom
- 175. Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation is named
 - a. Intifada
 - b. jihad
 - c. mufti
 - d. fedayeen
- 176. The organization to represent the interest of the leading oil-producing states in the Third World is
 - a. OIL
 - b. **OPEC**
 - c. NATO
 - d. SEATO
- 177. The first *intifada* took began in
 - a. 1986
 - b. 1987
 - c. 1988
 - d. 1990
- 178. OPEC was founded in
 - a. **1960**
 - b. 1962
 - c. 1958
 - d. 1959
- 179. OPEC stands for
 - a. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
 - b. Organization of Petroleum Exchange Centres
 - c. Organization of Ports and Exchange Centres
 - d. Organization of Petroleum in Eastern Countries
- 180. Which of the following is not the member of OPEC?
 - a. Islamic Republic of Iran
 - b. Jordan
 - c. Iraq
 - d. Kuwait
- 181. Who was the first President of the State of Palestine?
 - a. Mahmoud Abbas or Aziz Dweik
 - b. Yasser Arafat
 - c. Mahmoud Abbas
 - d. Abu Mazen

- 182. Political Islam broadly refers to
 - a. politicization of Islam
 - b. relation between Islam and politic
 - c. Islamic revival
 - d. Muslim politic
- 183. The Gaza–Israel conflict originated with the election of the Islamist political party known as.....in 2005.
 - a. Fatah
 - b. Hamas
 - c. Gaza
 - d. PLO
- 184. The Israel–Gaza barrier was completed in the year
 - a. 1994
 - b. 1993
 - c. 1996
 - d. 1991
- 185. The term Fourth World originated with a remark made by
 - a. Mbuto Milando
 - b. George Manuel
 - c. Dr. M.P. Parameswaran
 - d. Robert Mugabe
- 186. Which one of the following is not a part of the Fourth World?
 - a. hunter-gatherer
 - b. nomadic pastoralist
 - c. subsistence farming peoples
 - d. middle class
- 187. Which of the following statements regarding the Fourth world Countries are not true?
 - a. refers to the world's most poverty-stricken nations especially in Africa and Asia.
 - b. populations of these people are found only in First World countries.
 - c. many inhabitants of these nations do not have any political ties
 - d. sub-populations socially excluded from global society
- 188. Under Kleptocracy, the country is ruled by
 - a. a monarch
 - b. corrupt leaders
 - c. good leader
 - d. religious leader
- 189. Corrupt state agencies of the south Sahara are called
 - a. aristocracies
 - b. kleptocracies
 - c. oligarchies
 - d. bureaucrats

- 190. Kleptocracies mostly relates to the region of
 - a. Asia
 - b. Africa
 - c. Australia
 - d. Sub-Saharan African
- 191. Which of the following statement is correct to define social exclusion?
 - a. when people or areas suffer from a combination of problems arising from poverty or the fact of belonging to a minority social group and being denied their rights and privileges
 - b. when people or areas suffer from a combination of problems arising from natural disaster and poor transportation
 - c. when people or areas suffer from a combination of problems arising from poor communication network system
 - d. none of the above
- 192. The most important terrorist organization of the 21st century is
 - a. Al Oaeda
 - b. Al Hazami
 - c. Osama bin Laden
 - d. Hamas
- 193. Al-Qaeda was established by
 - a. Ayman Zawaheri
 - b. Osama bin Laden
 - c. Saddam Hussain
 - d. Yasser Arafat
- 194. The destruction of the twin towers of the World Trade Centre (9/11) took place in the year
 - a. 2000
 - b. **2001**
 - c. 2011
 - d. 2002
- 195. After the death of Osama Bin Laden in May 2011 who among the following took over the leadership of al-Qaeda?
 - a. Ayman al-Zawahiri
 - b. Saddam Hussein
 - c. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi
 - d. Wilayat Sayna
- 196. The Arabic term 'Mujahideen' means
 - a. terrorist
 - b. religious leader
 - c. person who wages jihad
 - d. muslim preacher

- 197. Which one of the following is not included in the concept of Jihad?
 - a. a struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam
 - b. the spiritual struggle within oneself against sin.
 - c. personal submission
 - d. struggle against women
- 198. 'Kafir' in Islamic tradition refers to
 - a. *infidel*
 - b. true believer
 - c. follower of Islam
 - d. Mohamed
- 199. The founder of Hizbul Mujahideen is
 - a. Sabzar Bhat
 - b. Zakir Rashid Bhat
 - c. Muhammad Ahsan Dar
 - d. Asiya Andrabi
- 200. Which terrorist organization was responsible for November 2008 Mumbai Terrorist Attacks?
 - a. Hizbul Mujahideen
 - b. Lashkar-e-Taiba
 - c. Al-Nusra Front
 - d. Hayat Tahrir al-Sham
