

SEMESTER -4
COMPLEMENTARY
PL4CMT04 - SOCIO – PEACE STUDIES
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. According to Gandhi, untouchability is
a. Love of mankind b. Crime c. Equality d. none of these.
2. Swadeshi means
a. Globalization b. Decentralization c. Indigenous d. None of the above
3. Economic Deconstruction, according to Gandhi is
a. Equality b. Stability c. decentralization d. none of these
4. Gandhi's religion is called
a. Zoroastrianism b. Altruism c. ethical religion d. Christianity.
5. 'Peace must first be developed within an individual'- who told?
a. Dalai Lama b. Martin Luther King c. Gandhi d. Hitler
6. 'There is no way to peace, peace itself is the way' who told this?
a. Dalai Lama b. Gandhi c. Buddha d. Tolstoy
7. ---is opposition to war, violence or militarism
a. Pacifism b. Amnesty c. Truce d. None of these
8. Truce is also called
a. Amnesty b. Ceasefire c. Truce d. Nonviolence
9. Which of the following is official agreement to end fighting?
a. Amnesty b. Truce c. Peace treaties d. none of these
10. The word tranquil means
a. Peace. b. Truth c. Ahimsa d. Quite
11. Universal declaration of human rights was on

a. 10 december 1948 b. 11 december 1948 c. 12 december 1948 d.13 december 1948

12 Lokasamgraha is a concept in

A. Arthashasthra. b. Bagavat githa c. Nyaya sutra d. tripithaka

13. Adibhouthika means

a. material b. divine c. spiritual d. none ofthese

14. Adyatmika means

a. material b. divine c. natural d.Spiritual

15. Adidaivika is related with

a. material b. natural c.divine d. None of these

16. Lokasamgraha means

a. welfare of the individual b. welfare of the family c. welfare of the society d. Welfare of the world

17. Fundamental principal of Gandhi's philosophy of peace is called

a. Non-violence b. truth c. God. D. religion

18.Satyagraha means

a. insistence on non-violence b. Insistence on truth c. insistence on justice d. none of these

19. Satyagraha is also called

a. Truth force b. violence force. C. Karmic force 4. None of these

20. Gandhi adopted ---as the moral equivalent to war and conflict

a. Himsa b.Satyagraha C. Fasting d. dharnna

21. The term civil disobedience was coined by
a. Gandhi b. Tolstoy c. Marx d. Henry David Thoreau
22. Refusal to obey laws and government is called
a. ahimsa b. himsa c. swaraj d. Civil disobedience
23. Four noble truth is belonged to
a-Buddhism b. Jainism c. carvaka d. vaisesika
24. Buddha called the eight fold path as
a. janana marana chakra b. samsara chakra c. Middle path d. bhava chakra
25. Thomas Hobbes says man is exclusively
a. just b. innocent c-selfish d. jealous
26. Who says about the 'causes of quarrel'?
a. Kant b. David Hume c. Gandhi d. Thomas Hobbes
27. Which one is not belonged to three definite instincts according to Thomas Hobbes?
a. acquisitive b. possessive. C. Glory d. Just
28. Who told "life of man was solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short"?
a. David Hume b Kant c. Thomas Hobbes d. Gandhi
29. Immanuel kant was a
a. British b. Russia c-German d. Scotland
30. The primary formulation of Kantian ethics is called
A. Categorical imperative b. utilitarianism c. consequentialism d. none of these.

31. A theory of justice is written by

a. Marx b. John Rawls c. Kant d. Gandhi

32. John Rawls was an

a. British b. American c. German d. Holand

33. Veil of ignorance is a condition set by

a. Kant b. Hume c. John Rawls d. Locke

34. Original position is a thought experiment propounded by

a. Kant b. Marx c. Hume d. John Rawls

35. Who is the advocator of modern tradition of non-violent action for change according to Dalai Llama

a. Buddha b. Gandhiji c. Marx d. Hitler

36. Who got the Nobel Prize for peace ?

a. Gandhi b. Amartya Sen c. sarojini Naidu d. Dalai Llama

37. Dalai Llama is

a. Chinese monk b. Nepal c. Japan d. Tibetan monk

38. The root cause of all suffering according to Buddhism

a. Vidya b. four noble truths c. ashtanga marga d. ignorance

39. The doctrine of dependent origination is also called

a. Pratityasamutpada b. Arya satya c. kshanika vada d. middle path

40. Gandhi called his form of disobedience as

a. Himsa b. sathyagraha c. Fasting d. Dharnna

41. Negative peace means

a. presence of war b. presence of ahimsa c-absence of war d. none of these

42. Which one of the category is not part of eight fold path?

a. wisdom b. ethical conduct. C. Mental cultivation d. Kshanika vada

43. Ahimsa means

a. not to injure b. not to jealous c. not to desire d. none of these

44. Dharma means

a. love b. way of righteousness c. himsa d. karma

45. Moral autonomy is associated with the work of

a. John Rawls b. Immanuel kant c. Locke d. Aristotle

46. According to kant freedom of action is restricted by

a. Theory of justice. b. Original position. C. Veil of ignorance d. moral autonomy

47. Leviathan is a great work written by

a. Thomas Hobbes b. Locke c. Plato d. Spinoza

48. Awareness of a communion identity is called

a. swadeshi b. swaraj c. national integration d. none of these

49. The one who is mentally and bodily attuned to a specific socio-cultural space is called

a. Outsider b. insider c. outspoken d. none of these

50. The one who does not experience the socio-cultural-political belonging is called

a. insider b. outsider c. outclass d. none of these

51. Inherent and inalienable value of human being is called

a. Human desire b. fame c. Human Dignity d. None of these

52. Peoples rule is called

a. aristocracy b. oligarchy c. plutocracy d. Democracy

53. When two warring sides decides to call it quits, it's called

a. Truce b. amnesty c. treaty d. none of these

54. The First World War held on

a. December 20, 1914 b. December 16, 1914 c. December 24, 1914. D.
December 14, 1914

55. Justice is part of natural law or god given moral law- who said?

a. Kant c. Hobbes c. Marx d. John Locke

56.---is known as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because he or she is a human being

a. Human rights b. Human desire c. Human Duty d. none of these

57. Which one is milestone document in the history of human rights?

a. Vedas b. smritis c. India constitution d. Universal Declaration of Human rights

58. which one is not included in three kinds of suffering or pain

a. Adhyatmika b. adhiboutika c. adhidaivika d. adhidhamma

59. In democracy supreme power is vested in the

a. Governor b. President c. People d. prime minister

60. Direct democracy is also called

a. Pure democracy b. representative c. Presidential d. none of these

61. Indirect democracy is also called

A. Pure democracy b. Representative democracy c. presidential d. none of these

62is a permissive attitude toward those whose opinions differ from one's own.

a. Amnesty b. truce c. Tolerance d. none of these

63. Gandhi said - is a peaceful form of civil disobedience

a. Satyagraha b. himsa c. aparigraha d. none of these

64. a satyagrahi, according to Gandhi

a. Respect the law b. undermine the law c. defeat the law d. all of these

65. Doctrine of middle path is a contribution to

A. Buddhism b. Jainism c. samkhya d. carvaka

66. Which one is not related to causal wheel of dependent origination?

a. dharmachakra b. bhavachakra c. samsara chakra d. kshanika vada

67. which year Dalai Llama got Nobel price for peace?

a. 1967 b. 1972. c. 1976. d. 1989

68. satyagraha is a technique of

a. non -violence, b. swadwshi c. sarvodaya, d. bhoodan

69. which of the following is not the requirements of satyagraha

a. faith in God b. honest c. fearless. d. Atheism

70. which of the following is not a kind of satyagraha

a. civil disobedience b. dharna c. fasting. d. violence

71. which one is accepted by Gandhi?

a. non-violence of the weak b. non-violence of the brave c. non violence of the coward. d. None of these

72. Which one is not suit for satyagrahi?

a. resisting injustice b. respect opponent c. self sacrifice d. killing

73. satyagraha is a force against

a. violence b. tyranny c. injustice d. all of these

74. which one is Gandhi's ashram

a. Sabarmati ashram b. advaita ashram c. sivagiri ashram d. none of these

75. The word 'demo' stands for

a. king b. people c. justice. D. none of these.

76. The word 'kratos' meaning

a. rule b. tyranny c. injustice, d. representation

77. Rawls tries to determine the principles of

a. justice b. Injustice c. sovereign d. rights

78. Which one does not correct for a satyagrahi?

a. conversion of opponent's heart b. winning by love c. Respecting opponent d. Attack opponent

79. Thomas Hobbes was belonged to

a. English b. French c. America d. German

80. Who advocate the state is not the creation of god

a. Locke b. kant. c. Berkeley d. Thomas Hobbes

81. Which one is not the work of Thomas Hobbes?

a. De Corpore b. De Cive c. Leviathan. d. Das Capital

82. Thomas Hobbes says man is exclusively

a. selfish b. just c. genuine d. innocent

83. Individual egoism is the theory of

a. Locke b. Hobbes c. Hume d. Spinoza

84. Who said 'man was perpetually at war with every other men' ?

a. Hobbes b. Descartes c. Leibniz d. Hegel

85. kantian ethics refers to

a. utilitarianism. b. consequentialism. C. deontological theory d. All of these.

86. In deontology, deon means

a. Injustice b. rule. C. duty d. king

87. According to kant 'goodwill' is intrinsically

a. good b .bad. c. injustice. d. All of these

88. Suffering caused by self is called

a. adhiboutika. b. Adyatmika. c. adhidaivika d. none of these

89. The suffering caused by physical is called

a. adhiboutika. b. Adyatmika. c.adhidaivika

90.Which one is the Vedic kind of peace?

a. adhiboutika. b. Adyatmika. c.adhidaivika d. all of these

91. The suffering caused by extrinsic super natural influence is called

a. adhiboutika. b. Adyatmika. c.adhidaivika d. none of these

92. The concept of nishkama karma is described in

a. Bible b. Vedas c. brahmasutra d. Bhagavat gita

93. Action without the expectation of result from action is called

a. nishkama karma b. svadharma c. ashrama dharma. D. varna dharma.

94. Absence of war can be called

A. positive peace b. negative peace. C. eternal peace. None of these

95. simultaneous presence of desirable state of mind is called

A. positive peace b. negative peace. C. eternal peace. all of these

96. The Republic is written by

a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates. d. Descartes

97. The republic is mainly concerned with

a. Anger b. Justice. C. values d. none of these

98. which one refers to underlying order in nature as well as order in human life and behavior

a. dharma. b.karma c. nirvana d. kaivalya

99.kant's moral autonomy is also called

a. autonomy of the will b. autonomy of the desire c. autonomy of the justice d. all of these

100. Who is the famous figure in peace studies and research?

a. Abraham Lincoln b. Johan Galtung c. Descartes d. John Rawls

101. In vedic period the term peace is known as

a. adidaivika b. adibhoutika c. shanti d. none of these

102. The fourteenth Dalai Lama is known as

a. Buddha b. Mahavira c. Tenzin Gyatso d. Jaimini

103. Which one of the following is not related with John Rawls

a. original position b. veil of ignorance c. justice d. Leviathan

104. who adopted the satyagraha marga

a. Tagore b. Aurobindo c. Marx d. Gandhi

105. Bhagavat gita contains in

a. Ramayana b. Mahabharata c. Vedas d. Nyayasutra

106. Siddhartha Gautama is also known as

a. Buddha b. Mahavira c. Gaudapada d. Sankaracharya

107. Buddha's work is compiled in

a. Pali b. Sanskrit c. Hindi d. Nepali

108. Which one is referred by Buddha as middle path?

a. Arya satya b. Eight fold path c. Kshanika Vada d. none of these

109. state of peace and quiet is called

a. tranquility b. truce c. armistice d. treatise

110 according to kapila three sources of pain is known as

a. Trigunas b. triratnas c. trividham dhukham d. none of these

111. Fasting unto death is the last step to oppose injustice by

a. Buddha c. dalai lama C. Gandhi d. john rawls

112. The most fundamental principle of Gandhi's philosophy of peace is

a. truth b. non-violence c. sarvodaya d. Breadlabour

113. According to Gandhi the universal human value of ahimsa ought to be cultivated in ---levels

a. international b. personal c. national d. all of these

114. Holding onto truth is called

a. Satyagraha b. truth c. non-violence d. means

115. Truth force is called

a. sarvodaya b. eight fold path c. satyagraha d. four noble truth

116. To prevent conflicts caused by religious bigotry, Gandhi suggested

a. sarva dharma samabhav b. Sarvodaya c. swaraj d. swadeshi

117. Practical ethics is written by

a. peter singer b. Immanuel kant c. William lilly d. G.E. Moore.

118. One world is a work by

a. Dalai Llama b. Gandhi c. peter singer d. Immanuel Kant

119. Invitation to Indian philosophy is written by

a. T.M.P. Mahadevan b. Dr. s. Radhakrishnan c. Aurobindo d. M.K. Gandhi

120. Theory of satyagraha in Gandhi and his life and thought is a work by

a. J.B. Kripalani b. Vinoba bhawe c. Jayaprakash Narayan d. Dalai Llama

121. Salal dam agreement (1978) was between

a. India and china b. India and Pakistan c. Pakistan and china d. none of these

122. First indo-pak war was started in

a. 1947 b. 1962 c. 1956 d. 1972

123. Shimla agreement was signed between India and Pakistan on

a. 2 july 1972 b. 2 july 1982 c. 2 june 1962 d. 2 june 1952

124.kargil war was held in

a. 2000 b.1999. c.2001 d. 1998

125. kargil war was between

India- china b. India-pak c. India-Nepal d. none of these

126. Smiling buddha is related with

a. pokhran -1 b. pokhran-2 c. kirana -1 d. none of these

127. Indus river treaty is between

a. India and china b. India and Pakistan c. India and Sre Lanka d. Pakistan and china

128. Which of the following organization led the foundation towards the formation of the International society nations?

a. League of Nations b. United Nations c. International UN Federation D. International Institution

129. Which organization is termed as "a Child of War"?

a. UN b. League of Nations c. SAARC d. WHO

130. Which of the following place is the headquarters of IMF (International Monetary Fund)?

a. Geneva b. Paris c. Washington d. Hague

131. Who had given the "Fourteen Point" programme for the formation of League of Nations?

a. Williamson b. Franklin D. Roosevelt c. Sam Kutesa d. Woodrow Wilson

132. When was the United Nations adopted the Charter of Economic Rights?

a. December 1980 b. December 1964 c. December 1974 d. December 1976

133. Which Conference adopted the United Nations Charter on 26th January, 1945?

a. London Conference b. Tokyo Conference c. San Francisco Conference d. None of the above

134. Under whom recommendations the UN General Assembly suspends the UN membership?

a. Judicial Body b. International Judicial Community c. Security Council d. All of the above

135. In which year did the United Nations come into existence?

a. 1943 b. 1945 c. 1946 d. 1944

136. Where is the Headquarters of United Nations?

a. Geneva b. Berne c. Washington d. New York

137. Where is the headquarters of international court of justice?

a. Prague b. Geneva c. The Hague d. New York

138. Which organ of the UN is charged with maintaining peace and security among countries?

a. General Assembly b. Security Council c. Trusteeship Council d. International Court of Justice

139. Universal declaration on human rights was in

a. 1948. b. 1958 c. 1956 d. 1959

140. The international covenant on civil and political rights was made in

a. 1966. b. 1967. c. 1965 d. 1969

141. Elimination of structural violence is called

a. Positive Peace b. Structural Peace c. Power peace d. Negative peace

142. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on

a. October 5, 1896 b. October 3, 1840 c. October 2, 1869 d. October 10, 1880

143. At which place was Gandhiji born?

a. Porbandar b. Rajkot c. Ahmedabad d. Delhi

144. When was the Gandhi - Irwin Pact signed?

a. March 1, 1932 b. March 10, 1935 c. March 5, 1931 d. March 7, 1937

145. Which of the following did Gandhiji describes as his two lungs?

a. Ahimsa and peace b. ahimsa and truth c. truth and peace d. none of these

146. Who is the author of kingdom of God is within you?

a. Gandhi b. Ruskin c. Leo Tolstoy d. none of these

147. 'mahatma' means

a. great soul b. leader c. princed. Justice

148. In what year Gandhi's India opinion founded?

a. 1890 b. 1904 c. 1896. D. 1894

149. Who is the author of 'Unto This Last'?

a. John Ruskin b. Ruskin Bond c. Hermann Kallenbach d. Louis Fischer

150. Gandhiji's "The Story of My Experiments with Truth" was originally written in Gujarati. Who translated it into English?

a. Maganlal Gandhi b. Mahadev Desai c. Pyarelalji d. Sushila Nayyar

151 In February 1933 Gandhiji started the publication of a weekly paper, Harijan, to promote the anti - untouchability campaign. Its first issue was out on February 11, 1933 from

a. Bombay b. Ahmedabad c. Poona d. Nasik

152 Gandhi's Book 'The Satyagrah' was originally written in

a. English b. Hindi C. Gujarati d. Bengali

153. Which is the largest democracy in the world

a. Brazil b. India c. Canada d. china

154.No –soul theory is attributed to

- a. Buddhism b. Jainism c.yoga d. Nyaya

155. In which language were Buddhist literature written in?

- a. Sanskrit b. prakrit c. Hindi d. pali

156. Which of the following contain Buddhist teachings?

- a. chaityas b. jatakas c. tripitakas d. none of these

157. What is the meaning of “*Buddha*“?

- a. Teacher b. Priest c. Enlightened d. Monks

158. What was the original name of Gautama Buddha?

- a: Mahavira b: Siddhartha c: Suddhodhona d: Rahul

159. ‘*Aryasatya*’ enunciated by Buddha has

- a. 3 Truth b. 4 Truth c. 5 Truth d. 6 Truth

160. in which clan prince Siddhartha born?

- a. sakya b.koliya c. maurya d. gupta

161. ‘ignorance is the root cause of all types of suffering’. This statement is related with

- a. Jainism b. Buddhism c. Carvaka d. Nyaya

162. What are the ratnas of Buddhism?

- a. buddha b. sangha c. dhamma d. all of these

163. where did the Buddha attain enlightenment?

- a. sarnath b. bodh gaya c. kapilavastu d. rajagriha

164.Buddha, damma and sangha together are known as

a. triratnas b. trivarga c. trisarga d. trimurthi

165. "desire is the cause of all suffering". This statement is related with

a. Jainism b. Buddhism c. Carvaka d. Vaisesika

166 our actions are all led by the mind, mind is their master, mind is their maker. If one acts or speaks with a pure state of mind then happiness follows like a shadow that trails constantly behind". Who said this?

a. Mahavira b. Gandhi c. Buddha d. Dalai Llama

167. Meditation in Buddhism is

a. dhyana b. dharana c. Samadhi d. prathyahara

168. in Buddhism, the community of monks and nuns is called

a. sangh b. dhamma c. Guru d. none of these

169. The practice of 'middle way' is found in

a. Buddhism b. Jainism c. Carvaka d. Vaisesika

170. categorical imperative is a term related with

a. Gandhi b. kant c. Plato d. Aristotle

171. According to Kant, categorical imperative is

a. rational b. objective c. unconditional d. all of these

172. Categorical imperative is the idea of the will of the every rational being as a will that legislates universal law'. It is concerned with

a. Dalai Llama b. Gandhi c. john rawls d. kant

173. 'kingdom of ends' is a term related with

a. Kant b. John rawls c. Leo Tolstoy d. none of these

174. Kants ethical theory is

a. deontological b. consequentialism c. utilitarianism d. none of these

175. political liberalism is a work by

a. Kant b. John Rawls c. Locke d. Gandhi

176. starting point for Rawls' thought experiment is

a. original position b. maximize principle c. difference principle d. primary goods

177. 'Difference principle' is related with

a. John Rawls b. Kant c. Hobbes d. M.K. Gandhi

178. who is the author of 'war and peace'?

a. Gandhi b. Martin Luther king c. Leo Tolstoy d. Dalai Llama

179. Who is the first Indian to receive Nobel prize for peace

a. M.K. Gandhi b. Mother Teresa c. Sarojini naidu d. Amartya sen

180. 'Introductory essay-peace studies' is written by

a. R. Balasubrahmaniam b. Ranabira samaddara c. T.M.P. Mahadevan d. J.B. Kripalani

181. coercive is a

a. threat system b. co-operative c. convergent d. non-violent resistance

182. co-operative is a

a. regulated exchange system b. convergent c. non-violent resistance d. threat system

183. Convergent is

a. non-violent resistance b. trans-national integration through values c. co-operative d. coercive

184. The Dandi march or salt satyagraha began on 12 th march

a. 1932 b. 1930 c. 1920 d. 1936.

185. The salt march was also called

a. white flowing river b. white revolution c. white era d. Salt river

186.civil disobedience is also known as

a.non-violent resistance b.tax- resistance c.Nanak d. Swaraj

187.Gandhi- Irwin pact was made in

a. 1931 b. 1930 c. 1932 d. 1934

188. When did Gandhi start Tolstoy farm in south Africa?

a.1911 b.1914. c.1904. d. 1910

189. Where was Gandhi's first satyagraha in India ?

a. Champaran b. Dandi c. Delhi d.Agra

190. when did Gandhi's All India Harijan Samaj start?

a.1930 b.1932 c.1937 d. 1934

191. where is wardha ashram situated?

a. Maharashtra b.Gujarat c. Raj as than d.odisha

192.when did Gandhi start the weekly called Harijan?

a. 1904 b.1914 c.1934 d.1933

193. Who called Gandhi as half naked seditious fakir?

a.Jinnah b. Subash Chandra Bose c.Winston Churchill d.wudro Wilson

194. Who is political guru of Gandhi?

a. Gopal Krishna gokhale b. Tolstoy c.Ruskin d. Tagore

195. when did Gandhi publish Hind Swaraj?

A. 1905 b. 1909 c. 1911 d.1916

196.who is known as frontier Gandhi?

a.khan Abdul ghaffer Khan b. Tagore c. Gokhale d.Baba Amte

197.The life of mahatma v Gandhi is written by

a. Louis fischer b. Baba amte c. Tagore d.Joseph lelyveld

198.Martin Luther King was influenced by the non- violent teachings of

A. Mandela b. Nehru c.Gokhale d. Gandhi

199. Who is the chief exponent of two nation theory?

A. Gandhi b.Nehru c. Gokhale d. Jinnah

200.Quit India movement is also known as

a. August movement b.may movement c.July revolution d.none of the above

Answer Key

1. a

2. c

3. c

4. c

5 a

6. b

7. a

8. b

9. c

10.d

11.a

12. b

13.c

14.d

15.c

16. d

17. a

18. b

19. a

20.b

21. d

22. d

23. a

24. c

25.c

26. d

27.d

28.c

29.c

30..a

31. b

32. b

33.c

34.d

35.b

36. d

37.d

38.d

39.a

40.b

41.c

42.d

43.a

44.b

45. b

46.d

47.a

48.b

49.b

50.b

51.c

52.d

53.a

54.c

55.d

56.a

57.d.

58.d

59.c.

60.a.

61.b

62.c

63.a

64.a

65.a

66.d

67.d

68.a

69.d

70.d

71.b

72.d

73. d

74.a

75. b

76.a

77.a

78.d

79.a

80.d.

81.d

82.a

83. b

84..a

85.c

86.c

87.a

88.b

89.a

90.d

91.c

92.d

93.a

94.b

95. a

96.b

97.b

98.a

99.a

100.b

101. c

102.c.

103.d

104.d

105. b

106.a

107.a

108. b.

109.a

110.c.

111.c

112.b

113.d.

114.a.

115. c

116.a

117.a

118.c

119.a

120.b

121.b.

122.a.

123.a

124.b

125. b

126. a

127.b

128.a

129.b.

130. c

131.d

132. c

133. c.

134.c.

135.b

136.d

137.c.

138.b

139.a

140.a.

141. a

142.c

143.a

144.c.

145.b.

146.c

147.a.

148.b.

149. a

150.b

151.c.

152.c.

153. b

154.a

155. b.

156.c.

157.c

158.b

159. b

160. a

161.b

162. d

163.b.

164. a

165. b

166.c

167.a

168.a

169.a

170.b

171.d

172.d

173.c.

174.a

175.b

176. a

177.a

178.c

179.b

180.b

181.a

182.a

183.b

184.b

185.a

186.a

187.a

188.d

189.a

190.b

191.a

192.d.

193.c

194.a.

195.b

196.a

197.a

198.d

199.d

200.a

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