

M .G .UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

(CBCS) UG POLITICAL SCIENCE

PRIVATE REGISTRATION

CORE COURSE: PS6CRT13

ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

SEMESTER VI

1. International terrorism uses.....
 - a. Hijacking
 - b. Destruction of public property
 - c. Bomb blast
 - d. All of the above
2. In 2001, the world witnessed with disbelief and horror the terrorist attacks on the twin towers of World Trade Centre in
 - a. China
 - b. USA
 - c. Germany
 - d. Pakistan
3. What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
 - a. The UDHR is a multilateral treaty
 - b. The UDHR is a UN General Assembly resolution
 - c. The UDHR is a UN Security Council resolution
 - d. The UDHR is a declaration adopted by several States at an international conference
4. The founder of Sierra Club Foundation
 - a. David Brower
 - b. Dante
 - c. Smith
 - d. None of these
5. The headquarters of Sierra Club Foundation was situated in.....
 - a. Canada
 - b. USA
 - c. San Francisco
 - d. Switzerland
6. The National Green Tribunal Act was passed in
 - a. 2008
 - b. 2009
 - c. 2010
 - d. 2011
7. The special tribunal to handle the expeditious disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues is called.....
 - a. National Green Tribunal
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. High Court
 - d. Lok Pal
8. General Assembly of the United Nations meets in a regular session
 - a. Once a year

- b. Twice a year
 - c. Once in two years
 - d. Occasionally
9. Which of the following is not one of the official languages of the U.N.O.?
- a. French
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Arabic
 - d. Italian
10. Who of the following was the U.N.O.'s first Secretary General from the African continent?
- a. Kofi Anan
 - b. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
 - c. Javier Perez de Cuellar
 - d. Ban Ki-moon
11. The term "Inner Six" is related to.....
- a. G-24 organisation
 - b. ASEAN
 - c. SAARC
 - d. European Community Market (EEC)
12. How many members are in the European Union?
- a. 27
 - b. 28
 - c. 53
 - d. 17
13. Which of the following country is not the member of the European Union?
- a. Estonia
 - b. Denmark
 - c. Switzerland
 - d. Malta
14. Who is the current President of the European Commission?
- a. Jean-Claude Juncker
 - b. Herman Van Rompuy
 - c. Donald Tusk
 - d. None of the above
15. Which of the following country is not a member of SAARC?

- a. Afghanistan
 - b. the Maldives
 - c. Mauritius
 - d. Nepal
16. The place "Kathmandu" is related to.....
- a. SAARC
 - b. BRICS
 - c. ASEAN
 - d. European Union
17. The present strength of SAARC is
- a. 6
 - b. 7
 - c. 8
 - d. 10
18. The SAARC was established in the year
- a. 1967
 - b. 1995
 - c. 1953
 - d. 1985
19. Afghanistan joined SAARC in
- a. April 3, 2005
 - b. April 3, 2006
 - c. April 3, 2007
 - d. April 3, 2008
20. The formation of SAARC was held in which place?
- a. Dhaka
 - b. Delhi
 - c. Islamabad
 - d. None of these
21. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the SAARC?
- a. First SAARC summit was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh
 - b. Till date 18 SAARC summits have been held
 - c. As on 2015, SAARC comprises 3% of the world's area, 21% of the world's population and 3.8% (US\$2.9 trillion) of the global economy.
 - d. 20th SAARC summit will be held in New Delhi
22. The 19th SAARC summit to be held in..... was cancelled.
- a. Pakistan
 - b. India
 - c. Sri Lanka
 - d. Nepal
23. Which of the following country is not the member of the SAARC?
- a. Myanmar
 - b. Bhutan
 - c. Nepal
 - d. Maldives
24. Which of the following SAARC member has the highest population?
- a. Bangladesh

- b. Pakistan
 - c. Nepal
 - d. Afghanistan
25. Which of the following SAARC member has best HDI rank in the whole group?
- a. India
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. Sri Lanka
 - d. Bhutan
26. What was the theme of the SAARC in the year 2016-17?
- a. Year for Girls
 - b. Year for Environment
 - c. Year of Good Governance
 - d. Year of Cultural Heritage
27. Who is the present Secretary General of the SAARC?
- a. Sheel Kant Sharma
 - b. Amjad Hussain
 - c. Ahmed Saleem
 - d. None of these
28. The headquarters of the SAARC is located in?
- a. Manila
 - b. Kathmandu
 - c. New Delhi
 - d. Jakarta
29. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was established in.....
- a. 1985
 - b. 1982
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1970
30. Cambodia was joined in ASEAN in
- a. 1998
 - b. 1999
 - c. 2000
 - d. 2001
31. ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) was formed in.....
- a. November 2013
 - b. November 2014
 - c. November 2015
 - d. November 2016
32.the name given to the regional framework for dialogue between the ten ASEAN member states and the three East Asian powers China, Japan and South Korea.
- a. ASEAN
 - b. SAARC
 - c. European Union
 - d. ASEAN Plus Three
33. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) consists of..... Founding members.
- a. Four
 - b. Five
 - c. Six
 - d. Seven
34. Which one of the following country is not a founding member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization?

- a. China
 - b. Kazakhstan,
 - c. Kyrgyzstan
 - d. India
35. The present strength of Shanghai Cooperation Organization is
- a. Four
 - b. Five
 - c. Six
 - d. Seven
36. Uzbekistan joined Shanghai Cooperation Organization on
- a. 2000
 - b. 2001
 - c. 2002
 - d. 2003
37. is not a member of the SCO, on the grounds of its “permanent neutrality”, but attends Summits as a special guest of honour.
- a. Turkmenistan
 - b. China
 - c. Kazakhstan,
 - d. Kyrgyzstan
38. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the European Union?
- a. Germany is the founder member of the EU
 - b. Croatia is the latest member of the EU.
 - c. Among all the members of the EU, Malta has smallest area
 - d. All the member countries of the EU use EURO as the currency of their state.
39. Which of the following two countries are not the participants of the euro zone?
- a. Luxembourg, Malta
 - b. Denmark and the United Kingdom
 - c. Austria, Belgium
 - d. Slovenia, Spain
40. Where is the headquarters of the European Union located?
- a. Belgium
 - b. Netherlands
 - c. Luxembourg
 - d. Greece
41. Which of the following was/were the objective of the European Union?
- a. Establishing an economic and a monetary union

- b. Implementing a common foreign and defence policy
 - c. Developing relations in the spheres of' home affairs and justice
 - d. All of the above
42. The Head office of the International Court of Justice is situated at.....
- a. Geneva
 - b. The Hague
 - c. New York
 - d. Paris
43. Which of the following is not an official language of United Nations?
- a. Arabic
 - b. Spanish
 - c. French
 - d. Portuguese
44. The total number of members represented in General assembly is
- a. 191
 - b. 193
 - c. 195
 - d. 197
45. Who was the only Secretary General of the UNO to have died while in office?
- a. U Thant
 - b. Dag Hammarskjöld
 - c. Trygve Lie
 - d. Kurt Waldheim
46. How many member countries did the UNO have on its formation in 1945?
- a. 45
 - b. 48
 - c. 51
 - d. 54
47. Which organ of the United Nations has suspended its operations since 1994?
- a. Trusteeship Council
 - b. Economic and Social Council
 - c. Secretariat
 - d. International Court of Justice
48. How many official languages does the United Nations have?
- a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 7
 - d. 4
49. UN Secretary General heads which principal organ of the United Nations Organisation?
- a. General Assembly
 - b. Security Council
 - c. Economic and Social Council
 - d. The Secretariat

50. Which organ of the UNO functions from Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands?
- Security Council
 - General Assembly
 - Economic and Social Council
 - International Court of Justice
51. The Greenpeace was founded in
- 1971
 - 1972
 - 1973
 - 1974 by Irving Stowe and Dorothy Stowe
52. The Greenpeace was founded by.....
- Irving Stowe and Dorothy Stowe
 - George Bush
 - Medha Padker
 - Sundarlal Bahuguna
53. The Greenpeace conducts campaigning on worldwide issues such as
- climate change
 - deforestation
 - Over fishing
 - All of the above
54. is a political ideology that aims to foster an ecologically sustainable society rooted in environmentalism, nonviolence, social justice and grass root democracy.
- Geo politics
 - Green Politics
 - Grass root democracy
 - None of these
55. Which one of the following is the outcome of the disintegration of USSR?
- Dissolution of the Soviet Union into 15 independent republics
 - Conclusion of the Cold War
 - Declaration of the creation of the Russian Federation by Boris Yeltsin
 - All of the above
56. Who was the successor of Mikhail Gorbachev?
- Boris Yeltsin
 - Vladimir Lenin
 - Gennady Yunayev
 - Joseph Stalin
57. was a Soviet and Russian politician who served as the first President of the Russian Federation from 1991 to 1999.
- Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Joseph Stalin
 - None of these
58. The Paris Agreement is related to.....
- Terrorism
 - Climate change
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Trade agreement
59. The Paris Agreement entered into force on.....
- 4 November 2014

- b. 4 November 2015
 - c. 4 November 2016
 - d. None of these
60. How many non-permanent members are there in the Security Council?
- a. 10
 - b. 12
 - c. 15
 - d. 8
61. What is the term of a judge of the International Court of Justice?
- a. 5 years
 - b. 7 years
 - c. 8 years
 - d. 9 years
62. Which organ of the United Nations Organisation is responsible for coordinating the work of its specialised agencies?
- a. General Assembly
 - b. Economic and Social Council
 - c. Security Council
 - d. Secretariat
63. When was the United Nations Organisation founded?
- a. August 9, 1945
 - b. October 24, 1944
 - c. October 24, 1945
 - d. December 10, 1945
64. Which of the following is not a specialized agency of the United Nations Organisation?
- a. World Trade Organisation
 - b. World Health Organisation
 - c. World Meteorological Organisation
 - d. International Monetary Fund
65. How many members does the Economic and Social Council have?
- a. 15
 - b. 22
 - c. 36
 - d. 54
66. How many countries are the members of the U. N. O. at present?
- a. 196
 - b. 189
 - c. 193
 - d. 169
67. The United Nations agency concerned with the improvement of standards of education and strengthening international co-operation in this field is :
- a. UNEF
 - b. U N E S C O
 - c. UNICEF
 - d. UNEDO
68. Which of the following is an inactive organ of the U. N. O.?

- a. General Assembly
 - b. Security Council
 - c. Trusteeship Council
 - d. Secretariat
69. Which of the following is not main organ of United Nations?
- a. International Court of Justice
 - b. Economic and Social Council
 - c. Secretariat
 - d. International Monetary fund
70. The UN day is celebrated every year on.....
- a. 24th September
 - b. 28th September
 - c. 24th October
 - d. None of these
71. Which of the following UN agencies focuses on poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards worldwide?
- a. World Bank
 - b. IMF
 - c. WHO
 - d. ILO
72. The UN Charter was signed on
- a. 24th June, 1945
 - b. 26th June, 1945
 - c. 24th July, 1945
 - d. 26th July, 1945
73. How many permanent members are there in the Security Council?
- a. Three
 - b. Five
 - c. Six
 - d. Four
74. How many Judges are there in the International Court of Justice?
- a. 9
 - b. 10
 - c. 11
 - d. 15
75. Trygve Lie was the first Secretary General of the United Nations from
- a. Russia
 - b. Norway
 - c. Japan
 - d. USA
76. Who was the first Indian to be the President of U. N. General Assembly?
- a. Natwar Singh
 - b. V. K. Krishna Menon
 - c. Smt. Vijay Laxmi Pandit
 - d. Romesh Bhandari
77. Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?

- a. USA
- b. UK
- c. France
- d. Spain

78. The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of

.....

- a. Two years
- b. One year
- c. Three years
- d. Four years

79. Which is the 164th and last joined member of WTO in.....

- a. July 2014
- b. July 2015
- c. July 2016
- d. July 2017

80. Where is the headquarters of the WTO?

- a. New York
- b. Washington DC
- c. Geneva
- d. Austria

81. The headquarters of GATT is also situated in

- a. Geneva
- b. Washington
- c. Japan
- d. Sweedan

82. Which of the following statement is not true about the WTO?

- a. WTO is a permanent organisation
- b. Uruguay round gave the birth to the WTO
- c. Ministerial Conference is the highest policy making body of the WTO
- d. WTO was officially constituted on 1 January 1991.

83. Which of the following institutions is not part of the World Bank community?

- a. IBRD
- b. World Trade Organization WTO
- c. International Development Association (IDA)
- d. The International Finance Corporation (IFC)

84. Which of the following country is not the member of the WTO?

- a. Iran
- b. Azerbaijan
- c. Belarus
- d. None of these

85. Which of the following country is a member of the WTO?

- a. Iran
- b. Serbia
- c. Algeria
- d. All of the above

86. World Bank is also known as.....

- a. IMF
- b. IBRD
- c. IMF
- d. IFC

87. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- a. Both the IMF & IBRD have headquarters in Washington
 - b. Both IMF & World Bank are the known as the Bretton Woods Twins.
 - c. IBRD is known as World Bank also
 - d. India's vote share in the International Monetary Fund is 10%
88. India's share in the International Monetary Fund's vote share is.....
- a. 2.64%
 - b. 3%
 - c. 5%
 - d. 8%
89. IMF was founded in the year.....
- a. 1946
 - b. 1947
 - c. 1948
 - d. 1949
90. Which of the following institution is associated with Bretton Woods Agreement?
- a. World Bank
 - b. African Union
 - c. World Trade Organization
 - d. United Nations Organization
91. Which of the following statement is not true about the International Monetary Fund?
- a. IMF was established along with the word bank
 - b. IMF is the result of the Bretton Woods conference
 - c. Christine Lagarde is the current Chief Executive Officer of the IMF
 - d. Currently 193 countries are the members of the IMF
92. The duty of International Monetary Fund include.....
- a. working to foster global monetary cooperation
 - b. facilitate international trade
 - c. promote high employment and sustainable economic growth
 - d. All of the above
93. When was IMF established?
- a. December 27,1945
 - b. January. 30, 1947
 - c. January.1, 1946
 - d. September. 24, 1947
94. The IMF was conceived at a UN conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, in
- a. July 1941
 - b. July 1942
 - c. July 1943
 - d. July 1944
95. Which of the following statement is NOT correct regarding the membership of the IMF?
- a. Currently its membership is 189
 - b. All "member countries" of the IMF are members of the United Nations
 - c. All member countries of the IMF are not sovereign states
 - d. Nauru is the latest member of the IMF
96. The value of Special Drawing Right (SDR) is determined by the basket of
- a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 7

97. The value of Special Drawing Right (SDR) is determined by the basket of 5 currencies like Japanese Yen, British Pound, Chinese Yuan and Euro and.....
- Indian Rupees
 - US Dollar
 - Bangladesh Taka
 - None of these
98. Which of the following currency has largest weightage in the determination of the value of the SDR?
- Japanese Yen
 - Euro
 - US Dollar
 - British Pound
99. Which of the following is not the objective of the IMF?
- To promote international monetary cooperation
 - To ensure balanced international trade
 - To ensure exchange rate stability
 - To provide loan to private sectors
100. Which one of the following is the function of International Finance Corporation?
- To promote international monetary cooperation
 - To provide loan to private sectors
 - To ensure balanced international trade
 - To ensure exchange rate stability
101. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the quota at the IMF?
- Voting power in the IMF is based on a quota system
 - USA has highest quota in the IMF
 - Germany has third highest quota in the IMF
 - Indian quota in the IMF stands at 2.79% of the total quotal quota
102. Indian quota in the IMF stands at of the total quotal quota .
- 2.79%
 - 5.67%
 - 6.49%
 - 3.4%
103.has third highest quota in the IMF.
- China
 - Russia
 - India
 - Japan
104. Which country has highest quota in the IMF?
- USA
 - India
 - China
 - Russia
105. If the Balance of Payment of a country is adverse, then which institution will help that country?
- World Bank
 - World Trade Organization
 - International Monetary Fund
 - Asian Development Bank
106. Which of the following currency is not included in the calculation of Special Drawing Right (SDR) value?
- Yen
 - Yuan

- c. Rupee
 - d. Pound sterling
107. Which of the following is known as the Paper Gold?
- a. US Dollar
 - b. Pound
 - c. Demand draft
 - d. Special Drawing Right
108. Special Drawing Right (SDR) was introduced in the.....by the IMF to solve the problem of International liquidity.
- a. 1969
 - b. 1970
 - c. 1971
 - d. 1972
109. The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in.....
- a. Goods, services and people between countries
 - b. Goods, services and investments between countries
 - c. Goods, investments and people between countries
 - d. None of these
110. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to.....
- a. Set up new factories
 - b. Buy existing local companies
 - c. form partnerships with local companies
 - d. both (a) and (b)
111. Globalisation has led to higher standards of living of.....
- a. Well-off consumers
 - b. Poor consumers
 - c. Big producers
 - d. Small producers
112. A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called.....
- a. multinational corporation
 - b. Joint stock company
 - c. Global company
 - d. None of these
113. Where do MNCs choose to set up production?
- a. Cheap goods
 - b. Cheap labour resources
 - c. Economic sustainability
 - d. None of these
114. Ford Motors entered the Indian automobile business in collaboration with which Indian manufacturer?
- a. Mahindra and Mahindra
 - b. Tata Motors
 - c. Maruti Suzuki
 - d. Hindustan Motors

115. Globalisation by connecting countries leads to.....
- Lesser competition among producers
 - Greater competition among producers
 - No competition between producers
 - None of these
116. One major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process is.....
- Effective utilisation of resources
 - Increase in income and wealth
 - Willingness to cooperate
 - Rapid improvement in technology
117. Which out of the following is an example of a trade barrier?
- Foreign investment
 - Delay or damage of goods
 - Tax on imports
 - None of these
118. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called:
- Liberalisation
 - Investment
 - Favourable trade
 - Free trade
119. WTO aims at.....
- Establishing rules for domestic trade
 - Restricting trade practices
 - Liberalising international trade
 - None of these
120. Globalisation has created new opportunities of.....
- Employment
 - Emerging multinationals
 - Providing services
 - All of the above
121. One major government initiative to attract foreign companies to invest in India is.....
- To raise the standard of education
 - To promote unemployment in the public sector
 - To build special economic zones
 - Both (a) and (c)
122. Globalisation has posed major challenges for.....
- Big producers
 - Small producers
 - Rural poor
 - None of these
123. Fair globalisation would mean.....
- Fair opportunities for all
 - Fair benefits for all
 - More support to small producers
 - All of the above

124. Government can make globalisation more 'fair' by.....
- Increasing competition
 - Increasing employment
 - Implementing the labour laws
 - Imposing trade barriers
125. Which of the following is not the objective of the WTO?
- To improve the standard of living of peoples of the member countries
 - To enlarge production and trade of goods
 - To protect environment
 - To improve the Balance of Payment situation of the member countries
126. Which of the following body is not related to the WTO?
- Dispute Settlement Body
 - Trade Policy Review Body
 - Exchange Rate Management Body
 - Council of trade in goods
127. Which of the followings are called Bretton Woods Twins?
- IMF & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
 - IMF & World Trade Organisation
 - IBRD & World Trade Organisation
 - None of the above
128. IBRD was founded in.....
- 1945
 - 1946
 - 1947
 - 1948
129. The territorial extent of the Forest Conservation Act is.....
- All over India
 - Only a particular state
 - Union Territories
 - None of these
130. Green peace is a non-governmental organization.
- Human right
 - Environmental
 - Business
 - Health
131. The international coordinating body of Green peace is situated at.....
- Mumbai
 - Manila
 - Amsterdam
 - Chennai
132. BRICS is the acronym coined for an association of..... major emerging national economies.
- Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Five
133. Which one of the following is not a member of BRICS?
- Brazil
 - Russia
 - India,

- d. Canada
134. Which country is the last joined member of BRICS in 1910?
- a. Brazil
 - b. Russia
 - c. India
 - d. South Africa
135. The formation of BRIC is in.....
- a. 2004
 - b. 2005
 - c. 2006
 - d. 2007
136. The interval between two BRICS summit is.....
- a. One year
 - b. Two year
 - c. Three year
 - d. Four year
137. National Human Rights Commission is a
- a. Statutory body
 - b. Constitutional body
 - c. Multilateral institution
 - d. Both a and c
138. Who can be appointed as the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
- a. Any sitting judge of the Supreme Court
 - b. Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - c. Any person appointed by the President
 - d. Retired Chief Justice of any High Court
139. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the National Human Rights Commission?
- a. It was established in 1993.
 - b. In the cases of human rights violation, the Commission has no right to punish the culprit
 - c. The Chairman and members of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India
 - d. The Commission sends its annual report to the Central Government and State Governments
140. Who of the following is not included in the Committee constituted for the appointment of the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
- a. President
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Lok Sabha Speaker
 - d. Leader of the main opposition party
141. Who of the following has never been appointed as the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
- a. Justice K. G. Balakrishnan
 - b. Justice S. RajendraBabu
 - c. Justice A. S. Anand
 - d. Justice P. Sathasivam
142. Where is the head quarter of the National Human Rights Commission?
- a. Delhi
 - b. Mumbai
 - c. Ahmedabad

- d. Kolkata
- 143. When changes have been made in the National Human Rights Commission Act?
 - a. 2001
 - b. 1999
 - c. 2006
 - d. 2016
- 144. What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
 - a. The UDHR is a multilateral treaty
 - b. The UDHR is a UN General Assembly resolution
 - c. The UDHR is a UN Security Council resolution
 - d. The UDHR is a declaration adopted by several States at an international conference
- 145. The first Earth Summit was held in the year
- 146. The Headquarters of U.N is situated at.....
- 147. The special tribunal to handle the expeditious disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues is called.....
- 148.....draws inspiration from the India's constitutional provision of Article 48A which assures the citizens of India the right to a healthy environment.
- 149. The Forest Conservation Act was passed in
- 150. The Forest Conservation act 2010 consists of.....
- 151. Paris Agreement is also known as
- 152. The Paris Agreement was adopted in.....

- c. December 2015
- d. December 2016
- 153. The Paris Agreement which aimed to.....
 - a. reduce the emission of gases that contribute to global warming
 - b. Poverty alleviation
 - c. Trade agreement
 - d. Terrorism
- 154. The Paris Agreement has been signed by
 - a. 197 countries
 - b. 100 countries
 - c. 123 countries
 - d. 150 countries
- 155. Which agreement is also known as COP21?
 - a. Kyoto protocol
 - b. Earth summit
 - c. Paris Agreement
 - d. None of these
- 156. Generally, definitions of the Global North include.....
 - a. The G8 countries
 - b. the United States,
 - c. all member states of the European Union
 - d. All of the above
- 157. Which one of the following is not include the Global North?
 - a. Canada
 - b. Africa
 - c. All member states of the European Union
 - d. Israel
- 158. The Global South include
 - a. Africa
 - b. Brazil
 - c. India
 - d. All of the above
- 159. The Bretton Woods Agreement is related to the following year.....
 - a. 1944
 - b. 1945
 - c. 1954
 - d. 1955
- 160. On ,the United States unilaterally terminated convertibility of the US dollar to gold, effectively bringing the Bretton Woods system to an end and rendering the dollar a fiat currency.
 - a. 15 August 1971
 - b. 15 August 1972
 - c. 15 August 1973
 - d. 15 August 1974
- 161. The dissolution of the Soviet Union is happened in
 - a. 26 December 1981
 - b. 26 December 1986
 - c. 26 December 1991

- d. 26 December 1995
162. Who was the eighth and final President of the USSR.....
- Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Joseph Stalin
 - Vladimir Lenin
 - Gennady Yanayev
163. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union it converts into..... Independent republics.
- 12
 - 13
 - 14
 - 15
164. The issue of Kyoto Conference were related to.....
- Terrorism
 - Prohibition of Nuclear tests
 - Climate change
 - None of the above
165. Which country's ruler was known as "Czar"?
- England
 - France
 - Belgium
 - Russia
166. The Non-Proliferation Treaty or NPT, is an international treaty whose objective is.....
- To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology.
 - To promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
 - To further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.
 - All of the above
167. was a revolutionary leader, he was the first to promote liberalization of the political landscape (Glasnost) and capitalist elements into the economy (Perestroika) in USSR.
- Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Boris Yeltsin
 - Vladimir Lenin
 - Gennady Yanayev
168.was the only leader of Soviet Union born after its establishment in 1922.
- Boris Yeltsin
 - Vladimir Lenin
 - Gennady Yanayev
 - Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev
169. Reasons of Soviet disintegration is
- Glasnost
 - Perestroika
 - Agricultural decrease
 - All of the above

170. Unilateralism of United States is related to
- Korean Crisis
 - Formation of NAM
 - Collapse of USSR
 - None of these
171. Who was the American President at the time of the collapse of USSR?
- George H. W. Bush
 - Ronald Reagan
 - Bill Clinton
 - George W. Bush
172. Who are the five nuclear weapon states (NWS) according to the NPT?
- Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and China
 - Russia, the United States, Israel, France and China
 - Russia, the United States, Germany, Japan and China
 - Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Pakistan and India
173. Who are the four states that have never signed the NPT?
- Iran, North Korea, Libya, and Syria
 - Israel, India, Pakistan, and South Sudan
 - Israel, Pakistan, India, and North Korea
 - Iran, India, Pakistan, and Botswana
174. Glasnost and Perestroika are the two famous policies put forward by.....
- Boris Yeltsin
 - Vladimir Lenin
 - Gennady Yanayev
 - Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev
175. The word Perestroika means.....
- Restructuring
 - Openness
 - Towards capitalism
 - None of these
176. The word Glasnost means.....
- Restructuring
 - Openness
 - Towards capitalism
 - None of these
177. The general assembly president serves the office for.....
- 6 months
 - 1 year
 - 1.5 years
 - 2 years
178. Which organ consists of all the members of U.N
- Secretariat
 - General Assembly
 - Security Council
 - International Court Of Justice
179. The idea of SAARC was put forward by

- a. Nehru
 - b. Zia-Ur Rahman
 - c. Benazir Bhutto
 - d. Zulfiker Ali Bhutto
180. Which of the following is not permanent member of Security Council?
- a. France
 - b. China
 - c. Germany
 - d. United Kingdom
181. 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
182. Which country has conducted the largest number of nuclear tests?
- a. France
 - b. United States
 - c. Soviet Union
 - d. China
183. What are the “three pillars” of the NPT?
- a. disarmament, non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear technology
 - b. nuclear-weapon-free zones, nuclear power, and regional stability
 - c. strategic bombers, ICBMs, and SLBMs
 - d. nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons
184. Which one of the following is not a terrorist group?
- a. Al Qaeda
 - b. Green peace
 - c. JKLF
 - d. All of the above
185. Global Financial Crisis begins in.....
- a. 2005
 - b. 2006
 - c. 2007
 - d. 2008
186. The Great Depression was happened in the year.....
- a. 1920's
 - b. 1930's
 - c. 1940's
 - d. 1950's
187. The World Bank's most recent stated goal is
- a. Reduction of poverty
 - b. Child care
 - c. Provide loans
 - d. None of the above

188. As of November 2018, the largest recipients of World Bank loans were.....
- China
 - India
 - Pakistan
 - Russia
189. UN resolution for preventing International Terrorism was passed on -----
- 1970
 - 1971
 - 1972
 - 1973
190. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages was adopted by
- General Assembly
 - Security Council
 - International Court Of Justice
 - IMF
191. Al- Qaeda is the name of
- Environmental organisation
 - Terrorist group
 - Specialized agency of UNO
 - None of these
192. The 26/11 terrorist attack was held in
- USA
 - Russia
 - India
 - Pakistan
193. The convention on Political Rights of Woman was passed in the year.....
- 1950
 - 1951
 - 1952
 - 1953
194. Each year 10th December is celebrated as
- World Human Right day
 - World Population Day
 - World environment Day
 - Hiroshima Day
195. The concept of globalisation began becoming popular in
- 1970's
 - 1980's
 - 1990's
 - None of these
196. At present how many members are in the WTO?
- 160
 - 164

- c. 207
 - d. 195
197. Who coined the term United Nations?
- a. Franklin D Roosevelt
 - b. Harry Truman
 - c. Winston Churchill
 - d. Joseph Stalin
198. The World Bank's most recent stated goal is
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 - b. Child care
 - c. Provide loans
 - d. None of the above
199. As of November 2018, the largest recipients of World Bank loans were.....
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 - c. Pakistan
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200. UN resolution for preventing International Terrorism was passed on -----
- a. 1970
 - b. 1971
 - c. 1972
 - d. 1973.

ANSWER KEY - ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS- SEMESTER VI

1	D	51	A	101	A	151	D
2	B	52	A	102	B	152	C
3	B	53	D	103	A	153	A
4	A	54	B	104	A	154	A
5	C	55	D	105	C	155	C
6	C	56	A	106	C	156	D
7	A	57	A	107	D	157	B
8	A	58	B	108	A	158	A
9	D	59	C	109	B	159	A
10	B	60	A	110	C	160	A
11	D	61	D	111	A	161	C
12	B	62	B	112	A	162	A
13	C	63	C	113	B	163	D
14	A	64	D	114	A	164	C
15	C	65	D	115	B	165	D
16	A	66	C	116	D	166	D
17	C	67	B	117	C	167	A
18	D	68	C	118	A	168	D
19	C	69	D	119	C	169	D
20	A	70	C	120	D	170	C
21	B	71	A	121	C	171	A
22	A	72	B	122	B	172	A
23	A	73	B	123	D	173	B
24	B	74	D	124	C	174	D
25	C	75	B	125	D	175	A
26	D	76	C	126	C	176	B
27	C	77	D	127	A	177	B
28	B	78	A	128	B	178	B
29	A	79	C	129	A	179	B
30	B	80	C	130	B	180	C
31	C	81	A	131	C	181	B
32	D	82	D	132	D	182	B
33	B	83	D	133	D	183	A
34	D	84	D	134	D	184	B
35	C	85	D	135	C	185	C
36	B	86	B	136	A	186	B
37	A	87	B	137	D	187	A
38	D	88	A	138	B	188	B
39	B	89	A	139	C	189	C
40	A	90	A	140	A	190	A
41	D	91	D	141	D	191	B
42	B	92	D	142	A	192	C
43	D	93	A	143	C	193	D
44	B	94	D	144	B	194	A
45	B	95	B	145	C	195	A
46	C	96	B	146	A	196	B
47	A	97	D	147	A	197	A
48	B	98	C	148	A	198	A
49	D	99	D	149	A	199	B
50	D	100	B	150	B	200	C

