

Maynaguri College
Department of Political Science
4th Semester IDC (International Relations)
MCQ

1. International Relations primarily studies:
- a) Domestic politics
 - b) Interactions among states and non-state actors
 - c) Local governance
 - d) Cultural anthropology

Answer: B

2. The scope of International Relations includes:
- a) Only military affairs
 - b) Political, economic, social, and security issues
 - c) Only diplomacy
 - d) Only trade agreements

Answer: B

3. Which scholar defined IR as “the study of interactions among states”?

- a) Hans. J. Morgenthau
- b) Quincy Wright
- c) Kenneth Waltz
- d) Woodrow Wilson

Answer: B

4. Nature of International Relations is:

- a) Purely political
- b) Interdisciplinary
- c) Limited to economics
- d) Focused only on law

Answer: B

5. The term “International Relations” was first popularized after:

- a) World War I
- b) World War II
- c) Cold War
- d) League of Nations formation

Answer: A

6. Which of the following is NOT part of IR scope?

- a) Diplomacy
- b) War and peace studies
- c) Municipal governance
- d) International law

Answer: C

7. The discipline of IR formally emerged in:

- a) 1919 at Aberystwyth University
- b) 1945 at Harvard University
- c) 1960 at Oxford University
- d) 1980 at Cambridge University

Answer: A

8. Which theory emphasizes power-politics and conflict?

- a) Realism
- b) Liberalism
- c) Constructivism
- d) Feminism

Answer: A

9. Liberalism in IR stresses:

- a) Cooperation and institutions
- b) Military dominance
- c) Cultural superiority
- d) National isolation

Answer: A

10. The study of IR is closely linked with:

- a) Political Science
- b) Physics
- c) Literature
- d) Mathematics

Answer: A

11. Which of the following is a non-state actor?

- a) United Nations
- b) USA
- c) India
- d) France

Answer: A

12. Sovereignty in IR means:

- a) Supreme authority of a state within its territory
- b) Cultural dominance
- c) Military superiority
- d) Economic prosperity

Answer: A

13. The Peace of Westphalia(1648) is significant because:

- a) It established modern state sovereignty
- b) It ended World War I
- c) It created the UN
- d) It began the Cold War

Answer: A

14. Which approach focuses on ideas, norms, and identities?

- a) Constructivism
- b) Realism
- c) Liberalism
- d) Marxism

Answer: A

15. IR is called interdisciplinary because it draws from:

- a) Economics, law, history, sociology, and politics
- b) Physics and chemistry
- c) Literature and art
- d) Mathematics only

Answer: A

16. The League of Nations was created after:

- a) World War I
- b) World War II
- c) Cold War
- d) Korean War

Answer: A

17. Which theory emphasizes economic structures and class struggle?

- a) Marxism
- b) Realism
- c) Liberalism
- d) Constructivism

Answer: A

18. The term "international system" refers to:

- a) Pattern of interactions among states
- b) Domestic governance
- c) Local administration
- d) Cultural exchange

Answer: A

19. Which of the following is a feature of IR?

- a) Anarchical system
- b) Centralized authority
- c) Domestic law enforcement
- d) Municipal governance

Answer: A

20. The first chair of IR was established at:

- a) Aberystwyth University, UK
- b) Harvard University, USA
- c) Oxford University, UK
- d) Cambridge University, UK

Answer: A

21. Which of the following is NOT a major IR theory?

- a) Realism
- b) Liberalism
- c) Constructivism
- d) Astrology

Answer: D

22. Realists believe states act primarily to:

- a) Maximize power and security
- b) Promote cultural exchange
- c) Strengthen democracy
- d) Spread religion

Answer: A

23. Liberalists emphasize:
- a) International institutions and cooperation
 - b) Military dominance
 - c) National isolation
 - d) Cultural superiority

Answer: A

24. Constructivists argue that IR is shaped by:
- a) Ideas, norms, and identities
 - b) Military power
 - c) Economic resources
 - d) Geography

Answer: A

25. Which of the following is a global governance institution?
- a) United Nations
 - b) Municipal Council
 - c) Local Court
 - d) State Assembly

Answer: A

26. The term "anarchy" in IR means:
- a) Absence of central authority in international system
 - b) Chaos in domestic politics
 - c) Cultural disorder
 - d) Economic collapse

Answer: A

27. Which of the following is a transnational actor?
- a) NGOs
 - b) State governments
 - c) Municipal councils
 - d) Local police

Answer: A

28. The study of IR became prominent after:
- a) World War I
 - b) Cold War
 - c) Korean War
 - d) Vietnam War

Answer: A

29. Which of the following is a key issue in IR?
- a) War and peace
 - b) Trade and economy
 - c) Human rights
 - d) All of the above

Answer: D

30. The term “global politics” is often used interchangeably with:

- a) International Relations
- b) Domestic politics
- c) Local governance
- d) Cultural studies

Answer: A

31. Which of the following is a feature of sovereignty?

- a) Independence in decision-making
- b) Dependence on other states
- c) Lack of authority
- d) Cultural dominance

Answer: A

32. The Cold War influenced IR by:

- a) Dividing the world into two blocs
- b) Promoting cultural exchange
- c) Ending sovereignty
- d) Creating municipal governance

Answer: A

33. Which of the following is NOT studied in IR?

- a) International law
- b) Diplomacy
- c) Municipal taxation
- d) Global institutions

Answer: C

34. The term “foreign policy” refers to:

- a) Strategy of a state in dealing with other states
- b) Domestic governance
- c) Local administration
- d) Cultural identity

Answer: A

35. Which of the following is a major challenge in IR?

- a) Terrorism
- b) Climate change
- c) Globalization
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

36. The United Nations was established in:

- a) 1945
- b) 1919
- c) 1960
- d) 1980

Answer: A

37. Which of the following is a principle of IR?

- a) Sovereign equality of states
- b) Cultural dominance
- c) Military superiority
- d) Economic isolation

Answer: A

38. The term "international community" refers to:

- A. Collective body of states and actors
- B. Domestic governance
- C. Local councils
- D. Cultural groups only

Answer: A

39. Which of the following is a key focus of IR?

- a) Peace and security
- b) Trade and economy
- c) Human rights
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

40. National Power refers to:

- a) Ability of a state to influence others
- b) Population size only
- c) Cultural heritage
- d) Legal system

Answer: A

41. Which of the following is NOT a component of National Power?

- a) Military strength
- b) Economic resources
- c) Geography
- d) Personal hobbies

Answer: D

42. The most important element of national power in modern times is:

- a) Military capability
- b) Population size
- c) Cultural heritage
- d) Geography

Answer: A

43. Which of the following is considered a tangible element of national power?

- a) Military strength
- b) National morale
- c) Leadership quality
- d) Diplomacy

Answer: A

44. National Interest can be defined as:
- a) Goals pursued by a state in international politics
 - b) Interests of leaders only
 - c) Religious beliefs of citizens
 - d) Cultural identity

Answer: A

45. Which of the following is NOT a type of national interest?
- a) Primary interests
 - b) Secondary interests
 - c) Permanent interests
 - d) Personal interests

Answer: D

46. Primary national interests are:
- a) Essential for survival of the state
 - b) Optional goals
 - c) Cultural exchanges
 - d) Temporary policies

Answer: A

47. Secondary national interests are:
- a) Non-essential but desirable goals
 - b) Vital for survival
 - c) Always permanent
 - d) Religious beliefs

Answer: A

48. Balance of Power aims to:
- a) Prevent dominance by one state
 - b) Increase military expenditure
 - c) Promote cultural exchange
 - d) Strengthen domestic governance

Answer: A

49. Which of the following is a method of maintaining balance of power?
- a) Alliances
 - b) Armament
 - c) Divide and rule
 - d) All of the above

Answer: D

50. The concept of balance of power is associated with:
- a) Realist theory
 - b) Liberal theory
 - c) Constructivist theory
 - d) Feminist theory

Answer: A

51. Which of the following is NOT a feature of balance of power?
- a) Distribution of power among states
 - b) Preventing hegemony
 - c) Promoting equality among citizens
 - d) Maintaining stability

Answer: C

52. Diplomacy is best described as:
- a) Art of conducting negotiations between states
 - b) Use of military force
 - c) Study of domestic law
 - d) Cultural exchange

Answer: A

53. Which of the following is NOT a type of diplomacy?
- a) Preventive diplomacy
 - b) Gun boat diplomacy
 - c) Shuttle diplomacy
 - d) Domestic diplomacy

Answer: D

54. Preventive diplomacy aims to:
- a) Prevent conflicts before they escalate
 - b) Promote military dominance
 - c) Spread cultural values
 - d) Strengthen domestic law

Answer: A

55. Shuttle diplomacy is associated with:
- a) Henry Kissinger
 - b) Woodrow Wilson
 - c) Hans J. Morgenthau
 - d) Quincy Wright

Answer: A

56. Which of the following is a function of diplomacy?
- a) Representation of state abroad
 - b) Negotiation of treaties
 - c) Promotion of national interest
 - d) All of the above

Answer: D

57. The Vienna Convention (1961) deals with:
- a) Diplomatic relations
 - b) Military alliances
 - c) Trade agreements
 - d) Cultural exchanges

Answer: A

58. National power is both:
- a) Static and dynamic
 - b) Permanent and temporary
 - c) Cultural and religious
 - d) Legal and moral

Answer: A

59. Which of the following is an intangible element of national power?

- a) National morale
- b) Military strength
- c) Geography
- d) Economy

Answer: A

60. National interest is often classified into:

- a) Vital and non-vital interests
- b) Cultural and religious interests
- c) Domestic and municipal interests
- d) Temporary and permanent interests

Answer: A

61. The balance of power system was prominent in:

- a) 19th century Europe
- b) Ancient Greece
- c) Cold War era
- d) Modern globalization

Answer: A

62. Which of the following is a criticism of balance of power?

- a) It legitimizes wars
- b) It promotes instability
- c) It ignores cooperation
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

63. Diplomacy is essential because:

- a) It prevents conflicts
- b) It promotes cooperation
- c) It represents national interests
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

64. The term "power-politics" is associated with:

- a) Realism
- b) Liberalism
- c) Constructivism
- d) Feminism

Answer: A

65. Which of the following is a tool of diplomacy?

- a) Treaties
- b) Agreements
- c) Summits
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

66. Which of the following is a determinant of national power?

- a) Geography
- b) Population
- c) Economy
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

67. Balance of power can be maintained through:

- a) Collective security
- b) Alliances
- c) Armament
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

68. Diplomacy is often called:

- a) Instrument of foreign policy
- b) Domestic governance tool
- c) Cultural exchange method
- d) Religious practice

Answer: A

69. Which of the following is a permanent national interest?

- a) Security and survival
- b) Cultural exchange
- c) Trade agreements
- d) Religious practices

Answer: A

70. Diplomacy is conducted by:

- a) Foreign ministries and embassies
- b) Municipal councils
- c) Domestic courts
- d) Religious institutions

Answer: A

71. The Cold War was primarily between:

- a) USA and Germany
- b) USA and USSR
- c) UK and France
- d) China and Japan

Answer: B

72. A major cause of the Cold War was:

- a) Ideological conflict between capitalism and communism
- b) Religious differences
- c) Colonial disputes
- d) Trade disagreements

Answer: A

73. The Truman Doctrine(1947) aimed to:

- a) Contain communism
- b) Promote free trade
- c) End colonialism
- d) Strengthen the UN

Answer: A

74. The Marshall Plan was designed to:

- a) Rebuild Europe after WWII
- b) Promote communism
- c) Expand NATO
- d) Create the UN

Answer: A

75. The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in:

- a) 1950
- b) 1962
- c) 1975
- d) 1989

Answer: B

76. The Cold War led to:

- a) Arms race
- b) Space race
- c) Formation of military alliances
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

77. NATO was formed in:

- a) 1949
- b) 1955
- c) 1960
- d) 1970

Answer: A

78. The Warsaw Pact was formed in:

- a) 1949
- b) 1955
- c) 1960
- d) 1975

Answer: B

79. The policy of détente aimed at:

- a) Reducing tensions between USA and USSR
- b) Promoting communism
- c) Expanding NATO
- d) Ending UN

Answer: A

80. The Cold War ended with:

- a) Collapse of USSR in 1991
- b) End of WWII
- c) Formation of NATO
- d) Cuban Missile Crisis

Answer: A

81. The United Nations was founded in:

- a) 1919
- b) 1945
- c) 1950
- d) 1960

Answer: B

82. The UN Charter was signed at:

- a) San Francisco
- b) Geneva
- c) New York
- d) Paris

Answer: A

83. The UN headquarters is located in:

- a) Geneva
- b) New York
- c) Paris
- d) London

Answer: B

84. The General Assembly consists of:

- a) All member states
- b) Security Council members only
- c) Secretariat officials
- d) Trusteeship Council members

Answer: A

85. Each member of the General Assembly has:

- a) One vote
- b) Two votes
- c) Votes based on population
- d) No vote

Answer: A

86. The Security Council has:

- a) 15 members
- b) 10 members
- c) 20 members
- d) 25 members

Answer: A

87. Permanent members of the Security Council are:

- a) USA, UK, France, Russia, China
- b) USA, Germany, Japan, India, Brazil
- c) USA, UK, Italy, Canada, Australia
- d) USA, France, Spain, Mexico, China

Answer: A

88. Veto power in the Security Council is held by:

- a) Permanent members
- b) Non-permanent members
- c) General Assembly
- d) Secretariat

Answer: A

89. The Secretariat is headed by:

- a) Secretary-General
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Ambassador

Answer: A

90. The International Court of Justice(ICJ) is located at:

- a) The Hague, Netherlands
- b) Geneva, Switzerland
- c) New York, USA
- d) Paris, France

Answer: A

91. The ICJ consists of:

- a) 15 judges
- b) 10 judges
- c) 20 judges
- d) 25 judges

Answer: A

92. The Trusteeship Council was established to:

- a) Supervise trust territories
- b) Promote trade
- c) Expand NATO
- d) End communism

Answer: A

93. The Trusteeship Council is now:

- a) Inactive since 1994
- b) Active in Asia
- c) Active in Africa
- d) Active in Europe

Answer: A

94. The Economic and Social Council(ECOSOC) has:

- a) 54 members
- b) 15 members
- c) 25 members
- d) 30 members

Answer: A

95. ECOSOC deals with:

- a) Economic and social issues
- b) Military alliances
- c) Cultural heritage only
- d) Security matters

Answer: A

96. The UN Charter came into force on:

- a) October 24, 1945
- b) June 26, 1945
- c) January 1, 1946
- d) September 2, 1945

Answer: A

97. The first Secretary-General of the UN was:

- a) Trygve Lie
- b) Dag Hammarskjöld
- c) U Thant
- d) Kofi Annan

Answer: A

98. The UN General Assembly meets:

- a) Once a year
- b) Twice a year
- c) Monthly
- d) Weekly

Answer: A

99. The Security Council's primary responsibility is:

- a) Maintaining international peace and security
- b) Promoting trade
- c) Supervising trust territories
- d) Cultural exchange

Answer: A

100. The ICJ settles disputes between:

- a) States
- b) Individuals
- c) Corporations
- d) Municipal councils

Answer: A

101. Globalization refers to:

- a) Increasing inter-connectedness of economies, politics, and cultures
- b) Isolation of states
- c) Only trade agreements
- d) Only cultural exchange

Answer: A

102. A major criticism of globalization is:

- a) It promotes inequality
- b) It reduces communication
- c) It isolates nations
- d) It weakens trade

Answer: A

103. Which of the following is a positive effect of globalization?

- a) Increased cultural exchange
- b) Economic growth
- c) Technological advancement
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

104. Globalization is driven by:

- a) Technology and communication
- b) Trade liberalization
- c) International institutions
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

105. Which organization promotes free trade globally?

- a) WTO
- b) NATO
- c) WHO
- d) UNESCO

Answer: A

106. Terrorism is defined as:

- a) Use of violence to achieve political goals
- b) Peaceful protest
- c) Diplomatic negotiation
- d) Military alliance

Answer: A

107. Which of the following is NOT a cause of terrorism?

- a) Political grievances
- b) Religious extremism
- c) Economic inequality
- d) Peaceful cooperation

Answer: D

108. State-sponsored terrorism refers to:

- a) Support of terrorist groups by governments
- b) Domestic protests
- c) International diplomacy
- d) Cultural exchange

Answer: A

109. The 9/11 attacks occurred in:

- a) 2001
- b) 1995
- c) 2010
- d) 1989

Answer: A

110. Which organization was responsible for 9/11?

- a) Al-Qaeda
- b) ISIS
- c) Taliban
- d) Hamas

Answer: A

111. Counter-terrorism strategies include:

- a) Intelligence sharing
- b) Military action
- c) International cooperation
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

112. Climate change is primarily caused by:

- a) Green house gas emissions
- b) Increased diplomacy
- c) Population growth alone
- d) Cultural exchange

Answer: A

113. The Paris Agreement(2015) focuses on:

- a) Counter-terrorism
- b) Nuclear disarmament
- c) Climate change mitigation
- d) Global trade

Answer: C

114. Which gas is the largest contributor to global warming?

- a) Carbon-di-oxide
- b) Oxygen
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Helium

Answer: A

115. Which of the following is NOT an effect of climate change?

- a) Rising sea levels
- b) Extreme weather events
- c) Increased biodiversity
- d) Melting glaciers

Answer: C

116. The Kyoto Protocol was signed in:

- a) 1997
- b) 2005
- c) 2010
- d) 2015

Answer: A

117. Which organization monitors climate change globally?

- a) IPCC
- b) NATO
- c) WTO
- d) IMF

Answer: A

118. Globalization has led to:

- a) Spread of multinational corporations
- b) Increased interdependence
- c) Cultural homogenization
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

119. Terrorism affects international politics by:

- a) De-stabilizing states
- b) Promoting fear
- c) Hindering cooperation
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

120. Climate change poses a threat to:

- a) Food security
- b) Water resources
- c) Human health
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

121. Which of the following is a renewable energy source?

- a) Solar power
- b) Coal
- c) Oil
- d) Natural gas

Answer: A

122. Globalization has increased:

- a) Flow of information
- b) Movement of people
- c) Trade and investment
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

123. Terrorism is often financed through:

- a) Illegal trade
- b) Drug trafficking
- c) Donations
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

124. Climate change agreements aim to:

- a) Reduce emissions
- b) Promote renewable energy
- c) Encourage cooperation
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

125. Which of the following is a terrorist organization?

- a) Al-Qaeda
- b) ISIS
- c) Boko Haram
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

126. Globalization has been criticized for:

- a) Exploiting developing countries
- b) Promoting inequality
- c) Weakening local cultures
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

127. Terrorism challenges:

- a) National security
- b) International peace
- c) Economic stability
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

128. Climate change adaptation refers to:

- a) Adjusting to impacts of climate change
- b) Preventing terrorism
- c) Promoting globalization
- d) Expanding trade

Answer: A

129. Which of the following is a global climate agreement?

- a) Paris Agreement
- b) Kyoto Protocol
- c) Copenhagen Accord
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

130. Globalization has led to:

- a) Outsourcing of jobs
- b) Spread of technology
- c) Cultural exchange
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

131. Terrorism often targets:

- a) Civilians
- b) Governments
- c) Infrastructure
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

132. Climate change mitigation refers to:

- a) Reducing green house gas emissions
- b) Promoting terrorism
- c) Expanding globalization
- d) Strengthening military alliances

Answer: A

133. Which of the following is an effect of globalization?

- a) Increased migration
- b) Spread of ideas
- c) Economic integration
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

134. Terrorism is a threat because:

- a) It destabilizes governments
- b) It causes loss of life
- c) It spreads fear
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

135. Climate change is linked to:

- a) Extreme weather events
- b) Rising temperatures
- c) Melting ice caps
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

136. Globalization promotes:

- a) Free trade
- b) Cultural exchange
- c) Technological advancement
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

137. Terrorism can be reduced by:

- a) Addressing root causes
- b) Promoting education
- c) International cooperation
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

138. Climate change affects:

- a) Agriculture
- b) Health
- c) Economy
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

139. Globalization is criticized for:

- a) Environmental degradation
- b) Cultural homogenization
- c) Economic inequality
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

140. Terrorism is often motivated by:

- a) Political goals
- b) Religious extremism
- c) Economic grievances
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

141. Climate change is measured by:

- a) Global temperature rise
- b) Sea level rise
- c) Carbon emissions
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

142. Globalization has increased:

- a) Interdependence among states
- b) Spread of multinational corporations
- c) Flow of capital
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

143. Terrorism undermines:

- a) Democracy
- b) Human rights
- c) International peace
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

144. Climate change is a global issue because:

- a) It affects all nations
- b) It requires collective action
- c) It transcends borders
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

145. Globalization has led to:

- a) Cultural diffusion
- b) Economic integration
- c) Political cooperation
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

146. Terrorism is fought through:

- a) Intelligence sharing
- b) Military action
- c) International cooperation
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

147. Climate change impacts are most sovereign:

- a) Developing countries
- b) Developed countries
- c) Both equally
- d) None

Answer: A

148. Globalization is facilitated by:

- a) Technology
- b) Communication
- c) Transportation
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

149. Terrorism is a global issue because:

- a) It affects multiple countries
- b) It requires international cooperation
- c) It threatens peace everywhere
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

150. Climate change solutions include:

- a) Renewable energy
- b) Emission reduction
- c) International agreements
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

