

## **Literature and Politics: MCQs with Answers**

1. Apartheid was a system of institutionalised racial segregation primarily associated with:

- A. Australia
- B. Canada
- C. South Africa
- D. France

Answer: C. South Africa

2. World War I began in the year:

- A. 1912
- B. 1914
- C. 1916
- D. 1918

Answer: B. 1914

3. The process through which diverse cultures become increasingly similar is known as:

- A. Multiculturalism
- B. Homogenization
- C. Internationalism
- D. Transnationalism

Answer: B. Homogenization

4. Which ancient Greek philosopher defined oligarchy as the rule of the wealthy few?

- A. Socrates
- B. Plato
- C. Aristotle
- D. Homer

Answer: C. Aristotle

5. The Holocaust refers primarily to the systematic persecution and murder of:

- A. European Jews by the Nazi regime
- B. Political leaders during World War I
- C. Soldiers during the Cold War
- D. Colonial rulers in Africa

Answer: A. European Jews by the Nazi regime

6. The Radcliffe Line is associated with the border between:

- A. India and China
- B. India and Nepal
- C. India and Pakistan
- D. India and Bhutan

Answer: C. India and Pakistan

7. Which principle is central to a democratic system of government?

- A. Hereditary rule
- B. Popular participation and representation
- C. Absolute authority of one ruler
- D. Rule by a wealthy minority

Answer: B. Popular participation and representation

8. Which of the following is NOT a feature of an autocracy?

- A. The system ensures fundamental human rights for all citizens.
- B. Decisions are made unilaterally by the ruler.
- C. Citizens have minimal political accountability.
- D. The ruler's power may not be limited by a constitution.

Answer: A. The system ensures fundamental human rights for all citizens.

9. A violent attack against a particular ethnic, religious, or social group is called a:

- A. Referendum
- B. Pogrom
- C. Coalition
- D. Federation

Answer: B. Pogrom

10. Which term refers to economic, political, and cultural processes that extend beyond the boundaries of nation-states?

- A. Apartheid
- B. Transnationalism
- C. Racism
- D. Traditionalism

Answer: B. Transnationalism

11. A form of government characterised by the supreme power of a single individual or group is called:

- A. Autocracy
- B. Democracy
- C. Regicide
- D. Hierarchy

Answer: A. Autocracy

12. The recognition and accommodation of diverse cultural groups within a society is known as:

- A. Nationalism
- B. Homogenization
- C. Multiculturalism
- D. Apartheid

Answer: C. Multiculturalism

13. World War I ended in the year:

- A. 1916
- B. 1918
- C. 1919
- D. 1920

Answer: B. 1918

14. Which term refers to a community united by a shared history, culture, language, or collective identity?

- A. Nation
- B. State
- C. Territory
- D. Boundary

Answer: A. Nation

15. The “iron law of oligarchy” was proposed by:

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Max Weber
- C. Robert Michels
- D. William Shakespeare

Answer: C. Robert Michels

16. Which of the following is most closely associated with the idea of loyalty and devotion to one's nation?

- A. Internationalism
- B. Nationalism
- C. Multiculturalism
- D. Transnationalism

Answer: B. Nationalism

17. The boundary line drawn to demarcate India from East and West Pakistan was called the:

- A. Durand Line
- B. McMahon Line
- C. Radcliffe Line
- D. Maginot Line

Answer: C. Radcliffe Line

18. Which statement is NOT true about multiculturalism?

- A. The term was popularised by Pierre Trudeau.
- B. It emerged in relation to the cultural needs of non-European migrants.
- C. It refers to the political accommodation of minority cultures by the state or dominant group.
- D. It requires the complete elimination of minority cultural identities.

Answer: D. It requires the complete elimination of minority cultural identities.

19. The rule of a small and powerful group is known as:

- A. Democracy
- B. Oligarchy
- C. Autocracy
- D. Federalism

Answer: B. Oligarchy

20. Which of the following best describes a political border?

- A. A line marking the limits of political or territorial authority
- B. A permanent natural division in every case
- C. A purely literary or imaginary space
- D. A boundary that can never be changed

Answer: A. A line marking the limits of political or territorial authority

21. The term “nationality” generally refers to a person’s:

- A. Psychological condition
- B. Economic position
- C. Legal or political membership in a nation or state
- D. Religious identity alone

Answer: C. Legal or political membership in a nation or state

22. An attempt to resolve political disputes through the drawing of territorial boundaries is called:

- A. Partition
- B. Multiculturalism
- C. Bureaucracy
- D. Internationalism

Answer: A. Partition

23. Which leader is most closely associated with the Nazi regime during the Holocaust?

- A. Benito Mussolini
- B. Adolf Hitler
- C. Winston Churchill
- D. Joseph Stalin

Answer: B. Adolf Hitler

24. Transnationalism means:

- A. Restricting movement from one place to another
- B. Economic, political, and cultural processes extending beyond nation-states
- C. Economic and cultural transactions only among people of the same country
- D. The classification of people according to sexual orientation

Answer: B. Economic, political, and cultural processes extending beyond nation-states

25. The Partition of British India took place in:

- A. 1945
- B. 1946

C. 1947

D. 1950

Answer: C. 1947

26. Which of the following is a major feature of democracy?

A. Free and fair elections

B. Absolute rule by one person

C. Political power restricted to the wealthy

D. The absence of public participation

Answer: A. Free and fair elections

27. The word “apartheid” literally means:

A. Equality

B. Freedom

C. Separateness

D. Brotherhood

Answer: C. Separateness

28. Which statement is NOT generally true about borders?

A. Borders can be symbolic.

B. Borders can mark the political limits of a territory.

C. Borders can separate one group from another.

D. Borders are always natural and permanent.

Answer: D. Borders are always natural and permanent.

29. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand is generally regarded as the immediate trigger for:

A. The American Civil War

B. World War I

C. World War II

D. The Cold War

Answer: B. World War I

30. Which concept encourages cooperation and solidarity among different nations?

A. Nationalism

B. Internationalism

C. Apartheid

D. Autocracy

Answer: B. Internationalism

31. The systematic process of making different cultures more uniform is called:

A. Cultural pluralism

B. Multiculturalism

C. Homogenization

D. Internationalism

Answer: C. Homogenization

32. Which of the following best defines war?

- A. Peaceful cooperation between nations
- B. Organised armed conflict between states or groups
- C. Cultural exchange among communities
- D. A form of democratic participation

Answer: B. Organised armed conflict between states or groups

33. In literary studies, borders may symbolically represent:

- A. Identity, division, belonging, and exclusion
- B. Only geographical distance
- C. Scientific development
- D. Individual wealth

Answer: A. Identity, division, belonging, and exclusion

34. Which of the following is most closely associated with movements and networks that operate across national boundaries?

- A. Autocracy
- B. Oligarchy
- C. Transnationalism
- D. Apartheid

Answer: C. Transnationalism

35. The Partition of India resulted in the creation of:

- A. India and Bangladesh
- B. India and Pakistan
- C. India and Nepal
- D. India and Sri Lanka

Answer: B. India and Pakistan

36. Which of the following was a major consequence of the Partition of India?

- A. Large-scale migration and communal violence
- B. The abolition of all political boundaries
- C. The creation of a single cultural identity
- D. The end of nation-states

Answer: A. Large-scale migration and communal violence

37. The idea that political organisations tend to become controlled by a small leadership group is associated with:

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Robert Michels
- C. Pierre Trudeau
- D. Aristotle

Answer: B. Robert Michels

38. Which of the following is most likely to be reduced by cultural homogenization?

- A. Cultural diversity
  - B. Political authority
  - C. International cooperation
  - D. Economic exchange
- Answer: A. Cultural diversity

39. Which political system is based on the idea that authority ultimately rests with the people?

- A. Autocracy
- B. Oligarchy
- C. Democracy
- D. Apartheid

Answer: C. Democracy

40. Historically, the term “pogrom” has been particularly associated with violent attacks on:

- A. Jewish communities
- B. Royal families
- C. Military officers
- D. Industrial workers

Answer: A. Jewish communities

41. Which statement best distinguishes a nation from a state?

- A. A nation is always defined only by fixed territorial boundaries.
- B. A nation is a community based on shared identity, while a state is a political entity with governing authority.
- C. A nation and a state always mean exactly the same thing.
- D. A state has no political or legal authority.

Answer: B. A nation is a community based on shared identity, while a state is a political entity with governing authority.

42. Nationalism may become exclusionary when it:

- A. Encourages respect for cultural diversity
- B. Promotes democratic participation
- C. Marginalises groups that are considered outside the national identity
- D. Supports international cooperation

Answer: C. Marginalises groups that are considered outside the national identity

43. Which of the following best represents the principle of multiculturalism?

- A. The elimination of minority cultures
- B. The recognition and accommodation of cultural diversity
- C. The creation of a single uniform culture
- D. The rejection of cultural identities

Answer: B. The recognition and accommodation of cultural diversity

44. Pierre Trudeau is associated with the promotion of multiculturalism in:

- A. India
- B. South Africa
- C. Canada
- D. Germany

Answer: C. Canada

45. Which treaty formally ended World War I?

- A. Treaty of Paris
- B. Treaty of Versailles
- C. Treaty of Tordesillas
- D. Treaty of Utrecht

Answer: B. Treaty of Versailles

46. In literature, war is often represented through its effects on:

- A. Human life, memory, trauma, and society
- B. Economic development alone
- C. Political power alone
- D. Natural beauty alone

Answer: A. Human life, memory, trauma, and society

47. Which term refers to legal or political membership in a particular nation-state?

- A. Nationality
- B. Nationalism
- C. Internationalism
- D. Homogenization

Answer: A. Nationality

48. Which concept is most directly opposed to the racial segregation practised under apartheid?

- A. Oligarchic rule
- B. Cultural homogenization
- C. Racial equality and integration
- D. Autocratic authority

Answer: C. Racial equality and integration

49. Internationalism primarily promotes:

- A. Isolation among nations
- B. Cooperation among nations for shared goals
- C. The superiority of one nation over others
- D. The abolition of all cultural identities

Answer: B. Cooperation among nations for shared goals

50. Which statement best explains the relationship between literature and politics?

- A. Literature is completely separate from political and social realities.
- B. Literature deals only with private emotions.
- C. Political ideas cannot be expressed through literary works.

D. Literature can represent, question, and critique power, identity, conflict, and social structures.

Answer: D. Literature can represent, question, and critique power, identity, conflict, and social structures.